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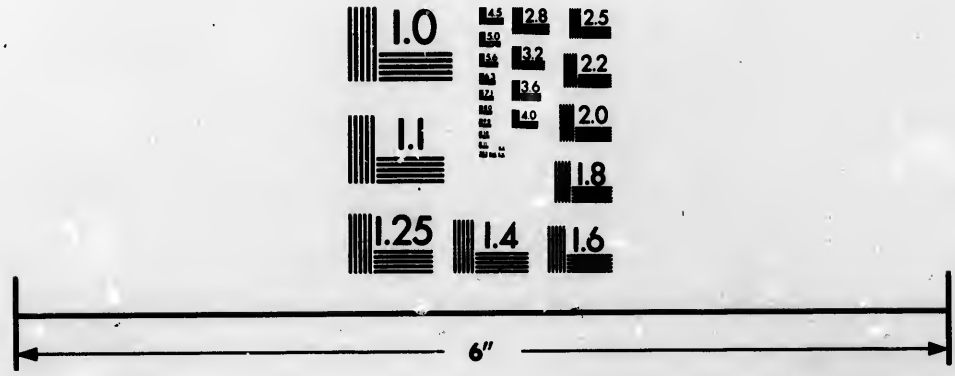

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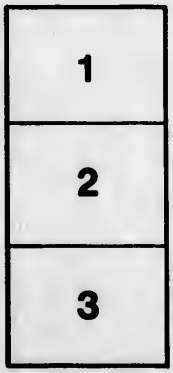

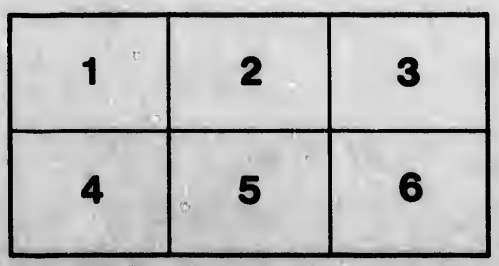

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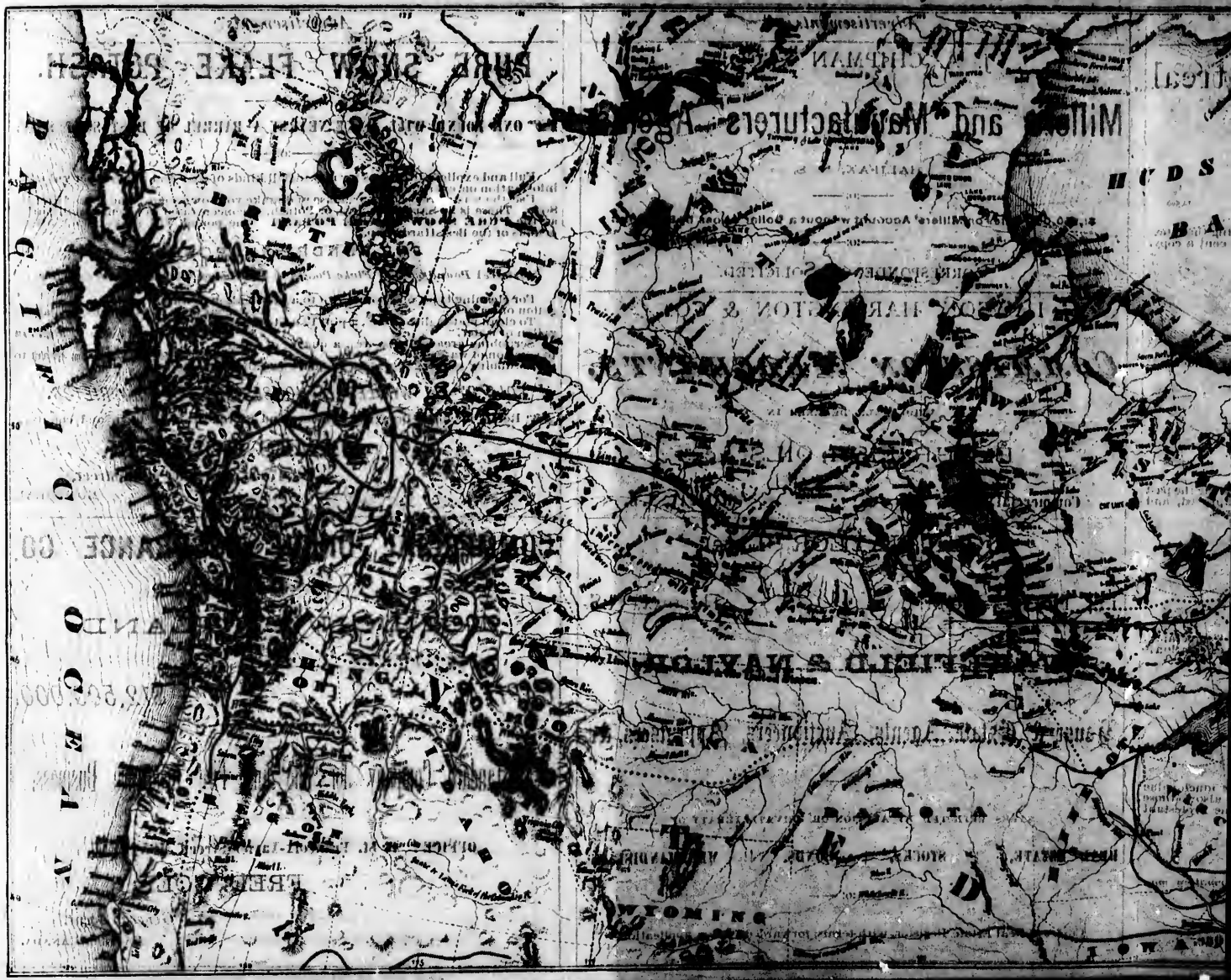
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YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1878.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

TWELFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The *Year Book* contains besides the usual ALMANAC DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, VITAL and TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS and STAMP DUTIES, and a RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The volume for 1878 contains, as its predecessors have done, the fullest and most authentic information of public interest pertaining to British North America, anywhere gathered together in one single work.

A hand-book carefully classified and indexed, containing facts necessary to be known in all parts of the Dominion, and sold for a nominal price, it has a circulation in all parts of the Dominion.

It thus affords advantages to advertisers which cannot be otherwise found.

The *Year Book* has also a large circulation in Great Britain, the United States and distant Colonies of the Empire.

☞ *Price, 25 cents. Allowances made to the trade. All orders for* YEAR BOOK *will be despatched in the order received.*

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—From its circulation all over the Dominion, it offers unrivalled advantages.

Editions will be issued during the winter, and advertisements sent, at whatever period, will be inserted one year in all editions.

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All orders may be sent to T. P. POWELL, General Agent, at the YEAR BOOK Office, No. 217 St. James Street, Montreal, and P. O. Box 1416, Montreal.

The Calendar.

Golden Number	17	Dominical Letter	F.
Epact	26	Roman Indiction	6
Solar Cycle	11	Julian Period	6591

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

New Year's Day	Jan.	1
Epiphany (*)	"	6
Septuagesima	Feb.	17
Sexagesima	"	24
St. David	March	1
Quinquagesima	"	3
Ash Wednesday	"	6
St. Patrick	"	17
Annunciation—Lady Day (*)	"	25
Palm Sunday	April	14
Good Friday	"	19
Easter Sunday	"	21
Queen Victoria—Birthday, 1819	May	24
Rogation Sunday	"	26
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday (*)	"	30
Whit Sunday	June	9
Trinity Sunday	"	16
Corpus Christi	"	20
Queen Victoria—Accession, 1837	"	20
Queen Victoria proclaimed	"	21
St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	"	24
St. Peter and St. Paul (*)	"	29
Dominion Day, 1867	July	1
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
All Saints' Day (*)	Nov.	1
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1841)	"	9
St. Andrew	"	30
First Sunday in Advent	Dec.	1
Conception of the Virgin Mary	"	8
St. Thomas	"	21
Christmas Day	"	25
St. John the Evangelist	"	27

The only legal holidays in the Province of Ontario are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birthday, and any day set apart by proclamation.

In the Province of Quebec feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are also legal holidays; also days proclaimed for Thanksgiving.

The year 5639 of the Jewish Era commences on September 19, 1878.

The year 1295 of the Mohammedan Era commences on January 28, 1878.

The 42nd year of Queen Victoria's reign commences on June 20th, 1878.

The 12th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1, 1878.

The 103rd year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1878.

On pp. 6, 7, 8 of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W., allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.

The times of sunset in any latitude from lat. 42° to lat. 50°, may be found with sufficient accuracy, by applying with their proper signs, the correction given in the following table.

The same corrections, *with their signs changed*, are applicable for finding the times of sunrise.

Latitude.		42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°
		m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
January	1—15	+10	+7	+3	0	−4	−7	−11	−15	−20
"	16—31	8	6	3	0	3	6	9	13	16
February	1—14	6	4	2	0	2	5	7	10	12
"	15—28	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	8
March	1—15	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
"	16—23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
"	24—31	−1	−1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+2	+1
April	1—15	3	2	−1	0	+1	2	3	4	5
"	16—30	5	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10
May	1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
"	16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	3
June	1—30	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
July	1—15	10	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	20
"	16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	11	17
August	1—15	7	5	2	0	2	5	8	10	18
"	16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
Sept.	1—15	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
	16—27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	28—October 15	+2	+1	+1	0	−1	−1	−2	−3	−4
October	16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
Nov.	1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
"	16—30	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
Dec.	1—31	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
Latitude		42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°

The Moon.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8, for a station in lat. 5°, and long. 46h. 4m. W. The correc-

tions for *latitude* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in pp. 6, 7, 8, of the Calendar, in order to find the times at which the Moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from lat. 42° to lat. 48°, by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column by the numbers of degrees by which the latitude exceeds 5°. If the latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for latitude 49½ and 50° will be more near the truth, if the multipliers (which, according to the preceding rule, would be 4 and 5) be taken as 4½ and 5½.

The corrections for latitude to be applied to the times of *rising* are the same as those used for setting, but with the *signs changed*.

In strictness, two corrections for longitude are required,—one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at stations in different longitudes; and the other due to the change in the moon's declination during the same interval. The average value of the first of these corrections is about two minutes to be added for each hour or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the central meridian, 4h. 46m.; the corrections being subtracted when the place is to the east of the central meridian.

The correction for change of declination may be disregarded.

The last column in each month on pp. 6, 7, 8, shows the time to which a watch should be set when the sun is due south, or when the shadow falls on the noon mark of a sun dial.

The times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon on pp. 6, 7, 8, without modification, will serve with sufficient exactness for Halifax, Montreal and Ottawa; and by the rules given above they may be adapted to all other stations. On pp. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, special tables are also given, showing the local civil times at which the sun and moon rise and set at Toronto and Fort Garry, two extreme stations as regards latitude.

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1878.

5638.	1878.	
Shebat.....	Jan. 5	
Adar.....	Feb. 3, 4	
Adar Sheni	March 5, 6	
" 13	" 18	Fast of Esther.
" 14, 15	" 19, 20	Purim.
Nissan.....	April 4	[Passover.
15, 16	" 18, 19	First two days of
21, 22	" 24, 25	
Iyar.....	May 3, 4	
	" 21	Lag L'Omer.
Sivan.....	June 2	
" 6, 7	" 7, 8	Pentecost.
Tamuz.....	July 1, 2	
" 17	" 18	Fast of Tamuz.

5638.	1878.		
Ab.....	July	31	
" 9	"	19	Fast of Av.—Destruction of the Temple.
Elul.....	Aug.	8	
5639 A. M.	"	29, 30	
Tishri.....	Sept.	28, 29	New Year.
" 3	"	30	Fast of Gedaliah.
" 10	Oct.	17	Day of Atonement.
" 15, 16	"	12, 13	Feast of Tabernacles.
" 21	"	18	Hoshanna Rabba.
" 22	"	19	Feast of Eight Day.
" 23	"	20	Feast of the Law.
Heshvan.	"	27, 28	
Kislev....	Nov.	26, 27	
" 25	Dec.	21	Feast of Dedication.
Tebel. 26, 27	"	6, 7	
8	"	27	

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

State.	*Sovereigns and their Titles.*	*Date of Birth.*	*Accession.*
Austria	Francis Joseph I., Emperor of	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848
Baden	Frederick, Grand Duke of	9 Sept. 1826	5 Sept. 1856
Bavaria	Louis II., King of	25 Aug. 1845	10 Mar. 1864
Belgium	Leopold II., King of	9 April, 1835	10 Dec. 1865
Brazil	Pedro II., Emperor of	2 Dec. 1825	7 April 1831
Denmark	Christian IX., King of	8 April 1818	15 Nov. 1863
Egypt	Ismail Pasha, Khedive	26 Nov. 1316	18 Jan. 1867
France	Marshal MacMachon, President	13 July, 1808	— May 1873
Germany	William I., Emperor of	22 Mar. 1797	18 Jan. 1871
Great Britain	Victoria, Queen of	24 May, 1819	20 June 1837
Greece	George I., King of the Greeks	24 Dec. 1845	6 June 1863
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III., Grand Duke of	9 June, 1806	16 June 1848
Holland	William III., King of	19 Feb. 1817	17 Mar. 1849
Italy	Victor Emanuel II., King of	14 Mar. 1820	23 Mar. 1849
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Frederic Francis, Grand Duke of	28 Feb. 1823	7 Mar. 1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Frederic William, Grand Duke of	17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860
Oldenburg	Nicolas, Grand Duke of	8 July 1827	27 Feb. 1853
Persia	Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah	 1830	— Oct. 1848
Portugal	Louis I., King of	31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861
Rome	Pius IX., Pope	13 May 1792	16 June 1846
Russia	Alexander II., Emperor of	29 April 1818	2 Mar. 1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II., Duke of	21 June 1818	29 Jan. 1844
Saxe Meiningen	George, Duke of	2 April 1826	20 Sept. 1866
Saxe Weimar	Charles Alex'der, Grand Duke of	24 June 1818	8 July 1853
Saxony	Albert, King of	23 April 1828	29 Oct. 1873
Spain	Alfonso I.	28 Nov. 1857	31 Dec. 1874
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II., King of	21 Jan. 1829	18 Sept. 1872
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of	22 Sept. 1842	31 Aug. 1876
United States (America)	Ruth'ford. B. Hayes, President of	.....	4 Mar. 1877
Wurtemburg	Charles I., King of	6 Mar. 1823	25th June 1864

JANUARY.	D.	H.		FEBRUARY.	D.	H.		MARCH.	D.	H.	
w Moon...	3	9.10	M.	New Moon..	2	3.24	M.	New Moon.	3	10.24	E.
rst Qtr.....	11	1.52	E.	First Qtr....	10	8.23	M.	First Qtr...	11	11.07	E.
ll Moon...	18	7.17	E.	Full Moon...	17	6.23	M.	Full Moon.	18	4.13	E.
t Qtr.....	25	10.56	M.	Last Qtr....	23	10.19	E.	Last Qtr...	25	11.56	E.

APRIL.	D.	H.		MAY.	D.	H.		JUNE.	D.	H.	
w Moon..	2	4.21	E.	New Moon..	2	7.57	M.	First Qtr...	7	11.01	E.
rst Qtr.....	10	10.01	M.	First Qtr....	9	5.89	E.	Full Moon..	14	6.58	E.
ll Moon....	17	1.04	M.	Full Moon..	16	9.38	M.	Last Qtr....	22	2.22	E.
st Qtr.....	24	3.49	M.	Last Qtr.....	23	9.48	E.	New Moon.	30	7.37	M.
				New Moon..	31	8.54	E.				

JULY.	D.	H.		AUGUST.	D.	H.		SEPTEMBER.	D.	H.	
rst Qtr.....	7	3.27	M.	First Qtr....	5	8.26	M.	First Qtr...	3	3.32	E.
ll Moon ..	14	6.01	M.	Full Moon..	12	7.23	E.	Full Moon.	11	10.56	M.
st Qtr.....	22	7.22	M	Last Qtr....	20	11.14	M.	Last Qtr...	19	1.37	E.
ew Moon...	29	4.47	E.	New Moon..	28	1.06	M.	New Moon.	26	9.17	M.

OCTOBER.	D.	H.		NOVEMBER.	D.	H.		DECEMBER.	D.	H.	
								First Qtr...	1	11.41	E.
irst Qtr.....	3	2.07	M.	First Qtr....	1	4.57	E.	Full Moon.	9	2.56	E
ull Moon....	11	4.01	M.	Full Moon..	9	9.40	.	Last Qtr....	16	10.10	E.
ast Qtr.....	19	2.16	M.	Last Qtr....	17	1.05	E.	New Moon.	23	4.31	E.
ew Moon. .	25	6.05	E.	New Moon..	24	4.17	M.	First Qtr...	31	9.04	M.

CALENDAR Calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1878.

JANUARY.

Day of week.	D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.
Tuesday	1	7 46	4 22	Sets.	23 00	12 04
Wednesday	2	7 46	4 23	3 16	22 55	12 04
Thursday	3	7 46	4 24	4 20	22 49	12 05
Friday	4	7 45	4 25	5 24	22 43	12 05
Saturday	5	7 45	4 26	6 32	22 36	12 06
SUNDAY	6	7 45	4 27	7 38	22 29	12 06
Monday	7	7 45	4 29	8 41	22 22	12 07
Tuesday	8	7 44	4 30	9 43	22 14	12 07
Wednesday	9	7 44	4 31	10 44	22 06	12 07
Thursday	10	7 44	4 32	11 46	21 57	12 08
Friday	11	7 43	4 33	Morn.	21 48	12 08
Saturday	12	7 43	4 35	0 50	21 38	12 09
SUNDAY	13	7 43	4 36	1 57	21 28	12 09
Monday	14	7 42	4 37	3 06	21 17	12 09
Tuesday	15	7 41	4 39	4 15	21 06	12 10
Wednesday	16	7 40	4 40	5 23	20 55	12 10
Thursday	17	7 40	4 41	6 25	20 43	12 10
Friday	18	7 39	4 42	Rises.	20 31	12 11
Saturday	19	7 39	4 43	6 19	20 19	12 11
SUNDAY	20	7 38	4 44	7 38	20 06	12 11
Monday	21	7 37	4 46	8 57	19 53	12 12
Tuesday	22	7 36	4 48	10 15	19 39	12 12
Wednesday	23	7 35	4 49	11 31	19 25	12 12
Thursday	24	7 34	4 50	Morn.	19 11	12 12
Friday	25	7 33	4 52	0 42	18 56	12 13
Saturday	26	7 32	4 54	2 01	18 41	12 13
SUNDAY	27	7 31	4 55	3 13	18 26	12 13
Monday	28	7 30	4 56	4 16	18 10	12 13
Tuesday	29	7 29	4 58	5 17	17 54	12 13
Wednesday	30	7 28	5 00	6 06	17 38	12 14
Thursday	31	7 27	5 01	6 45	17 21	.....
Friday	...	....	....		.....	.....
Saturday	...	....	....		.....	.....
SUNDAY	...	....	....		.....	.....
Monday	...	....	....		.....	.....
Tuesday	...	....	....		.....	.....

FEBRUARY.

Day of week.	D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.
Tuesday	1	7 25	5 03	Sets.	17 04	12 14
Wednesday	2	7 24	5 04	5 27	16 47	12 14
Thursday	3	7 22	5 06	6 29	16 29	12 14
Friday	4	7 21	5 07	7 33	16 12	12 14
Saturday	5	7 19	5 09	8 34	15 54	12 14
SUNDAY	6	7 18	5 10	9 36	15 35	12 14
Monday	7	7 16	5 12	10 39	15 16	12 14
Tuesday	8	7 15	5 13	11 43	14 58	12 14
Wednesday	9	7 14	5 15	Morn.	14 38	12 14
Thursday	10	7 13	5 17	0 49	14 19	12 14
Friday	11	7 11	5 19	1 58	13 59	12 14
Saturday	12	7 10	5 20	3 06	13 40	12 14
SUNDAY	13	7 08	5 21	4 08	13 19	12 14
Monday	14	7 06	5 22	5 04	12 59	12 14
Tuesday	15	7 04	5 24	5 49	12 39	12 14
Wednesday	16	7 03	5 25	6 25	12 18	12 14
Thursday	17	7 01	5 27	Rises.	11 57	12 14
Friday	18	7 00	5 28	7 51	11 36	12 14
Saturday	19	6 58	5 30	6 10	11 15	12 14
SUNDAY	20	6 56	5 32	10 29	10 53	12 14
Monday	21	6 55	5 35	11 48	10 31	12 14
Tuesday	22	6 53	5 33	Morn.	10 10	12 14
Wednesday	23	6 51	5 37	1 04	9 48	12 14
Thursday	24	6 49	5 38	2 12	9 26	12 13
Friday	25	6 47	5 39	3 14	9 03	12 13
Saturday	26	6 45	5 41	4 05	8 41	12 13
SUNDAY	27	6 44	5 42	4 46	8 18	12 13
Monday	28	6 42	5 44	5 17	7 56	12 13
Tuesday						

MARCH.

Day of week.	D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.
Friday	1	6 41	5 45	Sets.	7 53	12 13
Saturday	2	6 40	5 46	4 21	7 10	12 12
SUNDAY	3	6 38	5 47	5 25	6 47	12 12
Monday	4	6 36	5 48	6 26	6 24	12 12
Tuesday	5	6 34	5 50	7 27	6 01	12 12
Wednesday	6	6 33	5 52	8 30	5 38	12 11
Thursday	7	6 30	5 53	9 33	5 15	12 11
Friday	8	6 28	5 54	10 39	4 51	12 11
Saturday	9	6 26	5 56	11 45	4 28	12 11
SUNDAY	10	6 24	5 57	Morn.	4 04	12 10
Monday	11	6 22	5 58	0 51	3 41	12 10
Tuesday	12	6 20	6 00	1 56	3 17	12 10
Wednesday	13	6 19	6 01	2 49	2 54	12 10
Thursday	14	6 17	6 03	3 40	2 30	12 09
Friday	15	6 15	6 05	4 20	2 06	12 09
Saturday	16	6 13	6 07	4 52	1 43	12 09
SUNDAY	17	6 11	6 08	5 20	1 19	12 09
Monday	18	6 09	6 09	Rises.	0 55	12 08
Tuesday	19	6 07	6 10	7 56	0 32	12 08
Wednesday	20	6 05	6 11	9 22	0 08	12 08
Thursday	21	6 03	6 12	10 41	N 0 15	12 07
Friday	22	6 01	6 13	11 56	0 39	12 07
Saturday	23	5 59	6 15	Morn.	1 03	12 07
SUNDAY	24	5 57	6 16	1 13	1 26	12 06
Monday	25	5 55	6 17	2 01	1 49	12 06
Tuesday	26	5 53	6 19	2 45	2 13	12 06
Wednesday	27	5 51	6 20	3 21	2 36	12 05
Thursday	28	5 49	6 21	3 51	3 00	12 05
Friday	29	5 47	6 23	4 10	3 23	12 05
Saturday	30	5 45	6 24	4 29	3 47	12 05
SUNDAY	31	5 43	6 26	4 48	4 10	12 05
Monday						
Tuesday						

APRIL.

Day of week.	D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.
Monday	1	5 41	6 27	Sets.	4 33	12 04
Tuesday	2	5 39	6 29	6 22	4 56	12 04
Wednesday	3	5 37	6 30	7 24	5 19	12 03
Thursday	4	5 35	6 31	8 30	5 42	12 03
Friday	5	5 33	6 33	9 37	6 05	12 03
Saturday	6	5 31	6 34	10 44	6 28	12 02
SUNDAY	7	5 29	6 35	11 47	6 50	12 02
Monday	8	5 27	6 37	Morn.	7 13	12 02
Tuesday	9	5 26	6 38	0 46	7 35	41 02
Wednesday	10	5 24	6 40	1 35	7 57	12 01
Thursday	11	5 22	6 41	2 18	8 19	12 01
Friday	12	5 20	6 42	2 50	8 41	12 01
Saturday	13	5 18	6 44	3 18	9 03	12 01
SUNDAY	14	5 16	6 45	3 40	9 25	12 00
Monday	15	5 14	6 46	4 04	9 46	12 00
Tuesday	16	5 12	6 48	4 25	10 08	12 00
Wednesday	17	5 11	6 49	Rises.	10 29	12 00
Thursday	18	5 09	6 50	9 32	10 50	11 59
Friday	19	5 07	6 51	10 44	11 11	11 59
Saturday	20	5 05	6 53	11 47	11 31	11 59
SUNDAY	21	5 04	6 54	Morn.	11 52	11 59
Monday	22	5 02	6 55	0 39	12 12	14 58
Tuesday	23	5 00	6 56	1 20	12 32	11 58
Wednesday	24	4 58	6 58	1 49	12 52	11 58
Thursday	25	4 56	7 00	2 15	13 12	11 58
Friday	26	4 55	7 01	2 34	13 31	11 58
Saturday	27	4 53	7 03	2 53	13 50	11 58
SUNDAY	28	4 51	7 04	3 11	14 09	11 57
Monday	29	4 49	7 05	3 27	14 28	11 57
Tuesday	30	4 48	7 06	3 46	14 46	11 57

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1878.

MAY.

JUNE.

JULY.

AUGUST.

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1878.

Day of Week.	MAY D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.	JUNE D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.	JULY D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.	AUGUST D. of M.	Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	N ° ′	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	N. ° ′	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	N. ° ′	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	N. ° ′	h. m.
Monday.....	28	7 30	4 56	4 16	18 10	12 13	25	6 47	5 39	3 14	9 08	12 13	25	5 55	6 17	2 01	1 49	12 06	22	5 02	6 55	0 39	12 12	12 14
Tuesday.....	29	7 29	4 58	5 17	17 54	12 13	26	6 45	5 41	4 05	8 41	12 13	26	5 53	6 19	2 45	2 13	12 06	23	5 00	6 56	1 20	12 32	11 58
Wednesday..	30	7 28	5 00	6 06	17 38	12 14	27	6 44	5 42	4 46	8 18	12 13	27	5 51	6 20	3 21	2 36	12 05	24	4 58	6 58	1 49	12 52	11 58
Thursday...	31	7 27	5 01	6 45	17 21	.....	28	6 42	5 44	5 17	7 56	12 13	28	5 49	6 21	3 51	3 00	12 05	25	4 56	7 00	2 15	13 12	11 58
Friday.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5 47	6 23	4 10	3 23	12 05	26	4 55	7 01	2 34	13 31	11 58
Saturday....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5 45	6 24	4 29	3 47	12 05	27	4 53	7 03	2 53	13 50	11 58
SUNDAY....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5 43	6 26	4 48	4 10	12 05	28	4 51	7 04	3 11	14 09	11 57
Monday.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	29	4 49	7 05	3 27	14 28	11 57
Tuesday.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	30	4 48	7 06	3 46	14 46	11 57
Wednesday..	1	4 46	7 07	Sets.	15 05	11 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday....	2	4 45	7 09	7 27	15 23	11 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 39	7 33	8 42	18 02	12 06
Friday.....	3	4 44	7 10	8 34	15 40	11 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 40	7 32	9 04	17 46	12 06
Saturday.....	4	4 42	7 12	9 39	15 58	11 57	1	4 10	7 45	Sets.	22 03	11 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 41	7 31	9 29	17 31	12 06
SUNDAY....	5	4 41	7 13	10 40	16 15	11 57	2	4 10	7 46	9 28	22 11	11 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 43	7 29	9 55	17 15	12 06
Monday	6	4 39	7 14	11 32	16 32	11 56	3	4 09	7 47	10 16	22 19	11 58	1	4 08	7 58	8 52	23 07	12 03	5	4 44	7 28	10 27	16 59	12 06
Tuesday	7	4 37	7 15	Morn.	16 49	11 56	4	4 08	7 48	10 54	22 26	11 58	2	4 09	7 58	9 26	23 03	12 04	6	4 45	7 27	11 08	16 43	12 06
Wednesday.	8	4 36	7 16	0 17	17 05	11 56	5	4 07	7 49	11 23	22 33	11 58	3	4 10	7 58	9 52	22 58	12 04	7	4 47	7 25	11 55	16 26	12 06
Thursday...	9	4 34	7 18	0 52	17 21	11 56	6	4 07	7 49	11 50	22 39	11 58	4	4 10	7 57	10 16	22 53	12 04	8	4 48	7 24	Morn.	16 09	12 05
Friday.....	10	4 33	7 19	1 19	17 37	11 56	7	4 06	7 50	Morn.	22 45	11 58	5	4 11	7 57	10 39	22 48	12 04	9	4 49	7 22	0 53	15 52	12 05
Saturday.....	11	4 32	7 20	1 44	17 53	11 56	8	4 06	7 51	0 14	22 51	11 59	6	4 11	7 57	11 —	22 42	12 04	10	4 50	7 20	1 58	15 34	12 05
SUNDAY....	12	4 30	7 22	2 07	18 08	11 56	9	4 06	7 52	0 32	22 56	11 59	7	4 12	7 56	11 24	22 36	12 05	11	4 51	7 19	[illegible]	15 17	12 05
Monday.....	13	4 29	7 23	2 28	18 23	11 56	10	4 05	7 53	0 55	23 01	11 59	8	4 12	7 56	11 51	22 29	12 05	12	4 53	7 17	Rises.	14 59	12 05
Tuesday	14	4 28	7 24	2 53	18 38	11 56	11	4 05	7 53	1 20	23 05	11 59	9	4 13	7 56	Morn.	22 22	12 05	13	4 54	7 16	[illegible]	14 41	12 05
Wednesday..	15	4 27	7 25	3 21	18 52	11 56	12	4 05	7 53	1 52	23 09	11 59	10	4 14	7 55	0 25	22 15	12 05	14	4 55	7 15	[illegible]	14 22	12 04
Thursday....	16	4 26	7 26	Rises.	19 06	11 56	13	4 05	7 54	2 26	23 18	12 00	11	4 15	7 54	1 09	22 07	12 05	15	4 56	7 13	8 04	14 04	12 04
Friday	17	4 24	7 28	9 30	19 20	11 56	14	4 05	7 55	Rises.	23 16	12 00	12	4 16	7 53	2 02	21 59	12 05	16	4 57	7 11	8 20	13 45	12 04
Saturday.....	18	4 23	7 29	10 28	19 33	11 56	15	4 05	7 55	9 05	23 19	12 00	13	4 17	7 53	3 02	21 50	12 05	17	4 59	7 09	8 40	13 26	12 04
SUNDAY....	19	4 22	7 30	11 13	19 46	11 56	16	4 05	7 55	9 45	23 21	12 01	14	4 18	7 52	Rises.	21 41	12 06	18	5 00	7 08	9 05	13 06	12 04
Monday.....	20	4 21	7 31	11 40	19 59	11 56	17	4 05	7 56	10 16	23 23	12 01	15	4 20	7 52	8 42	21 32	12 06	19	5 02	7 06	9 33	12 47	12 03
Tuesday	21	4 19	7 33	Morn.	20 11	11 56	18	4 05	7 57	10 40	23 25	12 01	16	4 21	7 51	9 04	21 23	12 06	20	5 03	7 04	10 06	12 27	12 03
Wednesday .	22	4 18	7 34	0 16	20 23	11 56	19	4 05	7 57	11 01	23 26	12 01	17	4 22	7 50	9 23	21 13	12 06	21	5 04	7 02	10 49	12 07	12 03
Thursday....	23	4 17	7 35	0 36	20 35	11 56	20	4 05	7 57	11 18	23 27	12 01	18	4 22	7 50	9 41	21 02	12 06	22	5 05	7 01	11 43	11 47	12 03
Friday.....	24	4 16	7 36	0 58	20 46	11 57	21	4 05	7 57	11 36	23 27	12 01	19	4 23	7 49	9 58	20 52	12 06	23	5 07	6 59	Morn.	11 27	12 02
Saturday.....	25	4 15	7 38	1 15	20 57	11 57	22	4 03	7 57	0 53	23 27	12 02	20	4 24	7 48	10 16	20 40	12 06	24	5 08	6 57	0 50	11 06	12 02
SUNDAY....	26	4 14	7 40	1 32	21 08	11 57	23	4 06	7 58	Morn.	23 28	12 02	21	4 25	7 47	10 37	20 29	12 06	25	5 09	6 55	2 05	10 46	12 02
Monday.....	27	4 13	7 41	1 51	21 18	11 57	24	4 06	7 58	0 13	23 25	12 02	22	4 26	7 43	11 02	20 17	12 06	26	5 10	6 54	3 24	10 25	12 02
Tuesday	28	4 12	7 42	2 10	21 28	11 57	25	4 06	7 58	0 34	23 24	12 02	23	4 27	7 45	11 33	20 05	12 06	27	5 12	6 52	4 44	10 04	12 01
Wednesday..	29	4 12	7 42	2 35	21 37	11 57	26	4 06	7 58	1 02	23 22	12 02	24	4 29	7 43	Morn.	19 53	12 06	28	5 13	6 50	Sets.	9 43	12 01
Thursday....	30	4 11	7 43	3 14	21 46	11 57	27	4 07	7 58	1 37	23 20	12 03	25	4 31	7 41	0 11	19 40	12 06	29	5 14	6 48	8 37	9 22	12 01
Friday.....	31	4 10	7 44	3 44	21 55	11 57	28	4 08	7 58	2 21	23 17	12 03	26	4 32	7 40	1 01	19 27	12 06	30	5 15	6 46	9 16	9 00	12 01
Saturday.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	29	4 08	7 58	3 17	23 14	12 03	27	4 33	7 39	2 03	19 13	12 06	31	5 16	6 44	9 58	8 39	12 00
SUNDAY....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	30	4 08	7 58	Sets.	23 11	12 03	28	4 34	7 38	3 10	19 00	12 06	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Monday.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	29	4 35	7 37	Sets.	18 46	12 06	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Tuesday	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	30	4 36	7 36	7 53	18 31	12 06	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wednesday..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	31	4 38	7 34	8 13	18 17	12 06	...	...	...	.....	.....	...

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long, 4h. 46m. W.—1878.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Week.	D. of M.	Sun. R.	Sun. S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	N. ° ′	m.
SUNDAY..	1	5 18	6 42	8 28	8 17	12 00
Monday.....	2	5 20	6 40	9 06	7 55	12 00
Tuesday.....	3	5 21	6 38	9 54	7 33	11 59
Wednesday..	4	5 22	6 36	10 47	7 11	11 59
Thursday....	5	5 23	6 35	11 51	6 49	11 59
Friday.....	6	5 25	6 32	Morn.	6 26	11 58
Saturday..	7	5 26	6 30	0 57	6 01	11 58
SUNDAY....	8	5 27	6 29	2 04	5 41	11 58
Monday.....	9	5 29	6 28	3 10	5 19	11 57
Tuesday.....	10	5 30	6 24	4 13	4 56	11 57
Wednesday..	11	5 31	6 23	Rises.	4 33	11 57
Thursday....	12	5 32	6 20	6 23	4 10	11 56
Friday.....	13	5 33	6 19	6 46	3 47	11 56
Saturday....	14	5 35	6 17	7 09	3 24	11 56
SUNDAY....	15	5 37	6 14	7 34	3 01	11 55
Monday.....	16	5 38	6 13	8 05	2 38	11 55
Tuesday.....	17	5 39	6 10	8 45	2 15	11 54
Wednesday.	18	5 41	6 08	9 34	1 52	11 54
Thursday....	19	5 41	6 07	10 33	1 28	11 54
Friday.....	20	5 43	6 01	11 41	1 05	11 53
Saturday.....	21	5 44	6 02	Morn.	0 42	11 53
SUNDAY....	22	5 45	6 00	0 56	0 18	11 53
Monday.....	23	5 47	5 58	2 15	S. 0 04	11 52
Tuesday.....	24	5 48	5 56	3 33	0 28	11 52
Wednesday..	25	5 49	5 55	4 54	0 51	11 52
Thursday....	26	5 51	5 52	Sets.	1 14	11 51
Friday.....	27	5 52	5 50	5 56	1 38	11 51
Saturday.....	28	5 53	5 49	6 26	2 01	11 51
SUNDAY....	29	5 55	5 46	7 02	2 24	11 50
Monday.....	30	5 56	5 44	7 48	2 48	11 50
Tuesday.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saturday.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

OOTOBER.

D. of M.	Sun. R.	Sun. S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	S. ° ′	h. m.
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
1	5 57	5 43	8 41	3 11	11 50
2	5 59	5 40	9 42	3 34	11 49
3	6 00	5 38	10 47	3 58	11 49
4	6 01	5 37	11 55	4 21	11 49
5	6 03	5 35	Morn.	4 44	11 48
6	6 04	5 32	1 03	5 07	11 48
7	6 05	5 31	2 07	5 30	11 48
8	6 07	5 29	3 10	5 53	11 48
9	6 09	5 26	4 11	6 16	11 47
10	6 10	5 25	5 13	6 39	11 47
11	6 11	5 23	Rises.	7 02	11 47
12	6 12	5 22	5 46	7 24	11 47
13	6 14	5 19	6 08	7 47	11 46
14	6 15	5 17	6 45	8 09	11 46
15	6 17	5 15	7 30	8 31	11 46
16	6 18	5 14	8 25	8 54	11 46
17	6 20	5 12	9 27	9 16	11 45
18	6 21	5 10	10 39	9 38	11 45
19	6 22	5 08	11 52	9 59	11 45
20	6 23	5 07	Morn.	10 21	11 45
21	6 25	5 05	1 08	10 42	11 45
22	6 27	5 03	2 32	11 04	11 45
23	6 28	5 01	3 44	11 25	11 44
24	6 30	4 59	5 03	11 46	11 44
25	6 31	4 57	Sets.	12 07	11 44
26	6 32	4 56	4 54	12 27	11 44
27	6 34	4 54	5 36	12 48	11 44
28	6 35	4 52	6 27	13 08	11 44
29	6 37	4 51	7 28	13 28	11 44
30	6 38	4 50	8 35	13 48	11 44
31	6 40	4 48	9 44	14 07	11 44

NOVEMBER.

D. of M.	Sun. R.	Sun. S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	S. ° ′	h. m.
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
1	6 41	4 47	10 53	14 27	11 44
2	6 43	4 45	11 59	14 46	11 44
3	6 45	4 43	Morn.	15 05	11 44
4	6 46	4 42	1 01	15 23	11 44
5	6 47	4 41	2 03	15 42	11 44
6	6 49	4 39	3 06	16 00	11 44
7	6 50	4 38	4 06	16 18	11 44
8	6 52	4 36	5 09	16 35	11 44
9	6 53	4 35	Rises.	16 53	11 44
10	6 55	4 33	4 46	17 10	11 44
11	6 56	4 32	5 27	17 26	11 44
12	6 58	4 30	6 21	17 43	11 44
13	6 59	4 30	7 23	17 59	11 44
14	7 00	4 29	8 30	18 15	11 45
15	7 02	4 27	9 41	18 30	11 45
16	7 03	4 26	10 54	18 45	11 45
17	7 05	4 25	Morn.	19 00	11 45
18	7 06	4 24	0 07	19 15	11 45
19	7 08	4 23	1 22	19 29	11 46
20	7 09	4 22	2 37	19 43	11 46
21	7 10	4 21	3 55	19 56	11 46
22	7 12	4 21	5 19	20 09	11 46
23	7 13	4 20	6 37	20 22	11 47
24	7 14	4 19	Sets.	20 34	11 47
25	7 15	4 19	5 08	20 46	11 47
26	7 17	4 17	6 13	20 58	11 47
27	7 19	4 16	7 25	21 09	11 48
28	7 20	4 16	8 36	21 19	11 48
29	7 21	4 16	9 44	21 30	11 49
30	7 22	4 15	10 51	21 40	11 49

DECEMBER.

D. of M.	Sun. R.	Sun. S.	Moon Rises and Sets.	Sun's Declination.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	S. ° ′	h. m.
1	7 23	4 15	11 53	21 49	11 49
2	7 25	4 14	Morn.	21 58	11 50
3	7 26	4 13	0 55	22 07	11 50
4	7 27	4 13	1 59	22 15	11 50
5	7 29	4 12	2 58	22 23	11 51
6	7 29	4 12	4 01	22 30	11 51
7	7 30	4 12	5 06	22 37	11 52
8	7 32	4 12	6 11	22 44	11 52
9	7 33	4 12	Rises.	22 50	11 53
10	7 34	4 11	5 19	22 56	11 53
11	7 35	4 11	6 20	23 01	11 53
12	7 36	4 11	7 32	23 05	11 51
13	7 37	4 12	8 46	23 10	11 54
14	7 37	4 12	9 58	23 13	11 55
15	7 38	4 12	11 06	23 17	11 55
16	7 39	4 12	Morn.	23 20	11 56
17	7 40	4 12	0 25	23 22	11 56
18	7 41	4 13	1 39	23 24	11 57
19	7 41	4 13	2 58	23 25	11 57
20	7 42	4 13	4 14	23 26	11 58
21	7 42	4 14	5 34	23 27	11 58
22	7 43	4 15	6 44	23 27	11 59
23	7 43	4 15	Sets.	23 26	12 59
24	7 44	4 16	5 01	23 25	12 00
25	7 44	4 17	6 13	23 24	12 00
26	7 45	4 17	7 24	23 22	12 01
27	7 45	4 18	8 32	23 20	12 01
28	7 45	4 19	9 38	23 17	12 02
29	7 45	4 19	10 42	23 14	12 02
30	7 45	4 20	11 43	23 10	12 03
31	7 45	4 21	Morn.	23 06	12 03
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Obituary.

(FROM OCT. 1ST, 1876, TO SEPT. 30TH, 1877.)

OCTOBER.

1. At San Francisco, California, James ck, the celebrated Californian millionre and philanthropist.

At St. John, N. B., Lt. Col. Wm. H. A. ans, M.P.P., aged 73.

. At Quebec city, Rev. O. Brunel, one the Professors in Laval University.

At Montreal, by the accidental disarge of a revolver, Capt. Waterstone, the ship Perthshire, from Glasgow.

. In the Palace of Tchiragan, Constanople, the Ex-Sultan, Murad V, in his h year.

. At Sault St. Marie, Col. John Morris vage, in his 80th year.

0. Marquis of Tweeddale, Senior Peer the United Kingdom, in his 90th year.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. George wrence, author of Guy Livingston and her well-known works of fiction, in his h year.

Rev. W. H. Moore, Incumbent of apleton, Manitoba, in his 30th year.

14 Very suddenly, at Kingston, Ont., Mr. rdy, Treasurer of the Township.

15. At the Farm of Beaver Dams, near . Catharines, Ont., where he was born d always lived, Mr. Isaac Kelly, in his h year, one of the survivors of the war 1812.

3. At Delaware, Ont.. Wm. Livingstone, q., J. P., Indian Commissioner, aged

4. At Unionville, Ont., Rev. G. S. J. ll, M.A., Rector of Markham.

5. At Belleville, Ont., Mr. Erastus lden, one of the oldest and most rected inhabitants of that town, in his t year.

At Kingston, Rev. Patrick Gray, in his h year.

27. Drowned near Carleton Place, Henry hite, son of Major White, Sec'y. of P. . Dept., Ottawa.

At Beverley, Ont., Mrs. Mary Clement, ged 103.

NOVEMBER.

3. M. Joseph Leclair, Mayor of Cote St. ouis, Montreal.

At Kingston, Ont., Rev. Father Hay, for 0 years a Priest in the Kingston diocese.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Mrs. Margaret Crawford, in her 101st year.

6. At the Vatican, Rome, Cardinal Antonelli, Sec'y. of State to the Pope.

At Stuttgard, Germany, Theodore De Heughlin, a celebrated traveller and zoologist.

7. At Victoria, B. C., Mrs. Wm. Trutch, mother of Lt.-Gov. Trutch, in her 78th year.

13. At Stanford, Que., Hon. Louis Richard, Legislative Councillor.

14. At Toronto, Ont., in his 60th year, Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Member for Cardwell, for 30 years a leading Canadian Politician, and head of the Legal Profession in Ontario.

16. At Halifax, N. S., Wm Turner a colored man, aged 118 years.

21. Field Marshal the Duke of Saldanha Portuguese Minister at London.

26. At Yorkville, Toronto, Weir Anderson, Esq., late Commr. Trust & Loan Co. of Canada, in his 54th year.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. J. D. Williamson, D.D., a distinguished Universalist Divine, and one of the fathers of Odd-fellowship in America, in his 71st year.

At Dublin, Ireland, Rt. Hon. James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, in his 69th year.

At London, Eng., Wm. Constable Maxwell, Baron Herries, in his 73rd year.

Miss Sellon, the founder of the first Protestant Sisterhood in England.

DECEMBER.

2. At Halifax, N. S., Mary Macnamara, aged 102.

At Guelph, Ont., Mr. George Fleming, one of the first settlers of Guelph, aged 83.

At Paston, Eng., Rev. J. Pratt, the oldest Clergyman in England, for 65 years rector of Paston.

8. At London, England, Mr. Edward Moss, for many years a resident of Montreal, in his 61st year.

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Michael Power, one of the oldest residents.

Charles D. Bragdon, a prominent American agricultural journalist.

12. At Oka, Que., Chief Joseph, Grand Chief of the Iroquois, in his 95th year.

At Aberdeen, Scotland, Very Rev. Peter C. Campbell, Principal of the University of Aberdeen, in his 67th year.

13. At Quebec, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Caron, in his 77th year.

At Toronto, Ont., Mr. T. C. Scott, Surveyor of Customs, in his 71st year.

14. At Washington, U. S, Ins. Genl. James H. Hardes, U. S. Army.

At Chatham, Ont., Mr. Edwin Larwill, an ex-M. P., in his 68th year.

17. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, Dean of the Sacred College.

Geo. A. Trenholm, late Sec'y. of Treasury to Confederate States.

At Whitby, Ont., Mr. Wm. Gordon, of Bayside, one of the most respected inhabitants of Whitby, aged 80.

19. At Quebec, Hon. John Sharples, M. L. C., in his 62nd year.

At Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Secretary of the Northern Railway of Canada, in his 67th year.

21. Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M. P. for Sligo, Ireland.

24. At Brooklin, Ont., Mr. John Campbell, an old and much respected citizen, in his 83rd year.

At London, Eng., of syncope, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel, Mr. George Dawson, the well-known lecturer.

At Manchester, Eng., Sir Elkanah Armitage, in his 83rd year.

25. At Kingston, Ont., Col. Charles Penner, in his 88th year.

At London England, Mr. Adrian Stephens, inventor of the steam whistle

31. At Montreal, Judge Mondelet.

JANUARY 1877.

2. At Halifax, N.S., — McCully, Judge of the Supreme Court, aged 68.

3. At Anglesea, Lord Boston, in his 41st year.

At London, Henry Tritton, a banker.

4. At New York, Commodore Vanderbilt, the great American financier, in his 83rd year.

6. Rev. Richard Cobbold, an English author.

Rasmas Villado, C. F. Winther, a Danish poet.

10. Lord Neaves, the last survivor of the famous Blackwood set of writers, aged 76

11. At Edinburgh, Scotland, Alexander Baird, the eminent author and scholar, in his 60th year.

At New York, Lucille Western, a favorite actress.

At Toronto, Mr. Hugh C. Thompson, Secretary of Agricultural and Arts Association.

Mr. S. H. Benson, of Belleville, the oldest land surveyor in Canada, in his 76th year.

16. At Rouen, France, in his 38th year, Viscount Milton, eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam.

17. At Washington, U. S., Rear Admiral Jose Smith, the oldest officer in the U. S. Navy, in his 88th year.

20. At Cannes, France, Rev. F. A. Bethune, son of the Bishop of Toronto, in his 34th year.

21. At Montreal, Mr. Hugh Mathewson, in his 65th year.

At Galt, Ont., John Fleming, Esq., M. P. P., in his 58th year.

22. At Montreal, Mr. David Mackay, Appraiser H. M. Customs, in his 62nd year.

At London, Eng., in his 72nd year, Thos. Lewin, Esq., a celebrated lawyer.

At Bloomingdale, Ont., Mr. Henry Snyder, one of the oldest residents of the County of Waterloo.

At Clinton, Ont., Mr. Sidney Hannan Mountcastle, one of the pioneers of Huron, in his 75th year.

23. At London, Eng., Mr. Alfred Smee, F. R. S., surgeon to the Bank of England, in his 59th year.

FEBRUARY.

6. At New York City, Dr. Henry Boynton Smith, Professor of Theology, and a well-known religious writer, in his 62nd year.

7. At Clifton, Ont., Wm. F. Paterson, late employee of the Japanese Gov., in his 33rd year.

8. At Washington, U. S., Rear Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N., in his 77th year. Noted as conducting the exploring expedition to the South Seas in 1836, and as the officer in command in the Trent affair.

At Newbury, Ont., Col. George Henry, a Canadian veteran, in his 81st year.

9. At Raleigh, Ont., in her 96th year. Mrs. McKellar, one of the pioneers of Ontario.

At Tuscarora, Ont., Chief Givens, Chief of the Six Nations, in his 79th year.

10. At Toronto, Ont., Mr. Paul Stewart, for 7 years a city missionary in Toronto.

At Middletown, N. Y., in his 87th year, Maurice Hoyt, the oldest Freemason in the State of New York.

At Nissouri, Ont., Bridget Kennedy, aged 106.

At Exmouth, Eng., Sir Fairfax Moresby G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet, in his 91st year.

17. At Toronto, Ont., Lt.-Col. Henry Goodwin, in his 83rd year.

At Hamilton. Ont., Hutchinson Clark, Esq., for many years a prominent citizen of Hamilton, in his 71st year.

At London, Eng., Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F. R. S., in his 70th year.

19. At Lancaster, Pa., Rev. Father Bernard Keenan, the oldest R. C. Priest in U. S., aged 98.

21. At London, Eng., John Oxenford, the well-known dramatic critic.

At London, Eng., Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, M. P. for Oldham, and son of William Cobbett, in his 78th year.

At London, Eng., Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox, in his 49th year.

24. Antigonish, N. S., Flora Salome, a MicMac squaw, aged 102.

At Calcutta, Sir Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B., late Premier of Nepaul.

MARCH.

1. At Napanee, Ont., Col. Wm. Kirby, one of the early settlers of the country.

3. At Guelph, Ont., Rev. N. Hogg, Pastor of St. Andrews Church.

At Springhill, Dundas, Ontario, Dr. Jas. Hamilton, in his 80th year.

At Castle Ashley, Northampton, Eng., the Marquis of Northampton, in his 61st year.

4. At London, England, Mr. George Odger, the celebrated Radical leader, in his 58th year.

Killed in a duel at Cairo, the Marquis Compiegne, a distinguished African traveller.

6. At Washington, U. S., Dr. Gordon Buck, a distinguished surgeon, in his 71st year.

At Columbia, S. C., Chief Justice Moses.

At Halifax, N.S., Hon. James Cochrane, M. L. C., in his 76th year.

7. At London, Eng., Dr. Johann Jacobi, the well-known politician.

At New York City, Matilda Heron, the actress.

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, William McMurray, Inspecting Chief Factor of the H. B. Co's. service.

14. At Southampton, Don Juan Manuel Ortiz de Rosas, formerly Dictator of the Argentine Republic, in his 85th year.

15. At Ottawa, Ont., Dr. Beaubien, an old and much respected citizen.

17. At Sarnia, Mr. John Mackenzie, brother of the Premier.

At Genoa, Italy, Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the English author and lecturer, in his 90th year.

At London, Eng., Rear Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, in his 79th year.

In New Zealand, Sir Donald MacLean, K. C. M. G., native minister of New Zealand, much respected by all classes.

Near Leominster, Eng, Sir Henry W. Baker, Editor of Hymns Ancient and Modern, aged 55.

19. At Boulogne, France, Sir Wm. Hamilton, K. C. B., for 50 years English Consul at Boulogne, in his 84th year.

At Grimsby, John Adolphus Nelles, Esq., in his 67th year.

Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, well known for her exertions in the cause of emigration.

22. Prince Charles of Hesse, Darmstadt.

At Rome, Mgr. Nardi, Auditor of the Sacred Rota.

25. At London, Eng., Mr. Nassau, Sen., the well-known educationalist and late Gov. Inspector.

28. At Florence, Italy, Prince Antoine Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I.

20. At Yarmouth, N. S., Israel Horton, a prominent citizen.

At Montreal, Mr. Henry Thomas, one of the oldest wholesale merchants of the city.

30. At Ottawa, Mr. Henry Cotton, for a long time Chief Clerk in Gov. Gen'ls. Department.

APRIL.

6. At Barrie, Ont., Col. Wm. R. McVity, Clerk of the Peace for County of Simcoe, in his 95th year.

8. At Kingston, Ont., Rev. John Tawse, M. A., aged 75.

9. At Montreal, Rev. Father Laguerre, of St. Ann's Church.

At Riviere des Prairies, Rev. Father F. A. A. Toupin.

10. At London, Eng., And. Halliday Duff, the author.

14. At Guysboro, N. S, Hon Robt. M. Cutler, M. L. C., in his 93rd year.

In Scotland, Sir. Wm. Maxwell, Bart., in his 72nd year.

At Halifax, N. S., Hon. Stayley Brown, Provincial Sec'y., for 34 years a member of the Council.

18. Mrs. Cobden, widow of the great free trader.

22. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Vanicoli Casoma, Archbishop of Ferrara.

At Quebec, Wm. Crawford, an old and highly esteemed merchant.

At New York City, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, one of the oldest and most beloved of New York clergymen, in his 81st year.

25. At Huntingdon, Quebec, in his 86th year, Mr. Rose, father of Sir John Rose, and one of the first settlers in the county.

30. At Toronto, Ont., Wm. Thompson, Esq., aged 69, for 47 years a resident of Toronto.

31. At Odessa, Ont., Mr. Denis Lucas, a veteran of 1812, and one of the earliest settlers of Lennox, in his 97th year.

MAY.

6. At Montreal, Hon. Charles Wilson, Dom. Sen., in his 70th year.

10. At Paris, France, Major D. Schiller, grandson and last male descendant of the poet.

At Baltimore, U. S., Rev. Francis Xavier Tschenehs, founder of the Redemptionist order in U. S., aged 76.

11. At the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

13. At Rome, Italy, the Marchioness of Lothian, one of the Pilgrims to Rome.

At Lord Erskine.

At Hamilton, Ont., Æneas Donald McKay, Esq., in his 56th year.

16. At Montreal, Donald Ross, Esq., an old and well-known citizen, in his 68th year.

17. At ———, the Earl of Orkney.

At Shrewsbury, N. J., Com. Edward J. Carpenter, U. S. N., in his 81st year.

20. At Paris, France, Count Hippolyte De Tocqueville, life senator of France.

At Toronto, Ont., Mr. John P. Dunn, Chief Landing Waiter in Customs, for 44 years a resident of Toronto, and 30 years in the Customs Department.

21. At Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Morgan Coldwell, barrister, late of Toronto.

22. At London, England, Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, the well-known architect, in his 58th year.

At Shelburne, N. S., Hon. Gilbert McKenna, M. L. C.

27. At London, Eng., Don Ramon Cabrera, the famous Carlist chieftain. Mrs. Bradlaugh, the wife of Chas. Bradlaugh, after a three months' illness. Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.

30 At London, Eng., Henry Weeks, the celebrated sculptor.

At New York city, Fletcher Harper, the youngest and last of the four Harper Bros.

At London, Eng., John Lathrop Motley, the famous historian, in his 64th year.

At Paris, France, Dr. Carrière, an eminent French physician, from sucking the windpipe of a child with croup.

JUNE.

1. At Montreal, Benaiah Gibb, Esq., one of the oldest and best known citizens.

3. At the Hague, Holland, Sophia Frederica Matilda, Queen of Holland, in her 60th year.

4. Of sunstroke, in Hyde Park, London, Sir Henry C. Relty, M.P. for Huntingdonshire.

6. At Montreal, Capt. Stevenson, an old resident.

13. At Darmstadt, Germany, Ludwig III., Grand Duke of Hesse, father of Prince Louis, in his 72nd year. Of cholera, Sir William Hackett, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

15. Lady Stirling Maxwell (Mrs. Norton, the poetess), in her 71st year.

At Bristol, Eng., Miss Carpenter, the celebrated prison reformer.

19. At Toronto, Ont, Major Jas. Webster, formerly of 59th Regiment, in his 85th year.

At London, Eng., Admiral Rous, in his 83rd year.

28. At Padua, Italy, Professor John Santini, the Italian astronomer.

JULY.

3. At Woodstock, Ont., Mr. McWhinnie, an old and active resident, aged 70.

4. At Leamington, Eng., Lieut.-Colonel Frederic Wells, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Wells, of Davenport, Toronto.

At London, Eng., Sir Henry J. Codrington, Admiral of the fleet.

6. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal De Angelis.

10. At Detroit, Michigan, U. S., William Carr, the learned barber, aged 70.

12. At London, Eng., Lieut. General Sir George Bell, K. C. B. Wm. Emanuel, Baron von Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence.

13. At the convent of St. Joseph, Toronto, Sister Mary Ursula Hurley, in her 32nd year.

14. At Winnipeg, Manitoba, George McPhillips, sen., P.L.S., C.E., in his 70th year.

17. At Ashbury Park, Long Branch, Hon. Mr. Justice Sanborn, of the Queen's Bench, Quebec.

25. At Lea Castle, Wolverley, Eng., Joshua Proctor Brown Westhead, Esq., late M. P. for York.

28. At Hamburg, Rt. Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his 50th year.

31. At London, Eng., Dr. Samuel Warren, the celebrated English author, in his 71st year.

AUGUST.

2. At Victoria, B.C., Sir James Douglas, founder of Victoria, and first Governor of British Columbia.

6. At Ottawa, Mrs. Amelia Waldron, in her 113th year.

8. At Lennoxville, Que., Reverend Dr. Nicholls, Principal of Bishop's College.

9. At Toronto, Ont., John Holliwell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, in his 55th year.

At London, Eng., Mr. John Lovett, an educational writer and political Reformer.

15. At London, Eng., Wm. Longman, the well-known publisher.

At Deanville, France, Louis P. E. Duvergie de Hauraune, a leading moderate republican, and author of several works, in his 35th year.

20. At London, Eng., Mr. Henry Rogers, author of the Eclipse of Faith and other well-known books, in his 71st year.

26. At Kingsey, Que., Sir Edmund Cox, registrar of the county of Kingsey.

28. At Ancienne Lorette, Rev. Joseph Laberge, the Cure, in his 73rd year.

At Shepperton, Middlesex, Eng., Mr. W. Shaw Lindsay, founder of the well-known shipping house of Lindsay & Co., in his 61st year.

30. At Mobile, Albama, Admiral Semmes, the noted Confederate officer.

In England, Mr. John Bate Cardale, leader of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, James Drummond, a Scottish artist of much distinction.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At St. Germain, France, Ex-President Thiers, the celebrated historian and statesman, in his 81st year.

4. At Montreal, Mr. L. J. Beliveau, an old hardware merchant of that city, in his 66th year.

9. At St. Albans, Vt., Rev. Amadeus Rappe, formerly R. C. Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 77.

10. At Islington, Ont., Rev. Henry Cholwell Cooper, B. A., Rural Dean, in his 72nd year.

At Clewes, Eng., Una Hawthorne, daughter of the great American novelist.

14. At Lisbon, the Portuguese historian, Herculana de Carvalho.

15. Vice-Admiral Canaris, the Greek premier.

16. At London, Eng., Henry Compton the comedian, in his 58th year.

At Quebec city, Mr. C. Delagrave, the recorder of Quebec.

At Sandy Springs, Maryland, U. S., Benjamin Hallowell, one of the leading Hicksite Friends in U. S., an intimate friend of Henry Clay, in his 80th year.

19. At Ottawa, Mr. Jas. McCracken, one of the oldest and best known citizens, in his 52nd year.

23. At Paris, France, Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier, the famous astronomer, in his 67th year.

24. At Woodstock. N. B., Hon. John Perley, M. L. C., in his 82nd year.

29. At Montreal, Dr. Cline, house surgeon of the General Hospital, very much regretted.

30. At Naples, Cardinal Sixte Riani Sforza in his 68th year.

Memorable Events.

(*From Oct. 1st 1876, to Sept. 30th, 1877.*)

OCTOBER.

1. Fisherman's schooner run down by S. Ship "Nova Scotian," in Halifax Harbour. Moody & Sankey meeting at Chicago recommenced. One half of the population of Brunswick, Ga., ill with yellow fever.

2. John Bright addresses Reform Club at Manchester on Eastern Question, opposing any support of Turkey by England.

3. 37 vessels with their cargoes lost in a gale on the Labrador coast.

4. 50th anniversary of Ordination of the Superior of the Seminary at Montreal, celebrated at the Church of Notre Dame.

5. First snow at Ottawa. Terrible accident on Great Western Railway of Canada. Austria, England and France decline to interfere between Russia and Turkey.

7. Meeting of Social Science Congress at Liverpool, England.

10. Russia rejects armistice with Turkey agreed on by England, France and Austria.

16. A number of persons killed and wounded in a fight between whites and blacks, in S. Carolina, and U. S. troops ordered to that state. All hope of peace between Russia and Turkey abandoned. Torpedo explosion in the Hooghly at Calcutta.

17. Hurricane in West Indies. Part of an island submerged and 170 lives lost.

19. Meeting of Austrian Reichsrath. Orders sent to English dockyards to prepare vessels for sea. Ninth annual meeting of Y. M. C. A. at London, Ont. British Cabinet decide to maintain neutrality. Terrible gale in Gulf of Mexico.

21. News received of loss of U. S. Arctic whaling fleet, at Pt. Barrow. Failure of the crop in Bombay Presidency, India; 200,000 persons reported without food.

Dense fog for three days at New York, rendering navigation unsafe.

23. Return of Lord Dufferin, Gov.-Gen'l. from B. Columbia. Attempted assassination of the Sultan's Ministers by Ulomas and Softas. Religious riots in Switzerland.

24. A large number of socialist conspirators arrested in Spain.

26. Turks gaining ground in Servia. Half-yearly meeting of Grand Trunk R. Co., in London. New College opened at Cambridge, Eng., by Duke of Devonshire.

27. Return of British Arctic Expedition. Troops ordered to Malta. Servia asks for intervention.

28. Snow fall throughout Ontario.

29. Crushing defeat of Servians by Turks. Terrible distress in Servia.

30. Opening of German Reichstag and French Chambers; pacific policy announced. Rain storm in Kentucky completely destroys town of Orleans. Cyclone on east coast of India, with loss of more than 200,000 lives.

31. Russian ultimatum delivered to the Porte.

NOVEMBER.

1. All Saints Day—public holiday in England and Province of Quebec. Explosion of powder mills near Springfield, Ill.

2. Thanksgiving Day in Dominion. 2 months armistice agreed to by Turkey. Loss of H. B. Cos. schooner on Coast of Labrador, only one man saved.

3. Fire at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. First Turkish Parliament met.

4. 400 lodges of Sioux Indians surrender to U.S. General. Spanish Prime Minister declares the determination of Spain to retain Cuba at every cost. Ship "Ocean Gem" sails from Montreal with cargo for Australia.

5. Famine reported in 8 disiricts of Bombay Presidency. Italian elections give large majority for Gov't.

6. Death of Cardinal Antonelli. England proposes a conference on Turkish affairs.

7. Presidential election in U. S. results in Republican victory. Relief works established in needy districts in India.

8. New Canadian Loan successful. Marquis of Salisbury appointed Special Ambassador to Turkey. Freshet in New Brunswick, railway tracks washed away. Russian Minister of Finance in report on Russian Finances, strongly opposes war.

9. Navigation on Russian rivers closed by ice. Lord Mayor of London installed.

10. Continued disturbance and excitement in U. S. respecting Presidential Election. Troops ordered to Florida. Closing of the Centennial Exhibition.

11. Russia accepts English proposals for a conference. Meeting of Quebec Legislature. Heavy gale on British Coast and numerous shipping disasters.

13. Moulton-Beecher suit discontinued by plaintiff. Great fire at Savannah, Georgia.

14. Russia and Turkey preparing for war. Mobilization ordered in Russia. Trades Union riot in Pennsylvania. Disastrous gale on Newfoundland coast.

15. Germany declines to participate in Paris Exhibition. British steamer, City of Manchester, sunk off Akyab, Burmah, all hands lost but two. Export of horses prohibited from Russia.

18. A large district of Bristol declared unfit for habitation on account of the floods. 100 priests of Rhineland submit to the German ecclesiastical laws. A conspiracy to burn the town of Rangoon discovered by the authorities. Guibord rioters discharged at Montreal. Turkey accepts the conference. Russia offers a new loan of 100,000,000 roubles.

19. Pastoral letter from the Pope, denouncing Catholic Liberalism, read in R. C. Churches in Ottawa.

20. Opening of Italian Parliament. Heavy freshet along the Hudson River. Turkish Ministers protest against any occupation of Turkish Territory. Violent storm on Atlantic coast of America. No vessels leave port of New York for three days.

21. Russia communicates to the Powers her demands respecting Turkish reforms.

22. Last vessel leaves port of Montreal for the season. Very severe weather in parts of England and Scotland.

23. Russia gives official notice that the harbours of the Black Sea are obstructed and entrance forbidden without permit. Sultan decrees absolute abolition of slave trade in his Empire. S. S. "Dominion" arrives at Halifax with ocean freight for Intercolonial Railway.

24. Extraordinary scene in French Chamber of Deputies, Prince Napoleon making violent attack on the clergy.

25. Serious outbreak of small-pox among Icelanders on Lake Winnipeg. Great depression in British iron trade. New Russian loan all taken in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

26. Conference postponed until 8th Dec. French Chamber of Deputies refuse to increase the stipends of priests. Halifax declared the mail winter port of Dominion.

29. Russia insists on autonomy of the Provinces, and refuses to discuss Turkish constitution at conference.

30. Great fire in Yeddo, Japan.

DECEMBER.

1. Resignation of French Ministry. Citizens of New Orleans protest against the sending of troops to that state. Two legislatures sitting in S. Carolina. Main Centennial building at Philadelphia sold for $250,000.

2. Inundation at Adrianople sweeps away 1000 houses. Porte's reply to Prince Gortzchakoff not favorable to peace.

4. Terrific gale for three days throughout British Isles, causing floods and numerous shipping disasters. Much distress in Madras districts, India. Cholera appeared in Bombay.

5. Presidents Message sent to U. S. Congress. Renewal of Extradition Treaty between G. Britain and U. States. Prince Bismarck declares Germany's decision to remain entirely neutral in Turkish War, Burning of Brooklyn Theatre, New York city.

6. Democratic Legislature declared legal in S. Carolina. Great excitement in Congress in consequence of Gen. Sherman's action in Louisiana. Winter steamer "Northern Light" makes her first trip through the Gulf.

7. Spanish Cardinal sworn in successor to Cardinal Antonelli as Papal Sec'y. of State. Successful revolution in Mexico.

First preliminary meeting of European Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople U. S. Senate asks explanations of President respecting sending troops to Virginia during Presidential election.

8. Large meeting in London, Eng., opposing the policy of British Ministry respecting Turkey. Mr. Gladstone making a powerful speech. Conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan discovered. Republican Governor declared elected in Florida.

9. Imperial Parliament prorogued until February Heavy snow storms and violent winds throughout the Dominion and Northern U. S. Highly interesting discoveries made on the site of ancient Troy, by Dr. Schliemann. Ministerial crisis in France very serious.

11. Spanish Cortez pass a law making education obligatory. 45,000 working men out of employment in New York city.

12. Ministerial crisis in France arranged.

13. Conference begun at Constantinople. National Democratic Committee issue address to people U S., respecting Presidential Election. Ice shove on Mississippi River injures a large number of vessels.

14. Democratic Government of South Carolina formally inaugurated Warlike preparations still going on north of the Danube.

15 New French Cabinet bitterly opposed by M. Gambetta.

16 Preliminary Conference at Constantinople closed. Heavy snow fall, intense cold and high wind throughout North Eastern America.

18. Terrible colliery explosion at Newport, Wales. News of fearful famine in Madras, India.

19 Midhat Pasha appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey, and a policy of reform inaugurated.

20. Turkey refuses any foreign occupation of her soil. United States Territory of Huron Bill passed Congress. Quebec Government's Railway Policy passes House Accident on Great Western Railway.

21. Heavy rains and disastrous floods in England and Portugal. Greek Chamber of Deputies pass a bill to raise the military force to 200,000 men.

22. Rival Legislatures of South Carolina adjourn.

24. President McMahon remits the sentence of 61 Communists. Socialist conspiracy discovered at Moscow. First meeting of Plenary Conference.

25. Porte refuses to accept proposed International Commission to superintend promised reforms. Convent at Joliette, Que., burned, and 13 children burned in it. Grand Trunk Railway dismiss a number of their employés, and a strike is threatened in consequence.

27. New Turkish Council declares itself in favor of war; warlike preparations increasing.

29. Terrible railroad accident at Ashtabula, Ohio. Strike on the Grand Trunk Railroad throughout its whole length.

30. Turkish ministers send their proposals to the Conference.

JANUARY 1877.

1. Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.

2. First railway accident in Denmark. Strike of ice harvesters on Hudson river.

3. Opening of Ontario Legislature. Ship *Northern Light* cuts her way through the ice and crosses Gulf of St. Lawrence.

4. Florida and S. California Investigating Committees conclude their work and return north. Plenipotentiaries agree to modify the terms presented to the Turkish Government.

5. Difficulties on G. T. R. finally settled. Ice blockade on Chesapeake Bay. Emperor of Germany forbids German military officers entering the Russian service.

6. Steamship *Amerique* wrecked off Long Branch. European ultimatum presented to the Porte.

8. California suffering from drouth. Floods in Great Britain on the increase, and the damage immense. Collision of two steamships off Cape May, with loss of 13 lives. Terrible hurricane in Spain, and conflagration among the woods and mountains. Duel between J. G. Bennett and Fred. May. Russia and Turkey concentrating their troops.

10. One hundred and sixteen deaths from small-pox in London. Number of vessels hemmed in by ice on the Cape Breton coast. Meeting of American Social Science Association.

11. Congress decides that the vote for President is vested in the Senate and the House, both bodies being co-ordinate and equal.

Germany refuses further concessions to the Porte. Export of grain and cattle from Turkey prohibited. German elections show strong feeling in favor of Socialists. Ten schooners of Mass. fishing fleet lost, with all hands.

13. Snow blockade in Dominion.

14. Ice gorge on the Ohio river. Immense loss of shipping.

16. Meeting of Dominion Board of Trade. Break in Anglo-American cable. Final proposals of the Powers presented to the Porte.

17. Scheme for counting electoral vote, U. S., agreed to by Senate and House Committees of Congress.

19 Outbreak of rinderpest in Germany. Terrible land slide in Austria on line of railway between Vienna and Trieste. Foreign ambassadors leaving Constantinople.

20. Constantinople Conference closed. Negotiations terminated.

21. Famine in Corea and northern provinces of China reported. Chinese railway blockaded by mobs, and traffic stopped.

23. Small-pox in London decreasing. Commercial intercourse between Russia and China interrupted by prohibiting decrees of Chinese Government. Severe thunder storm on Lower St. Lawrence. Steamer *Northern Light* proves perfectly successful in winter navigation of the St. Lawrence.

24 Porte tries to negotiate treaties with Montenegro and Servia.

25. Kossuth declines to return to Hungary. Electoral Compromise Bill carried in U S Senate. Turkey and Servia massing troops on Danube and Moravia.

26. French Government prohibit importation of cattle or sheep from other European countries. House of Representatives, Washington, pass electoral Bill.

27. Electoral Bill signed by President Grant, and Commission to investigate re-

rns chosen. Servia opens negotiations th Porte. Russia repudiates Treaty of aris.

FEBRUARY.

. Peace negotations suspended. A dy of emigrants leave New York for ustralia.

. President Grant sends message to ongress advising resumption of specie yments.

. Japanese foreign office at Tokio burn-

. Ice gorge in Susquehanna River caus- heavy loss. Midhit Pasha dismissed d ordered to quit Constantinople. reck of steamer *George Washington*, Cape Race, all hands lost.

. Great destitution among silk-workers Lyons, France. Much excitement in onstantinople Porte issues circular nying the right of the Powers to inter- re in the internal affairs of Turkey. eamship *Bavarian* burned on voyage om New Orleans to Liverpool.

. Wreck of British steamer *Ethel*, Sandy Island. Cotton crop in India dly damaged by rains. War prepara- ns pushed with great vigor in South estern Russia. Electoral Commission cide to admit no evidence going behind turns.

. Opening of Imperial Parliament by e Queen in person and of Dominion arliament by the Governor-General.

9. Electoral Commission give Florida ote to Hayes.

12. Railway strike in Boston. 2 ,000 en out of employment in Albany, N. Y. urkey actively preparing for war.

14. Ash Wednesday. Trains on New runswick railroads stopped by snow. lives lost by explosion of a mine in rance.

15. Sir John A. Macdonald, in Dominion arliament, explains his use of Secret rvice Money. Opening of Nova Scotian gislature. French vintage diminished e-half by ravages of Phylloxera Ex- sive smuggling operations discovered New York.

16. Small-pox at Gimli finally disap- ared. Electoral Commission decide to ve Louisiana vote to Hayes and Wheel- r.

18. 25 vessels and 150 hands of Yarmouth shermen given up for lost. An English fficer and 50 soldiers, who were on an ex- loring expedition in Abyssinia, massa- red by the natives.

19. European Powers declare a policy of on-interference.

20. Canadian Finance Minister delivers is Budget Speech, declaring the policy of he Government to be against any change f Tariff. L. V. Wallace, one of the Bro- herhood of Engineers arrested at Port- and, Maine, for obstructing U. S. Mail.

22. Cardinal Cullen refuses to allow the emains of O'Mahoney, the Fenian, to lie n state in the Cathedral, Dublin. Opening f German Parliament. Emperor ex- presses belief in the maintenance of eace.

25. Heavy gales on North coast of Spain, and on North American coast.

26. Order in Council issued prohibiting mportation of cattle, &c., from Europe o Canada. Treaty of peace signed be- tween Russia and Servia. Prospects in Madras improved by rain falls. No change in Bombay. Joint Committee of Congress recommend Legislative restric- tion of Chinese immigration. A Chinese student admitted to practice at the Eng- lish Bar.

28. Remarkable sub-marine eruption at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

MARCH.

1. Mediterranean squadron ordered to concentrate at Malta. Very stormy session in U. S. Congress.

2. Election of Hayes and Wheeler pro- claimed in U. S. Senate. University of London decide to admit women to medi- cal degrees. Russian troops ordered to evacuate Servia.

3. Hayes sworn in as President. 44th Congress closed. Exciting scenes in Con- gress.

5. Foot and mouth disease in several counties of England. Direct Cable Co. vote for amalgamation with Anglo-Am- erican. New President announces a policy of conciliation and reform in civil service.

6. Attack in *London Times* on credit of Province of Quebec. "Uncle Tom" re- ceived by the Queen at Windsor.

7. News received of the arrival of Sit- ting Bull and his band in N. W Territory. President Hayes submits his appoint- ments of Executive officers to Senate. Active military preparations by Turks in Bosnia.

8. Explosion of a mine near Swansea, Eng. Khedive offers Sultan troops and ships in case of war. First session of N. W. Council.

9. Great fire at St. John, N. B. Great storms throughout North Eastern America.

10. President Hayes' Cabinet appoint- ments confirmed by Senate. M. de Lessep's proposal to finish and work canal accept- ed by Egyptain Finance Committee. Damage in some of the American States by Spring freshets

12. Railways in Hungary blockaded by snow. Extreme cold in St. Petersburg.

13. Democrats in majority in U. S. Senate for the first time in 16 years. Letters from Stanley, the explorer, report complete survey of Lake Tanganyika. Pope de- livers allocution, declaring conciliation with Italy impossible. Transvaal war concluded. British Cabinet accept Rus- sia's proposals.

15. General amnesty proclaimed by Turkey in Bulgaria. Persecution of Pro- testants commenced in city of Mexico. Khedive renews the gift of Cleopatra's Needle to British Government. Great destitution and misery in wine growing regions of France.

16. Moslem fanatics at Constantinople preach religious war against Russia. Bosnia applies to Czar for aid against Turkey.

19. Fighting resumed on Turkish Bos- nian frontier. Meeting of Turkish Parlia- ment. Serious insurrection in Japan.

21. One hundred deaths from small-pox in a week in the city of London. Reich- stag, by large majority, fix upon Liepsic as the seat of Imperial Law Court. Defeat of Japanese insurgents.

22. Great destitution among the indus- trial classes in Germany. Startling dis- coveries in Russia respecting the spread of socialism.

23. Sixty thousand men in the Pennsylvania collieries out of work. Execution of John D. Lee, the Mormon, for Mountain Meadow massacre. Rival Governors of South Carolina summoned to Washington by President. Tariff Debate in Dominion Commons concluded in favour of Ministers.

24th. University boat race—dead heat. French Legislature adjourns until May.

26. Negotiations stopped between Turkey and Montenegro.

27. Abyssinian army marching on Egypt. Italian Budget shows a surplus.

28. President appoints Commission to Louisiana. High winds and snow falls and heavy rain storms delay the mails.

29. Great damage in Maine by freshets. Turkish Government order demobilization of the Army of the Vilnazet of the Danube. Turkish Parliament approve of rejection of proposals of the Conference.

31. Protocol finally signed on condition of disarmament.

APRIL.

2. Famine in India on the increase. R. C. Bishops of Quebec issue a pastoral respecting judgment of Supreme Court on Charlevoix Election. Bismarck resigns Imperial Chancellorship.

4. President orders withdrawal of U.S. troops from capital of South Carolina.

5. Canadian Commons refuse to amend tariff respecting the tea duty. Crowd of working men go to the Parliament Buildings asking for work.

6. Mass meeting in New Orleans in support of Nicholls' Government. Governor Hampton enthusiastically received in South Carolina.

9. Turkey refuses to accept the protocol and war is inevitable. Exciting debate in Dominion Commons on the Anglin printing contract.

10. Chamberlain retires from Governorship of South Carolina, and peace is restored. Fresh outbreak of rinderpest near London.

11. Terrible fire with loss of life at St. Louis, Mo. Motion for prohibition defeated in Dominion Parliament.

12. Budget speech of Chancellor of the Exchequer. U.S. Mediterranean Squadron ordered to the Levant.

14. Prince Gortschakoff issues circular charging Turkey with forcing Russia into war to protect Christians in Turkey.

17. Tichborne demonstration in London, over 50,000 people assemble. Tweed makes his statement to Attorney-General of New York, giving a history of the ring.

19. Five men recovered alive from a Welsh quarry after having been imprisoned 8 days. C. Bradlaugh & Mrs. Besant committed to trial for publishing immoral pamphlets. All Russian officers ordered to join their regiments.

24. Russia declares war, 17,000 Russian troops cross the frontier. Irish Repeal Motion rejected in British Parliament. U. S. Troops leave State House, New Orleans, and the Nicholls Government is confirmed. The Turks cross the Danube.

25. Union Pacific train snow-bound. Russians defeated in Asiatic Turkey. Part of English fleet ordered to Bosphorus.

26. Russians occupy Giurgevo on the Danube and are again repulsed at Batoum.

28. Dominion Parliament closed. Fire in Constantinople.

29. Roumanian Chamber ratifies convention with the Czar giving free passage to Russian troops. Deficit in Turkish Budget of 12,000,000. Riot in Quebec. Fire in Montreal with loss of life.

30. Russians engage the Turks before Kars. Turks moving in force on Ibraila on the Danube. Turkish fleet take the offensive on Black Sea.

MAY.

1. Russia declares navigation of Danube re-opened and promises to respect the neutrality of Servia.

2. 1400 shipwrights locked out in Glasgow. 6000 joiners on a strike in Manchester.

3. The State of Georgia votes for repudiation of its debts. Gold discoveries at Gravenhurst, Ont.

4. Archbishop of Quito poisoned by strychnine introduced into the sacramental wine. Anxiety respecting safety of *City of Brussels* with Canadian Pilgrims on board. Servians forbidden to leave the country without permission. Turks notify other powers of blockade of all Russian ports on Black Sea.

5. Russians remove their head-quarters to Galatz. Kars surrounded by Russian forces. Transvaal annexed to British Empire.

7. Lachine Canal now open for navigation. A Spanish Royal Decree assimilates the Basque Provinces to the rest of Spain. Italian Senate reject Clerical Abuses Bill. Russians repulsed at Kars.

9. Tidal Wave along the Western Coast of South America does great damage.

10. Continued bombardment of Roumanian fortresses on Danube. Prince Charles of Roumania places himself at head of Roumanian army. Steamship *Dakota* wrecked on Welsh Coast.

13. Roumanian chambers declare Roumania independent. News of the safety of the *City of Brussels* gives great relief. Four additional Chinese ports thrown open to foreign trade. Town of Iquique in Southern Peru, destroyed by an earthquake.

14. Kalafat bombarded by Turks. Inundations in Asia Minor. Insurrection in the Caucasus. Defeat of Mr. Gladstone's motion censuring the foreign policy of Government by vote of 354 to 223. Labour riots at Quebec. Extensive bush fires in several parts of the Dominion and U. S. do much damage.

15. Russians cross the Danube. Turks take town of Sukum Kaleh on the Euxine. Tidal Wave on Lake Erie.

16. Alarming outbreak of cholera in India. English fleet take up position at entrance of Suez Canal. Ministerial crisis in France.

17. Fire at Woodstock, N. B., and large fire in Dublin.

18. Formation of a new Ministry in France. Dissolution of the Chambers. Russians fall back from Kars and are repulsed at Ardahan.

20. Indian famine unabated. Nearly a million persons receiving relief.

21. Egypt sends 6000 soldiers under the son of the Khedive to Constantinople. 16,000 men locked out from the Clyde shipyards.

. Spanish Government issues free par- to all Cuban refugees in U. S. Russians again repulsed at Kars. Queen's hday generally celebrated throughout Dominion.

. Operations re-commenced on the ube. State of siege proclaimed in stantinople in consequence of demonations of the Softas.

. Gen. Grant lands at Liverpool. Conacy to dethrone Sultan discovered at stantinople.

. S. S. *City of Brussels* arrived at rpool.

. Fire in Montreal. More trouble with ans in U. S. Russians again repulsed atoum. Derby won by Lord Falth's horse Silvio.

. Canadian Pilgrims leave for Rome. ical Council of Great Britain decide ocognize Canadian degrees.

JUNE.

. Mutiny on board a British iron-clad the Mediterranean. Destructive fire ull. Legislative deadlock threatened rance. Terrible forest fires in Michi-

. Czar and his sons leave St. Peters- for the Danube. Constantinople g put in a state of defence. Pope's jubicelebrated with great solemnity in and and America.

. Peace concluded between Egypt and yssinia. President of Municipal Counof Paris placed under arrest. Bill to vent the intermarriage of races deed in S. C. Legislatures.

. Immense bush fires on N. Shore of e Superior. King of Dahomey pays fine, and the blockade of his coast is ed. Terrible storm at Mount Carmel, nois. Russians advancing in Asia or. Rain fall in India improves the pects of a crop.

. Operations on the Danube prevented he height of the water. Forty-eighth ual meeting of Orange Grand Lodge anada at Ottawa. England informs e and Khedive that she will not al- any warlike operations in Suez Canal.

. Strike of West Lancashire colliers. king of a suspension bridge at Bath res 51 persons and kills several. Pope fers Grand Cross of Pius IX. on Presit McMahon.

. Disastrous fire at Galveston, Texas. covery of conspiracy to burn Navy partment at Washington. Turks deed by Montenegrins at Krustaz. Ace operations resumed on the Danube, ssians repulsed.

. Montenegrins driven back by Turks. avy rains do great damage to crops in souri valley. Water at Mediterranean rance to Suez canal falls to 20 feet. mine in China and Corea increasing.

. Terrible hail storm in Illinois. Earthke in Peru destroys 14 towns, and 600 s lost. Navigation in Lachine Canal pped by a leak. Canadian pilgrims ch Rome.

2. Immense forest fires on the Pacific pe. Motion for abolition of capital nishment defeated in Imperial Comns. Bombardment of Rustchuk commenced. Turks retake Krustaz from ntenegrins.

3. Battle before Kars. Devastations by usts in Barbary States. Tweed's liberation refused by New York State authorities. Caxton celebration.

14. Russians repulsed at Kars. Union of Anglo-American and Direct Cable Cos.

15. Troubles at Oka, Que.—R. C. Church burned. Fisheries Commission meet at Halifax.

16. Fisheries Commission adjourn for 6 weeks after receiving British case.

18. Engineers report a submarine channel from Dover to Calais perfectly practicable. Imperial Government defeated on "Burials Bill" in House of Lords. Turkish Chamber of Deputies dissolved.

19. Want of confidence motion adopted in French Chamber of Deputies by large majority. General uprising of Indians in N. W. Territories of U. S. Settlement of the "McDonnell" case by Presbyterian General Assembly at Halifax. Turks in Asia Minor falling back, but successful in the West.

20. Ship labourers strike and riot in Montreal. Terrible fire at St. John, N. B. Pope refuses to interfere in French politics.

21. Russians advancing along the Danube. Turks defeated at Delibaba, Asia Minor. Indian Government authorized to raise £5,000,000 sterling to meet deficit caused by famine.

24. Assassinations by Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania. Turks forced back by Russians along the Danube, but successful in Asia Minor and Montenegro.

25. President McMahon pardons 844 Communists. Disastrous rain storm of several weeks in Buenos Ayres, flooding the pampas. Heavy storm in several of the Western States doing immense damage. Marblehead, Mass., destroyed by fire. Russians driven back from Rustchuk and in Asia Minor. Siege of Batoum raised by the Turks.

26. Bombardment of Rustchuk. Disastrous gale at Magdalen Islands with extensive loss of shipping.

28. Bradlaugh sentenced to £200 fine and 6 months imprisonment for publishing an immoral pamphlet. Sistova taken by the Russians. 50,000 Russians in Bulgaria. Oka Indians committed for trial.

30. Samoan Islands petitioning for British protectorate. Great battle at Sistova. Czar enters Bulgaria.

JULY.

1. Dominion Day celebrated throughout Dominion. R. C. Clergy of France ordered to support McMahon's candidates at the elections. Exportation of horses from Germany prohibited Russians pushing forward to the Balkans. British fleet ordered to Besika Bay.

3. Inundations in Province of Murcia, Spain, causing loss of life and serious damage. Pan.-Presbyterian Council opened at Edinburgh. English working men present address to General Grant.

5. Heavy rains in Manitoba put large tracts of land under water. Russians repulsed at Widin. Montenegrin campaign abandoned.

7. U. S. troops defeated by Chief Joseph.

9. Favorable reports from famine districts of India. Plague in Persia. All available troops in U. S. sent against Indians. Russians surprise Turkish Camp at Tirnova, in Bulgaria. Turks everywhere successful in Asia.

10. Municipality of Perpignan dissolved by French Government. One of the Paris journals seized. Close of Pan-Presbyterian Council Convention between Servia and Roumania. Russians in Asia Minor retreating across the frontier.

12. Rioting in Montreal and in Charlottetown, P. E. I., in consequence of Orange processions. Great excitement throughout Dominion. 32,000 South Carolina negroes desire to emigrate to Liberia. Civil Service order issued in U. S., forbidding officers of Government to take part in managing political organizations.

13. Russian advanced guard reach southern frontier of Bulgaria. Well-known London detectives arrested for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

14. U. S. Indians defeated near the mouth of the Cottonwood river. Great earthquake and flood in Ecuador.

15. Funeral of Hackett at Montreal. Great Orange demonstration. Loss of steamship *Eden* about 70 miles north of Valparaiso, Chili, over 100 lives lost.

16. 22,000 Russians cross the Balkans and are defeated at Yeni Zaghra. Caucasus tribes revolt against Russia. Bayazid captured by Turks

17. Tornado in South Eastern N. Y. Disturbances on Baltimore and Ohio railroad from strikes. No traffic allowed, and military called out.

18. Resignation of Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and appointment of a successor in favour of war.

20. Strike on American railroads extending and giving rise to terrible riot at Pittsburg, Pa. Russians defeated by Turks at Plevna. Motion for release of Fenian prisoners rejected in Imperial Commons by very large majority.

24. Railroad strike still extending. Canada Southern joins. Bombardment of Rutschuk commenced. Turkish army reenter Montenegro.

25. Russians repulsed in attack on Silistria. Turkish massacre of Christians on Black Sea reported. Railroad trouble abating in New York and Pennsylvania and increasing in Western States.

26. Serious riots in Chinese quarter of San Francisco. Russian advance checked both N. and S. of Balkans. Troops sail to strengthen force at Malta.

27. Another Turkish reverse in Bulgaria. Midhat Pasha recalled.

28. Quiet restored in U. S. in all places except St. Louis and Pa. mining regions. Midhat Pasha sent to London.

30 Fire at Hull, Que. Governor-General leaves Ottawa for Manitoba. Labour trouble still serious in mining region. Turks defeated near Rutschuk, and successful at Loftcha.

31. Turks again victorious at Plevna. Three Austrian army corps mobilized. British gun-boats sent to the Danube. Large fire in Montreal.

AUGUST.

1. Rain fall in India improves condition of famine districts. Longest sitting of Imperial Commons on record—25 hours. Serious riots continuing in Pennsylvania. Serious election riots at Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng.

2. 20,000 labourers and miners out of work in Pennsylvania. Russians driven from Eski Zaghra, south of Balkans.

3 Numerous political clubs closed in Paris and prosecutions of newspapers continued by Government. Russians resume offensive operations in Asia Minor.

4. South African Confederation Bill read 3rd time in Imperial Commons. Convention for suppressing slave trade signed by England and Egypt. Siege of Rustchuk raised.

7. Siege of Rustchuk abandoned. Bosnian insurrection ended. Work resumed in Lehigh Valley mines.

9. First marriage in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in over 100 years. Lord Beaconsfield in House of Lords makes a declaration of strict neutrality for England. Turks gain another success at Plevna. Large numbers of unemployed men asking for work in Montreal.

10. Clyde shipwrights agree to refer their disputes with their masters to arbitration. City of Toronto rejects Dunkin Act. First telegraph line working in China. Russian troops suffering severely from illness. Official oppression of the press in France increasing.

11. Papal delegate to Canada forbids priests interfering in elections. Crops of United Kingdom reported below average.

12. Heavy thunder storms in Ontario and Quebec, with loss of life and property by lightning.

13. News of terrible atrocities committed by both Russians and Turks in Bulgaria.

14. Imperial Parliament prorogued. Half a million of people dead from the famine in India.

17 Large reinforcements joining Russian army Turks sending large forces against Montenegro.

18. Fighting resumed in Asia Minor. Two Turkish armies in Bulgaria effect a junction. Russsians in possession of Shipka Pass.

20. Rains seriously damage crops in England and Scotland. Fredrick Cavill swims the English Channel. Steam street cars running successfully in Brooklyn, N. York. Government increasing relief works in India. Royal Commission on extradition law appointed.

21. Laurentian Railway opened. Miners strikes in Pennsylvania and Maryland becoming more serious. Industrial Exhibition at Yokohama, Japan.

23. Turks repulsed in ten successive attacks at the Shipka Pass. Russians defeated at Eski Djuma with great loss.

24. Sixty-eight battalions of Servian troops mobilized. Plague broke out in Russian Poland. Cholera ship embargoed below Suez Canal. General meeting railroad employés at Scranton, Pa. Illinois miners appeal to the Courts. A mountain of phosphate discovered on the Upper Gatineau river, Que.

26. Union Pacific Railway bridge at Omaha swept away by a cyclone. Serious earthquakes in Chili. French Ministry decide to prosecute Gambetta.

27. Business prospects in the West reported good. Indians quiet in N. W. States. Strike in Lehigh coal regions finally settled.

28. Nine Philadelphia R. R. strikers convicted. Mexican Government throw open to immigration extensive sugar and coffee lands in Oaxaca. Twenty-five carpenters sail for Manchester from New York, on a 3 years engagement. Fire in Rosario

Mines, Mexico; 25 lives lost. Russians again defeated in Shipka Pass. Turks resuming the offensive at Plevna.

29. Accident on Rock Island R. R., U.S., from washing out of a bridge; 18 lives lost. Summons on Gambetta issued. Terrible distress from famine in Southern India.

30. Severe drought in Brazil. Death of Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet.

31. Strike of 10,000 operatives at Bolton, Lancashire. Turks gain a victory at Rasgrad.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Death of ex-President Thiers. Large fire in New York.

3. Snow on Mount Washington, U. S. More fighting in Shipka Pass.

5. Successful assault of Russians on Loitcha.

6. Great sale of Canadian short-horns in England. Troubles with the Sioux in U. S. at an end. Gambetta summoned to appear a second time before the Judge in Paris. Pennsylvania Coal companies and miners fail to come to an agreement. Russian defeat at Kazelovo.

7. Turks defeated at Plevna. Nicsics surrendered to Montenegrins. Storm on the Atlantic coast of America.

9. Yellow fever in Florida, U. S. Tramps committing great depredations in Pennsylvania. More cheering news from Indian famine districts. Battle around Plevna still going on.

11. One quarter of Dieppe, France, destroyed by fire. Gambetta sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and fine of 2,000 francs. Gortzchakoff declines offers of mediation.

12. Meeting of Provincial Synod of Church of England in Montreal. Collision of two ships off Portland, Eng., with loss of 100 lives. Struggle for Plevna still fiercely contested.

13. First Convention of Dom. Y. M. C. Association assembles at Quebec. Gambetta's sentence deprives him of all political rights for 5 years.

16. Turks repulsing the Russians again. News from Stanley, the African explorer. Yellow fever spreading in Florida.

17. Decisive victory by the Turks. Servian army returns home.

Stanley the American traveller reaches the mouth of the Congo, after a journey of 10 months across Africa. Fort St. Nicholas in the Shipka pass captured by Turks.

18. Conference of R. C. Bishops and clergy of Quebec with the papal delegate at Montreal. Yellow fever spreading in Florida U. S. Turks invade Russian Armenia.

19. Manifesto issued by Marshal McMahon creates great sensation in France.

21. Snow storm on Mount Washington, U. S. Defeat of the Russians at Biela. Disastrous freshet in southern states destroying rice, cotton and sugar crops.

22. Gambetta's appeal dismissed and sentence confirmed. Grand workingmen's demonstration in honour of Genl. Grant at Newcastle, Eng.

25. Cold weather in Europe. Large deficit in Dutch Budget. War operations impeded by rainy weather. Further levy of Russian landwehrs.

27. Yellow fever very violent at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Fire at St. Gregoire, Que., with loss of 8 lives.

29. Five hundred Mormon Immigrants from Europe arrive in New York. Serious troubles between Texans and Mexicans on the Rio Grand. Favourable reports from famine districts of India,

Miscellaneous Statistics of the Dominion.

The following series of Statistical Tables are a continuation of the Tables in the *Year Book* for 1874, page 91; and it is to be regretted that the Judicial Statistics of the Province of Quebec are still very incomplete, from the fact that many officers persist in not making the returns required by Statute, and the neglect appears to pass unnoticed by the proper authorities. In some future *Year Book* we will give a tabular view of the defaulters.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS—Province of Quebec.

Court of Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Cases.

	1873	1874	1875	1876
Summonses issued	5082	7279	8269	12121
Cases returned into Court	3404	4778	5258	8382
Judgments rendered	2626	3849	4834	7302
Executions issued	707	744	941	1336
Oppositions filed	119	744	91	122
Amount of Fees $	3595 74	4912 27	5525 98	8147 45
Amount of Expenses $	653 05	745 84	755 91	1097 42

JUDICIAL STATISTICS—Province of Quebec.

Superior Court.

—		1873	1874	1875	1876
No. of Summonses issued	Writs of Summons.	4635	1184	2724	7587
Between $200 and $300		2368	396	544	3061
" 300 " 400		448	197	335	719
" 400 " 2000		1456	587	998	2239
Over $2000		386	95	173	657
Writs returned:					
Between $200 and $300		1457	248	708	2035
" 300 " 400		307	141	242	504
" 400 " 2000		1053	419	658	1302
Over $2000		268	78	129	309
Default Cases:					
Between $200 and $300		845	127	407	1516
" 300 " 400		166	53	113	312
" 400 " 2000		480	152	258	555
Over $2000		86	19		147
No. of Judgments:					
Betw'n $200 and $300—by Court		311	103	208	1090
by Clerk		397	83	239	331
" 300 " 400—by Court		63	39	66	181
by Clerk		73	27	64	71
" 400 " 2000—by Court		218	88	166	371
by Clerk		159	43	120	139
Over 2000 —by Court		41	15	21	107
by Clerk		29	7	19	22
Outstanding Cases, Total		1288	431	637	1972
Judgments		882	335	439	1406
Sal. Ar. before Judgment	Writs.	314	42	150	467
Sal. Revindication		93	28	46	116
Sal. Gagerie		152	17	50	232
Execution on Goods		993	258	588	2202
" Lands		311	147	281	610
Application for Writs of:	App. for W				
Certiorari—Granted		22	38	35	110
Refused		7	5	6	11
Mandamus—Granted		3	7	...	14
Refused		...	3	1	5
Quo Warranto—Granted		2	11	4	4
Refused		....	....	...	2
Prohibition—Granted		11	13	9	4
Refused		....	2	1	2
Ratification of Titles		9	5	6	8
Ordered—Tried by Jury		8	11	3	13
Under Lessee or Lessors' Act		114	118	22	264
Total Number		692	725	116	899
Oppositions. Afin d'Annuller, Ttl.	Oppositions.	101	115	26	257
Maintained		7	21	43	20
Dismissed		26	20	10	62
Undisposed of		68	63	14	173
Afin de Dist., Total		101	107	26	228
Maintained		15	18	41	44
Dismissed		18	7	2	24
Undisposed of		68	82	6	157
Afin de Charges, Total		28	44	5	41
Maintained		16	16	20	24
Dismissed		....	2	...	2
Undisposed of		12	26	2	12
Afin de Consr., Total		460	489	87	462
Maintained		342	258	223	345
Dismissed		14	5	6	18
Undisposed of		104	232	30	110
Amount of Fees	$	65433 35	80978 12	46017 16	111560 97
Expenses of Office	$	55824 35	65145 01	27163 65	67246 99

JUDICIAL STATISTICS—Province of Quebec.

Court of Revision.

—	*Quebec.*				*Montreal.*			
	1873	1874	1875	1876	1873	1874	1875	1876
Cases inscribed	78	64	90	103	111	120	....	171
Judgments, Total	54	64	101	103	145	105	....	97
Confirmed	48	27	39	55	104	83	..	57
Revoked	9	12	20	22	31	18	...	30
Altered	2	1	3	4	10	4	...	10
En Delibere	12	6	19	10	8	14	....	23
Not proceeded in	2	14	10	12	14	18	....	51

Appeals.

Court of Q. Bench.	*Appeals Civil.*				*Appeals Criminal.*			
—	1873	1874	1875	1876	1873	1874	1875	1876
Total No. of Appeals	199	198	210	252	2	4	4	6
Judgments, Total	90	145	228	196	2	4	3	6
Confirmed	38	97	161	135	1	2	2	3
Reversed	52	48	67	61	1	2	1	3
En Délibéré	11	48	24	48	..	..	..	..
Not heard	374	383	375	398	..	..	2	2

Total No. of Appeals.	*From Quebec.*				*From Montreal.*			
Superior Court.								
No. of Appeals—total	43	51	56	80	153	147	154	172
Judgments—total	27	36	53	55	63	109	175	141
Confirmed	5	21	36	41	33	76	125	94
Reversed	22	15	17	14	30	33	50	47
En Délibéré	6	11	4	16	5	37	20	32
Not heard	20	25	24	30	354	358	351	368
Superior Courts.								
No. of Appeals—total	38	43	48	75	135	145	143	166
Judgments—total	27	28	45	52	58	108	170	135
Confirmed	5	17	30	40	32	75	124	89
Reversed	22	11	15	12	24	33	46	40
En Délibéré	4	8	4	15	5	36	19	30
Not heard	17	24	21	20	346	359	342	360
Circuit Courts.								
No. of Appeals—total	5	8	8	5	1	2	6	6
Judgments—total	..	8	8	3	5	1	5	6
Confirmed	..	4	6	1	1	1	1	5
Reversed	..	4	2	2	4	..	4	1
En délibéré	2	3	.	1	..	1	1	2
Not heard	3	1	3	1	8	8	9	8

No. of Reserved Cases submitted Criminal.	*Montreal.*				*Quebec.*			
No. Reserved	..	2	4	3	2	2	..	3
Reversed	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1
Amended	..	..	..	..	..	.		..
Confirmed	..	2	2	1	1	..		2
En délibéré	..	..		.	..	..	..	..
Not heard	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

JUDICIAL STATISTICS—Province of Quebec.

Circuit Courts.

—		1873	1874	1875	1876
Summonses Issued	Writs of Summonses.	25404	24017	19118	34625
Appealable Cases		1763	1347	1480	1859
Unappealable Cases, $25 and under		16547	14400	10571	20512
Over $25		8532	8177	6715	13235
Writs Returned, Appealable		1055			
Unappealable		14299	904	1118	1251
Default Cases, Appealable		444	12919	10617	20649
Unappealable		9341	432	594	750
Judgments in Default Cases		123	8806	6802	14827
Appealable by Court		198	165	187	284
by Clerk		4988	256	403	475
Unappealable by Court		4159	3284	2016	6753
by Clerk		4452	3518	3741	5542
Contested Cases, No. of Judgts. in		3669	3047	2120	5106
Sai. Ar. before Judgment	Writs.	736	649	491	866
Sai. Revindication		299	260	186	289
Sai. Gagerie		619	6 7	311	1285
Sai. Certiorari		17	13	16	30
Execution on Goods		5221	4554	4385	9026
Execution on Lands		171	113	165	258
Total No		562	192	.....	.....
Afin d'Annuler, Total	Oppositions.	236	33	196	519
Maintained		49	40	47	96
Dismissed		71	52	58	151
Undisposed of		114	133	89	258
Afin de Dist., Total		286	269	142	608
Maintained		52	54	46	97
Dismissed		46	47	24	76
Undisposed of		165	177	75	434
Afin de Conser., Total		48	45	18	102
Maintained		23	12	5	32
Dismissed		.....	3	.....	4
Undisposed of		23	28	16	77
Amount of Fees	$	45238 14	33477 96	26139 34	66154 28
Expenses of Office	$	28120 97	18373 76	12015 23	35065 08

Court of Queen's Bench.—Crown Side.

		1873	1874	1875	1876
No. of Indictments preferred		286	307	435	435
True Bills		218	325	331	329
No Bills		68	83	73	105
Convictions on plea of Guilty		21	51	98	56
" After Trial		18	48	85	93
Acquittals		40	54	86	129
Nolle Prosequi		6	5	12	13
Untried Cases		39	46	90	77
Amount of Fees	$	2,280 97	2916	2391	1,986 88
Expenses of Office	$	4,882 85	4840	3786	4,416 86

Court of Quarter Sessions.

—	*Quebec.*				*Montreal.*			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
No. of Indictments preferred	7	1	8	7	114	47	103	154
True Bills	4	...	7	5	57	38	23	38
No Bills	3	1	1	2	20	9	11	12
Convictions on plea of Guilty	..	....	...	....	....	11	...	70
" After Trial	2	....	3	4	...	10	40	31
Acquittals	1	....	4	....	16	14	27	40
Nolle Prosequi	1	....	....	....	....	....		....
Untried	....	....	....	....	18	....	2	1
Amount of Fees $	stamps	stamps	stamps	stamps	4,832 92	5,072 67	5,057 79	5,319 66
Expenses of Office $	Included in Return of Judge of Session.				4,851 04	5,182 78	3,955 16	4,307 52

JUDICIAL STATISTICS—Province of Quebec.

Sheriffs.

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Civil.				
No. of Writs of Execution issued	562	130	637	293
De Bonis—Total	205	167	191	129
No. of Sales	13	22	66	78
De Terris—Total	329	319	446	735
No. of Sales	229	244	247	294
Amount of Sales of Property—Real $	189,522 76	164,971 78	348,907 04	375,382 88
" " Personal $	17,645 95	11,836 16	2,693 26	12,891 53
Amount of Fees $	10,318 95	10,929 30	10,315 89	17,193 83
Expenses of Office $	5,411 15	6,259 17	975 51	9,6[illegible]9 61
Criminal.				
No. of Prisoners	1034	435	750	1204
Females—Married	57	17	46	52
" Single	65	22	40	29
" Children	34	15	32	20
Ages—under 14	96	18	35	25
14 to 20	117	77	101	137
20 to 30	455	144	286	459
30 to 40	240	79	159	249
40 to 50	177	58	95	195
50 to 60	104	30	55	114
Above 60	75	21	49	74
No. of Previous imprisonments—One	252	263	406	380
Two	66	26	57	100
Three	44	2	14	37
Four	27	3	7	23
Five	23	1	7	18
Six	17	.....	11	7
Seven	9	.....	10	10
Eight	4	.....	3	9
Nine	4	.....	5	3
Ten	3	.....	4	1
Eleven	22	.....	14	20
Insane	34	12	33	26

Judges of the Sessions of the Peace.

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Montreal.				
Plaints—Total Number	....	....	....	...
Summary Convictions	....	....	....	....
Commitments	....	....	....	....
Discharges	....	....	....	....
Sentences suspended	....	....	....	....
Convictions—Sent on board	....	....	....	....
Amount of Fees $	....	....	....	....
Expenses of Office $	....	....	....	....
Quebec.				
Plaints—Total Number	1712	1943	1729	....
Summary Convictions	733	860	714	971
Commitments	626	658	559	793
Discharges	750	742	617	161
Sentences suspended	22	24	14	10
Convictions—Sent on board		....	232	...
Amount of Fees $	stamps	stamps	.	stamps
Expenses of Office $	5171 18	4807 71	4675 36	4950 36

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—Province of Quebec.

Recorder's Court.

—	*Quebec District.*				*Montreal District.*			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1 76.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
No. of Plaints.....	2435	2157	2528	....	10859	....	17169	
Infraction of Peace.	1273	1479	1418	....	9395	9542	7418	5149
Violat'n of By-laws	1162	678	1110	....	1464	1530	1444	1467
Sum. Convictions...	1880	1880	2065	....	9337	9502	7288	5179
Commitments.....	549	650	842	....	3089	3707	3374	2285
Discharges.....	516	305	463	....	1072	1031	1070	783
Fees.....$	1923 83	....	....	....	19073 02	20316 60	16559 87	17004 08

District Magistrates.—(Criminal jurisdiction.)

No.of ca's br't bef.them	1021	1787	1456	1723	....	....	....	....
Judgm'ts or convict'ns.	520	1386	1103	1366	....	....	....	....
" on plea guilty.	210	662	562	570	....	....		....
" after trial.....	262	642	483	621	....	....	....	....
Acquittals.....	140	318	249	343	....	....	....	....
War. of Imprisonment.	176	407	378	455	....	....	....	....
Penalties .....$	2940 20	10177 65	8258 50	11213 40	....	....	....	....
Cases referred to C.Q.B.	29	62	92	86	....	....	....	....

District Magistrates.—(Civil jurisdiction.)

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
No. of Writs	693	5184	5009	5009
" returned into Court.....	409	4009	3398	3031
Settlement before Judgment.....	157	1266	1292	904
Judgments	273	2209	2553	2532
Cases dismissed.....	59	214	237	168
Executions.....	67	384	453	593
Oppositions.....	6	52	92	97

Cases before Justices of the Peace.

No. of Justices of the Peace.....	3135	3289	1965	2009
Returns made.....	846	894	847	977
Plaints made	2692	2277	2339	2706
Judgments rendered.....	1757	1667	1723	2387
Amount of Penalties.....$	8029 03	5198 33	5605 48	4773 11

Registrars.

—	1873.	1874	1875.	1876.
No. of Documents enregistered.....	28165	37602	37204	45790
" Mortgages.....	8009	10139	12042	16940
" Changes of Properties.....	13555	18103	15978	19665
" Marriage Contracts.....	798	881	636	847
" Other Documents.....	7458	10327	10803	11647
Amount of Fees.....$	44500 11	57489 37	61118 53	75531 25
Expenses of Office.....$	12350 52	15254 01	14385 71	16318 09

Insurance.

Statistics of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, doing business in Canada, 31st December, 1876.

(*Continued from Year Book of* 1877.)

TABLE I.

LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO LIFE INS. BUSINESS IN CANADA, FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

(*From Report of Superintendent of Insurance.*)

Name of Company.	*Date of License.*	*Amt. of Deposit with Canadian Government.*
		$
Ætna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.	1st Aug, 1868	140,000
Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., Albany, N.Y.	11th Sept, 1868	80,292
Briton Life Association (Limited)	15th April, 1876	54,993
Briton Med. and Gen. Life Assurance, London, Eng.	22nd Aug, 1870	100,343
Canada Life Assurance Co., Hamilton, Ont.	1st Aug, 1868	54,000
Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada.	14th July, 1873	50,400
Commercial Union Assurance Co., London, Eng.	1st Aug, 1868	150,997
Confederation Life Association of Canada	26th Sept, 1871	77,200
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford.	1st Aug, 1868	140,000
Edinburgh Life Assurance Co.	1st Aug, 1868	150,505
Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S., N. Y.	28th Sept, 1868	100,000
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	11th June, 1873	100,000
Life Association of Scotland	1st Aug, 1868	150,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.	1st Aug, 1868	150,050
London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co	19th Aug, 1868	100,000
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York.	24th Oct, 1872	100,000
Mutual Life Association of Canada	22nd Aug, 1871	50,081
National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. of America	11th June, 1869	100,000
New York Life Insurance Co	28th Aug, 1868	100,000
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co	1st Aug, 1868	150,800
North Western Mutual Life In. Co., Milwaukee.	18th Aug, 1871	100,000
Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	1st Aug, 1868	130,000
Positive Government Sec. Life Ass. Co., (Limited) Eng	19th Dec, 1873	25,907
Queen Fire and Life Insurance Co., England	1st Aug, 1868	151,100
Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London.	1st Aug, 1868	100,000
Royal Insurance Co	1st Aug, 1868	199,182
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	15th Nov, 1869	150,000
Scottish Provident Institution	3rd Sept, 1869	100,343
Scottish Provincial Assurance Co.	21st Aug, 1868	150,790
Stadacona Insurance Co., of Quebec.	20th Aug, 1875	105,870
Standard Life Assurance Co. of Scotlands	1st Aug, 1868	126,750
Star Life Assurance Society of England	4th Dec, 1868	100,343
Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co. Montreal	9th May, 1871	50,400
Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Co	21th June, 1874	20,205
Traveller's Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	1st Aug, 1868	140,000
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine	12th Oct, 1868	100,000
United States Life Insurance Co.	8th Aug, 1873	70,000

TABLE II.

LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO INLAND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Name of Company.	*Date of License.*	*Amt. of Deposit.*
		$
Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn	1st Aug, 1868	108,560
Anchor Marine Insurance Co., Toronto.	31st March, 1874	50,400
British American Assurance Co., Toronto.	1st Aug, 1868	54,900
Canada Fire & Marine, Hamilton	1st Sept, 1875	30,200
Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada	24th March, 1875	50,400
Merchant's Marine Insurance Co. of Can., Montreal	1st April, 1876	50,000
Phœnix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn	12th May, 1874	100,000
Provincial Insurance Co. of Canada	1st Aug, 1868	50,000
Royal Canadian Insurance Co., Montreal.	12th May, 1876	50,400
Western Assurance Co., Toronto.	1st Aug, 1868	51,480

TABLE III.

LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, DEC. 31ST, 1876.

Names of Companies.	*Date of License.*	*Amt. of Deposit.*
		$
Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn	1st Aug, 1868	108,560
Agricultural Mutual Assurance Ass. of Canada, London, O	do	50,000
British American Assurance Co., Toronto	do	54,993
Canada Agricultural Insurance Co., Montreal	22nd May, 1874	42, 00
Canada Fire & Marine, Hamilton	1st Sept, 1875	40,000
Citizens' Insurance Co. of Canada	25th March, 1875	50,400
Commercial Union Assurance Co., London; Eng	1st Aug, 1868	150,597
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co., London, Eng	5th Dec, 1868	100,343
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford Conn	1st Aug, 1868	100,000
Imperial Insurance Co., London; Eng	do	100,069
Isolated Risk & Farmers Fire Ins. Co. of Canada	4th July, 1871	90,814
Lancashire Insurance Co	7th Aug, 1869	100,000
Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co	1st Aug, 1868	150,000
London Assurance Corporation	3rd Aug, 1869	150,000
National Insurance Co., Montreal	12th Jan, 1876	50,000
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co	1st Aug, 1868	150,800
Northern Assurance Co. of Aberdeen and London	do	100,000
Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Co	12th Aug, 1875	50,000
Phœnix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn	12th May, 1874	100,000
Phœnix Fire Assurance Co., London, Eng	1st Aug, 1868	100,297
Provincial Insurance Co. of Canada	do	50,000
Quebec Fire Assurance Co.	31st March, 1869	97,680
Queen Fire & Life Insurance Co., England	1st Aug, 1868	151,100
Royal Canadian Insurance Co	9th Aug, 1873	50,400
Royal Insurance Co. of England	1st Aug, 1868	199,182
Scottish Commercial Insurance Co. of Glasgow	25th June, 1874	101,997
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co	7th Sept, 1869	101,275
Stacadona Insurance Co. of Quebec	26th Oct, 1874	105,879
Western Assurance Co., Toronto	1st Aug, 1868	51,480

TABLE IV.

LIST OF ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Name of Company.	*Date of License.*	*Amt. of Deposit.*
ACCIDENT.		$
Accident Insurance Co. of Canada	23rd April, 1874	16,567
Citizens' Insurance Co. of Canada	14th July, 1873	50,400
Sun Mutual Life Assurance and Tontine Co.	9th May, 1871	50,400
Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Co	24th June, 1874	20,295
Travellers' Insurance Co., Hartford. Conn	1st Aug, 1868	140,000
GUARANTEE.		
Canada Guarantee Co., Montreal	5th Sept, 1872	43,567
Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada	14th July, 1873	50,400
PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.		
Metropolitan Plate Glass Co. of New York, Head office Montreal	No license necessary.	

TABLE V.—LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1876.

	Premiums	No. of Policies	Amount of Policies	No. of Policies	Amount of Policies	Claims	Unsettled Claims.

TABLE V.—LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1876.

—	Premiums of the Year.	No. of Policies, New.	Amount of Policies, New.	Amount at Risk.	No. of Policies become Claims.	Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims Paid.	Unsettled Claims. Not Resisted.	Unsettled Claims. Resisted.
Canadian Companies.	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	447,348	1,396	2,227,900	15,034,486	77	119,425	121,769	48,622	None.
Citizens	38,521	81	115,500	1,117,614	14	18,500	13,000	5,500	"
Confederation	119,653	1,104	1,500,746	4,004,089	13	17,955	18,455	4,500	"
Mutual	51,767	389	408,196	1,550.101	9	13,134	11,500	6,260	"
Stadacona	4,634	88	125,300	185,050	1	1,000	1,000	None.	"
Sun	95,738	573	952,595	2,414,063	4	6,000	9,000	2,000	"
Toronto	10,882	113	135,729	343,881	2	3,500	2,600	None.	"
Totals for Canadian Cos. for 1876	768,543	3,744	5,465,966	24,649,284	120	179,514	177,824	.....	.....
Do. do 1875	707,256	3,579	5,077,601	21,957,296	107	162,959	151,512	.....	.....
Increase *i*—Decrease *d*	*i* 61,287	*i* 165	*i* 388,365	*i* 2,691,988	*i* 13	*i* 16,555	*i* 26,312	.....	.....
British Companies.									
Briton Life	1,702	56	120,030	104,030	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Briton Medical	43,203	None.	None.	1,288,514	14	32,680	40,372	11,875	"
Commercial Union	24,513	24	65,457	783,898	3	2,920	973	2,920	"
Edinburgh	24,129	None.	None.	738,484	2	4,867	973	3,893	3,650
Life Association of Scotland	137,454	106	170,265	3,990,792	22	41,342	48,058	27,497	None.
Liverpool and London and Globe	9,528	8	13,100	308,321	2	3,000	3,311	None.	"
London and Lancashire	28,559	204	384,800	1,076,562	6	7,770	5,597	3,020	"
North British and Mercantile	27,214	14	73,563	859,385	5	12,350	10,174	2,186	"
Positive Government	1,974	None.	None.	36,500	2	9,000	11,206	None.	"
Queen	12,261	25	51,473	371,550	3	4,947	8,947	None.	"
Reliance	21,432	110	217,250	669,305	6	9,933	15,433	None.	"
Royal	30,199	17	37,337	1,023,327	10	40,251	44,314	2,876	"
Scottish Amicable	22,868	22	36,354	780,092	3	10,007	1,004	9,003	"
Scottish Provident	7,302	None.	None.	270,410	1	973	973	None.	"
Scottish Provincial	43,370	None.	None.	1,241,745	18	73,048	43,316	33,197	"
Standard	144,490	176	395,528	4,786,873	47	132,412	69,993	62,419	"
Star	17,047	30	118,260	543,335	1	513	513	None.	"
Totals for British Cos. for 1876	597,155	792	1,683,357	18,873,173	145	386,023	305,057	.....	.....
Do. do. 1875	623,296	934	1,689,833	19,455,607	119	295,587	217,701	.....	.....
Increase *i*—Decrease *d*	*d* 26,141	*d* 142	*d* 6,476	*d* 582,434	*i* 26	*i* 90,436	*i* 87,356	.....	.....

TABLE V.—LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1876.—*Continued.*

—	Premiums of the Year.	No. of Policies, New.	Amount of Policies, New.	Amount at Risk.	No. of Policies become Claims.	Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims Paid.	Unsettled Claims. Not Resisted.	Unsettled Claims. Resisted.
AMERICAN COMPANIES.									
Ætna	323,498	971	1,537,610	9,098,233	38	68,652	73,324	14,652	4,000
Atlantic Mutual	35,054	124	128,889	955,875	5	6,740	3,740	3,000	None.
Connecticut	192,358	253	458,366	5,191,085	25	99,311	57,711	23,600	25,000
Equitable	178,277	335	657 500	5,075,900	20	51,000	57,000	2,000	None.
Globe Mutual	21,727	298	454,384	767,384	None.	None.	24,000	None.	"
Metropolitan	47,655	139	236,500	1,695,000	5	16,500	18,000	None.	"
National	30,347	103	159,736	1,108,260	8	7,199	8,199	3,000	"
New York	193,280	273	500,335	4,920,600	16	31,996	58,700	2,025	"
North Western	41,821	179	318,134	1,254,782	6	4,867	4,867	2,000	"
Phœnix of Hartford	149,502	137	194,777	3,403,191	30	47,700	31,422	15,500	"
Travelers	98,199	389	529,283	2,988,825	22	22,271	30,771	4,000	"
Union Mutual	121,931	979	1,462,070	4,104,286	24	38,383	22,883	9,5 0	6,000
United States	3,963	14	43,220	160,840	3	6,000	6,000	None.	None.
Totals for American Cos. for 1876	1,437,612	4,194	6,740,804	40,727,661	202	400,619	396,617	.....	.....
Do. do. 1875	1,551,835	5,029	8,306,824	43,596,361	199	498,359	349,225	.....	.....
Increase *i*—Decrease *d*	*d* 114,223	*d* 835	*d* 1,566,020	*d* 2,868,700	*t* 3	7,740	*i* 47,392	.....	.....
Totals for 1876	2,803,310	8,730	13,390,127	84,250,118	467	966,156	879,498	.....	.....
Totals for 1875	2,882,387	9,542	15,074,258	85,009,264	425	866,905	718,438	.....	.....
Increase *i*—Decrease *d*	*d* 79,077	*d* 812	*d* 1,184,131	*d* 759,146	*i* 42	*i* 99,251	*i* 161,060	.....	.....

It will be seen that while there was a *decrease* on the total business of the year of $1,184,131, there was an *increase* in that of Canadian Companies of $388,365; a very small decrease in that of British Companies, and the business of American Companies fell off over a million and a half, or more than 18½ per cent. The general decrease is much less than in the preceding year. For the first time since 1869, the amount of insurances during the year has been greater in British and Canadian Companies than in American. In 1869, the excess of American over Canadian insurance for the year was nearly $8,000,000. In 1876, only $1,274,838.

TABLE VI.—LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Year.	*Premiums of Year.*	*No. of Policies, New.*	*Amount of Policies New.*	*Amount at Risk.*
Canadian Companies.	$		$	$
1869	164,910	831	1, 56,855	5,476,358
1870	203,022	1,002	1,584,456	6,404,437
1871	291,807	1,477	2,623,944	8,711,111
1872	417,628	3,655	5,276,850	13,070,811
1873	511,235	3,345	4,608,913	15,777,197
1874	638,854	3,744	5,250,822	19,634,319
1875	707,256	,579	5,077,601	21,957,296
1876	708,543	3,744	5,465,966	24,640,284
Total	3,704,245	21,637	31,054,416	.....
British Companies.				
1869	515,741	1,481	2,627,392	16,318,475
1870	531,250†	1,075†	1,657,493†	17,391,922†
1871	570,449	1,347	2,212,107	18,405,325
1872	596,982	1,212	1,896,655	19,258,166
1873	594,108†	1,136†	1,704,338†	18,862,191†
1874	620,808	1,255	2,143,080	19,863,867
1875	624,296	934	1,689,833	19,455,607
1876	597,155	792	1,683,357	18,873,173
Total	4,658,780	232	15,614,255	.....
American Companies.				
1869	557,708	4,191	9,069,885	13,885,249†
1870	729,175	4,819	8,952,747	18,898,353†
1871	990,628	4,383	8,486,575	18,709,499†
1872	1,250,912	6,480	13,890,587	34,905,707
1873	1,492,315	7,327	14,740,367	42,861,508
1874	1,575,748†	6,755†	11,705,319†	46,218,139†
1875	1,551,835	5,020	8,306,824	43,596,361
1876	1,437,612	4,194	6,740,894	40,728,461
Total	9,585,933	43,157	81,899,108	.....

Totals for all the Years, 1869 *to* 1876 *inclusive.*

	$			
Canadian Companies	3,704,245	21,637	31,054,416	.....
British Companies	4,658,780	9,233	15,614,255	.....
American Companies	9,585,933	43,157	81,899,108	.....
Grand Totals	17,948,967	74,026	128,567,779	.....

The returns marked † are imperfect.

TABLE VII.—FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1876.

—	Net Cash received for Premiums	No of New Policies, including Renewals.	Gross Amount of said Policies.	Net Amount at Risk at Date.	Net Amount of Losses Incurred during the Year.	Net Amount Paid for Losses.	Unsettled Claims.	
							Not Resisted.	Resisted.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	$		$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural Mutual	71,947	13,540	12,768,317	37,416,278	68,634	64,166	13,347	1,536
British America	146,532	No return.	16,878,830	15,439,490	101,947	106,989	5,749	5,200
Canadian Agricultural	115,897	13,504	12,865,904	31,748,619	102,056	102,056	None.	None.
Canada Fire	94,788	No return.	9,616,559	5,823,077	42,836	35,688	4,348	2,800
Citizens	244,363	10,069	22,416,137	17,689,966	202,307	169,950	19,896	5,000
Isolated Risk	92,653	11,104	9,784,346	23,020,000	73,040	66,201	7,366	2,100
National Fire	86,098	No return.	8,290,726	5,942,067	62,003	42,839	16,164	3,000
Ottawa Agricultural	51,585	11,764	9,128,864	10,488,082	20,176	14,362	5,814	None,
Provincial	179,236	10,098	12,545,993	14,823,078	159,543	163,020	9,427	17,380
Quebec	82,203	3,670	8,653,238	8,204,088	111,150	105,753	5,397	None.
Royal Canadian	260,678	12,073	33,938,146	30,497,926	395,441	383,314	37,538	12,800
Stadacona	201,420	11,204	20,015,774	15,931,906	298,221	243,016	54,447	7,100
Western	232,431	11,440	21,654,289	19,809,585	151,427	153,373	14,225	None.
Totals for 1876	1,864,843	.....	198,500,113	241,834,162	1,797,781	1,650,727	203,718	51,916
Totals for 1875	1,646,654	.....	168,896,111	190,284,543	.....	1,082,206	52,809	41,347
BRITISH COMPANIES.								
Commercial Union	133,695	No return.	15,631,662	11,080,872	59,215	55,723	5,849	4,962
Guardian	42,717	1,612	5,037,980	4,615,460	14,555	11,920	2,550	75

Totals for 1875	1,646,654	.....	168,896,111	190,284,543	.....	1,082,206	52,809	41,347
British Companies.								
Commercial Union	133,695	No return.	15,631,662	11,080,872	59,215	55,723	5,849	4,962
Guardian	42,717	1,612	5,037,980	4,615,460	14,555	11,930	2,550	75
Imperial	121,548	4,886	22,166,665	10,409,522	52,351	55,946	15,095	3,700
Lancashire	101,116	4,488	9,525,080	8,316,821	56,148	40,307	17,738	2,500
Liverpool & London & Globe	106,771	5,737	14,077,750	15,961,763	124,176	118,873	427	5,400
London Assurance	45,893	1,714	6,003,868	4,980,738	41,808	37,888	3,920	None.
North British	265,910	11,368	30,685,257	23,425,918	155,961	171,265	4,189	5,000
Northern	59,737	3,609	7,920,686	7,015,472	37,415	34,865	3,555	2,000
Phœnix of London	151,223	3,825	15,399,776	13,642,045	82,259	92,871	7,009	1,500
Queen	153,273	6,910	15,439,456	12,325,006	135,294	125,068	15,873	2,500
Royal	323,450	13,162	35,191,696	30,560,401	341,377	340,735	7,543	None.
Scottish Commercial	46,774	2,681	5,816,572	5,222,609	43,230	39,648	2,550	1,400
Scottish Imperial	45,303	2,939	5,769,605	5,392,427	33,340	33,769	850	None.
Totals for 1876	1,597,410	.....	178,775,453	152,988,054	1,177,129	1,168,858	87,188	28,837
Totals for 1875	1,683,715	.....	166,953,268	154,835,931	.....	1,299,612	75,992	59,499
American Companies:								
Ætna	130,658	No return.	13,120,095	10,604,327	81,429	62,622	21,225	750
Hartford	78,207	5,375	7,875,650	6,769,300	36,376	21,048	11,218	5,450
Phœnix of Brooklyn	20,090	No return.	2,918,436	1,524,123	21,590	15,719	6,014	None.
Totals for 1876	228,955	.....	23,914,181	18,888,750	139,345	99,389	38,457	6,200
Totals for 1875	264,395	.....	17,357,605	19,300,555	.....	181,713	4,677	3,500
Grand Totals for 1876	3,691,208	.....	401,148,747	413,710,966	3,114,255	2,918,974	329,363	86,953
Grand Totals for 1875	3,594,764	.....	353,206,984	364,471,029	.....	2,563,531	133,478	104,346

TABLE VIII.

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, FOR 1876.

—	*Net Cash received for Premiums.*	*Number of New Policies.*	*Gross Amt. of said Policies.*	*Net Amount at Risk at date.*	*Net Amount of Losses Paid.*	*Unsettled Claims.*		*Net Amount of Losses incurred during the Year.*
						Not Resisted.	*Resisted.*	
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	$		$	$	$	$	$	$
Anchor Marine	39,516	2,066	5,428,479	None.	22,810	None.	None.	14,693
British America	35,904	No return.	3,138,726	129,200	36,449	662	"	31,395
Merchants' Marine	23,951	655	2,253,726	15,120	8,615	1,233	"	9,848
Provincial	19,237	413	1,183,717	45,800	14,711	1,767	"	14,044
Royal Canadian	91,131	1,518	4,761,629	None.	60,443	5,308	"	58,624
Western	27,320	203	1,638,587	23,651	39,057	1,564	"	29,118
	237,059	.....	18,409,864	.....	182,085	.....	.....	157,792
AMERICAN COMPANIES.								
Phœnix of Brooklyn	20,138	No return.	1,724,312	65,384	19,988	1,204	None.	15,118

RECAPITULATION.

Canadian Companies	237,059	.....	18,409,864	.....	182,085	.....	.....	157,792
American Companies	20,138	.....	1,724,312	.....	19,988	.....	.....	15,118
	257,197	.....	20,134,176	.....	202,073	.....	.....	172,910

The Ætna Fire, Canada Fire and Marine, and Citizens', are licensed for Inland Marine business, but did no business during 1876.

The Ætna Fire, Canada Fire and Marine, and Citizens', are licensed for Inland Marine business, but did no business during 1876.

On the 31st March, 1876, all the Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Cos. renewed their licenses, except the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., whose deposit is still in the hands of the Receiver-General. Three new companies were licensed during the year, National of Montreal, Fire; Merchants Marine Co., Inland Marine and Canada Fire & Marine, for both branches of insurance. There were 13 Canadian, 13 British and 3 American Cos. doing Fire Ins. business, and 8 Canadian and 2 American transacting Inland Marine business; 4 of the Canadian Cos. also did business outside of the Dominion. There was an increase of Fire Insurance business of about 3 per cent. and of losses of nearly 10.6 per cent. The increase of business was altogether in that of the Canadian Cos., there having been a decrease in both the British and American Cos., but the losses fell also more heavily on the Canadian companies, the percentage of losses paid to premiums received being for Canadian Cos. 84.98 per cent. for British 73.17 and for American 43.41. The following table gives an abstract of the business done by these companies during the year:—

TABLE IX.—FIRE BUSINESS IN CANADA, 1876.

—	Amount of Risks taken during Year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums charged per cent. of Risks taken.	Cash Paid during year for losses.	Cash received during year for Premiums.	Rate of Losses Paid. For cent. of Premiums received.
	$	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Canadian Companies.						
Agricultural Mutual	12,678,317	129,245 68	1 01	64,165 65	80,447 59	79·76
British America	16,878,820	168,580 15	1·00	106,989 15	146,531 57	73·01
Canada Agricultural	12,805,904	116,606 27	0·91	102,055 96	115,896 69	88·96
Canada Fire and Marine	9,616,559	117,128 03	1·21	35,688 35	94,788 17	37·65
Citizens	22,416,137	255,536 58	1·14	168,607 99	244 362 61	69·00
Isolated Risk	9,784,346	93,020 00	0·95	66,200 77	92,656 70	71·45
National Fire	8,299,726	97,903 80	1·18	42,838 66	86,098 21	49·75
Ottawa Agricultural	9,128,864	83,011 57	0.91	14,361 87	64,881 76	22·14
Provincial	12,545,993	183,812 39	1·47	163,019 56	179,235 85	90·95
Quebec	8,656,238	87,865 00	1·02	105,753 31	82,203 13	128 65
Royal Canadian	33,938,146	287,016 73	0·85	332,977 27	260,678 07	127 74
Stacadona	20,015,774	225,149 28	1·12	243,015 62	201,428 75	120·65
Western	21,654,289	253,381 47	1·17	153,372 81	232,430 85	65·99
British Companies.						
Commercial Union	15,631,062	161,927 01	1·04	56,722 73	133,694 64	41·68
Guardian	5,037,980	44,410 03	0·88	11,929 75	42,716 99	27·93
Imperial	12,166,665	125,893 34	1·03	55,945 68	121,547 72	46·03
Lancashire	9,525,080	106,000 07	1·11	40,306 91	101,115 82	39.86
Liverpool and London & Globe	14,077,750	119,633 37	0·85	118,873 50	106,771 24	111 34
London Assurance	6,063,868	48,639 53	0·80	37,888 45	45,893 21	82·56
North British and Mercantile	30,685,257	293,773 27	0·96	171,265 40	265,910 37	64·41
Northern	7,929,686	67,155 81	0·85	34,864 80	59,737 14	58·36
Phœnix of London	15,399,776	161,447 58	1·05	92,870 88	151,222 61	61·41
Queen	15,439,456	165,879 92	1·07	135,038 11	153,272 59	84·10
Royal	35,191,696	3 3,450 06	0 92	340,734 70	323,450 06	105·34
Scottish Commercial	5,816,572	51,877 16	0·89	39,648 04	46,773 80	84·77
Scottish Imperial	5,769,605	50,723 11	0·87	33,769 62	45,303 00	74·54
American Companies.						
Ætna	13,120,095	134,089 98	1·02	62,022 33	130,658 48	47·93
Hartford	7,875,650	98,445 62	1·25	21,048 02	78,207 33	26·91
Phœnix of Brooklyn	2,918,436	22,214 35	0·76	15,718 93	20,089 92	78·24

The total assets of all the Canadian Fire companies are stated by the Superintendent of Insurance in his report to the Government to be $5,418,193, exclusive of subscribed capital not called up, $13,254,382. The amount at risk is $351,877,040, giving a security altogether of 5·30 per cent. allowing the subscribed capital to be all available. The income received during the year was $4,676,686, and the expenditure $4,204,506. For every 100 of premium received there were spent $67.66 for losses, $32.59 for expenses and 5.25 for dividends to stockholders. The number of fires is estimated at 982, with losses stated at $7,089,845, an amount of loss in one year which in our young country is a very serious matter. To this has also to be added the annual loss of timber by forest fires.

The Accident and Guarantee Cos. business will be seen from the following table compiled from the detailed statements sent to Government and published in the report of the Superintendent of Insurance:—

TABLE X.

ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE, 1876.

Companies.	*Premiums of year and Interest.*	*No. of Policies.*	*Total Revenue, Premiums and Interest.*	*Amount at Risk.*	*Losses.*	*Balance on hand.*
ACCIDENT.	$		$	$	$	$
Accident Ins. Co., Montreal.....	31,186.27	3,953	131,000.00	5,118,100.00	4,793.15	39,417.00
Citizen's Ins. Co., Montreal.....	5,241.26	368	6,406.50	745,500.00	1,151.00	2,667.26
Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Montreal..	4,928.54	530	.....	825,500.00	1,493.63	.....
Trav. Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	36,111.15	2,904	.....	5,466,297.00	28,504.84	.....
Ticket department do .	1,814,69	3,720	.....	11,160,000.00	.....	.....
GUARANTEE.						
Canada Guarantee Co.,Montreal	38,061.77	896	40,098.29	4,079,800.00	22,583.02	60,527.82
Citizen's Ins. Co	29,393.71	338	33,292.02	3,057,650.00	11,081.55	7,063.01
Metropolit'n Glass Ins. Co., N.Y.	1,925.32	.....	4,303.80	48,826.00	3,757.30	.....

It is expected that when the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877 goes fairly into operation the Insurance returns will be more perfect and reliable. The actual amount of policies of insurance of all kinds at the close of the year was

Life Insurance.....	$128,227,902
Fire do	413,710,966
Inland Marine	20,134,176
Accident & Guarantee ...	30,501,673
Total.....	$592,574,737

Secretary of State's Department.

The NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE were in 1876 transferred from the Department of Justice to that of the Secretary of State. In July, 1876, 82 men of the force accompanied the Lieut.-Governor of the North West Territories to Forts Carleton and Pitt on his mission to the Cree Indians. In consequence of the difficulties between the U. S. Government and the Indians of Montana, the force at Cypress Hills was increased by 100 men. 4 seven-pounder guns and a supply of ammunition was also forwarded to one of the forts at the Hills, the other having been already supplied with 2 nine-pounders. Tranquillity was secured and the American Indians prevented from making Canadian territory their base of operations. Three escorts were furnished during the summer for the conveyance of prisoners and witnesses from the forts—a distance of about 700 miles—to Manitoba. The territory claimed by the Blackfeet Indians as their hunting ground having been encroached on by other Indians and Half-Breeds, application was made by them to the N. W. Police for protection in their rights. The most friendly feelings everywhere prevail between the Indians and the force. 66 men were discharged during the year, 1 deserted and 1 died, 18 were engaged for a second term and 63 new ones. At the close of the year there were 103 men and 105 horses at Fort Macleod with the commissioner, 95 men and 90 horses at Fort Walsh, 35 men and 37 horses at Fort Calgary, 20 men and 18 horses at Fort Saskatchewan, 11 men at

Battleford and Carleton, 29 at Swan River and small parties at Shoal Lake, Qu'Appelle and Beautiful River; in all, 309 men, 26 officers, and 287 horses. The expenditure for the fiscal year was $308,-571. The crops of the Police at Swan River were totally destroyed by grasshoppers and their ravages also caused a scarcity of hay. The liquor traffic is entirely suppressed, and a number of Americans have crossed the border and settled around Fort MacLeod. The customs duties for ten months to the 31st October were $16,324. Over 20,000 buffalo robes were shipped from the forts. There is also a settlement at Cypress Hills, and customs collections made there by the Police in nine months amounted to $5,984. From these settlements the U. S. Government obtain almost exclusively their supplies of pemmican for the North West.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY.

During the fiscal year the value of goods issued on demand to the departments was..... $13,941 21
To the outside service..... 14,131 09
To Queen's Printer..... 28,460 75

$56,533.00

and for the remaining half year of 1876, $28,890; and there was on hand at the close of the year stock to the value of $17,569. The increased demand over the preceding year was $6,085, wholly due to an increased consumption as prices were lower. The increased issue for paper for forms, &c., amounted to $5,824. The waste paper collected from the various departments was very much reduced both in quantity and price, being only 20,000 lbs. against 42,000 the preceding year, and the price having been reduced from $1.50 to 62½ cents per pound.

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE.

The *Canada Gazette* again shows a deficit, the expenditure for the fiscal year being $3,682.89, and the revenue $846.18. On the last Saturday of the year the number issued was 1,137, of which 1,049 were gratis.

Twenty-two thousand five hundred copies of Volume I. of the STATUTES, containing the Public and General Acts, Orders in Council, &c., were printed—18,000 in English and 4,500 in French. Of Volume II., containing Local and Private Acts, 6,000 English copies and 2,000 French were printed. Over 7,000 of these were bound two volumes in one, and the others separately, making about 23,000 bound volumes, at a cost of $10,023, or an average of 43½ cents a volume. The cost of Departmental printing and binding largely increased. The number of requisitions during the year were 5,767 against 4,500 the previous year. This increase is ascribed partly to the growth of the country and increased business, partly to concentration of business at the Capital, and partly from the setting in operation recent Postal Conventions, Inspection Act, &c. By Order in Council of December, 1875, the Superintendence of Government Advertising in Newspapers was added to the duties of the Queen's Printer. The amount of this advertising during 1876, in the several Provinces, was:

P. E. Island.....	$ 33 70
Nova Scotia.....	1,440 94
New Brunswick.....	1,392 53
Quebec.....	3,329 17
Ontario.....	5,751 81
Manitoba.....	156 04
B. Columbia.....	51 70
And in United States..	373 38
Total.....	$12,529 27

The cost of Departmental printing for the year was $33,356 for ordinary printing, and $3,353 for confidential. The printing done by other than the Government Printers and sent for audit to the Queen's Printer amounted to $12,374.

In the REGISTRAR'S BRANCH of the Department, 2,531 documents were engrossed or recorded, and 1,739 pages of copies made.

One thousand four hundred and sixty-nine letters were received by the Department, and 2,630 sent from it; and between 5,000 and 6,000 reports renewed, applications, &c., received.

Public Works of Dominion.

CANALS.

On the *St. Lawrence* navigation from Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 statute miles, there are 70.83 miles of canal, having 54 locks with a total lockage of 536½ feet. The first of the series of canals is the *Lachine*, 986 miles from Belle Isle. The old works on this canal were kept in good repair during the year 1876, and the extensive new works largely advanced. When finished, the canal will have a depth of 18 feet throughout its entire length, with new entrances at Lachine, Montreal, giving great additional harbour accommodation.

The *Beauharnois* Canal, 15½ miles from the Lachine on the south side of the St. Lawrence, connects Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis. It is 11½ miles long—with 9 locks—9 feet deep and 80 wide at bottom. All parts of it were put in thorough repair. Traffic was once interrupted during the year for 120 hours—otherwise it was uninterrupted from 1st May to 25th November.

The *Cornwall* Canal, 32¾ miles from the Beauharnois, is 11½ miles long, 9 feet deep and 100 feet broad, with 7 locks and a rise of 48 feet. Only a few repairs were required, but a line for enlargement was surveyed and entrance to the harbour located.

Five miles from the Cornwall commence the three canals known as the *Williamsburgh*. The three are 12¾ miles in length, 9 feet depth of water and 50 feet broad, with six locks and a rise of 31½ feet. Between the first and second there are 10½ miles of navigation, and between the second and third 4½ miles. Experiments were made during the summer and autumn of 1876 to test the possibility, by means of a "chain vessel," of so deepening the water at the Galops rapids as to obtain a navigable channel of 14 feet deep from Kingston to Dickinson's Landing. It has been found that this can be done, and this work is re-commended by the Chief Engineer of the Public Works instead of widening the Williamsburg Canals, merely lengthening the locks on these canals. The estimated total cost of the improved St. Lawrence navigation, from Kingston to Montreal, is $17,960,000, of which $5,360,000 was under contract at the close of 1876, chiefly on the Lachine canal works.

The *Welland* Canal, between Lakes Ontario and Erie, is 27 miles and 1099 feet, with branches of about 25 miles. The breadth at present varies from 26 to 90 feet, and the depth is 10½. The rise of lockage on the main line is 330 feet and there are 27 locks. A number of repairs were made to keep the canal in thorough order. The new works, being rapidly prosecuted, will establish a navigation throughout with a width of 100 feet at bottom and a depth of water of 15 feet, locks 270 feet long and 45 wide. The greater part of the work on this canal is under contract, and the entrance on Lake Erie at Port Colborne is being deepened and the piers extended so that it will have a safe entrance and a good harbour. The time fixed for completion of the works on this canal was April, 1877, but serious causes of delay occurred, and an extension has had to be granted. The estimated cost, when completed, will be $12,240,000.

A small canal, half a mile long, connects Burlington Bay with Lake Ontario, and gives access to the Port of Hamilton. It is navigable for vessels drawing ten ft. of water.

THE MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND KINGSTON NAVIGATION

extends from Montreal through the *Lachine* Canal and *Ottawa River* and canals to the city of Ottawa, and thence by the *Rideau* Canal to Kingston, a total distance of 246¼ miles. The *St. Annes Lock* of ⅛th mile, the *Carillon* Canal, 2¼ miles, the *Chute à Blondeau* ¼ mile and the *Grenville* 5¾ miles, have all been constructed to overcome rapids in the Ottawa River. These canals are 30 feet wide at the bottom and 6 feet of water on the sills, with 12 locks, 87½ feet rise of lockage. Extensive repairs and improvements are being carried on. The year 1876 was marked by the highest water ever known on the Ottawa. It was 15 feet on the lower reaches, and 3 feet 10 inches on the higher, above the highest recorded.

The *Rideau* Canal is 126¼ miles long, from 50 to 60 feet broad at bottom, and 4½ feet deep. It has 47 locks and a lockage of 282½ rise and 104 fall at high water. Only some small repairs were made on this line during the year. The Ottawa Canals allow the passage of vessels of 100 tons, 100 feet long and 28 broad, drawing 5 ft. of water; the Rideau 250 tons, 110 feet long, 31½ broad, drawing 4½ feet water.

On the Upper Ottawa the *Culbute* Canal has been constructed to overcome the Culbute and L'Islet rapids. There are two locks 200 feet long, and 45 wide, with 6 feet water, with a lift of 18 to 20 feet. It was expected this work would be thoroughly completed during the summer of 1877.

THE RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN NAVIGATION

connects the St. Lawrence 46 miles below Montreal to Lake Champlain. It is 81 miles long to the U. S. boundary. The works are the *St. Ours Lock* and *Dam* ½ mile long, and *Chambly* Canal 12 miles long. These give a navigable depth of 7 feet, allowing vessels 114 ft. long, 23 broad, drawing 6½ feet water and having a tonnage of 230 tons, to pass through them, while the Erie Canal gives only 210 tons, and the Champlain 70.

THE ST. PETER'S CANAL

crosses an isthmus half a mile wide, between the Bras D'Or Lakes and St. Peter's Bay, on the south coast of Cape Breton, N.S. It is about 2,400 feet long, 26 feet wide at bottom, with one tidal lock, the depth being 13 feet at lowest water. A contract having been entered into for its enlargement, this canal was closed in June, 1876, to permit the work being carried on.

For several years a scheme had been under consideration for constructing a canal to connect the Bay of Fundy with the Atlantic Ocean at Baie Verte. A commission having been appointed to investigate the desirability of this construction, reported that, considering the difficulties of the undertaking and the extent of railway facilities existing, it is not in the interest of the Dominion to construct this canal.

The total expenditure for canals during the fiscal year was:

Construction.....	$2,389,544
Repairs.....	176,783
Staff and Maintenance.....	189,956
Total.....	$2,737,283

The revenue from canal tolls was $372,264 and from hydraulic rents $57,444. Total, $129,708.

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The rivers under the control of the Dominion Government are the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, St. Croix, Restigouche and St. John, N. B.; Tidnish and Missiguash, N. S.; Fraser, B. C., and Red, Manitoba.

On the *St. Lawrence*, the work of deepening the channel between Quebec and Montreal was satisfactorily proceeded

with. When finished there will be a depth of 22 feet at lowest water. These works are carried on under the direction of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. The value of the dredging fleet employed is estimated at nearly $600,000. On Lake St. Louis, above Montreal, the shoals were removed from the mouth of the river Chateauguay. In the Detroit River much of the Lime Kiln shoal was removed and a depth of 14½ feet at lowest water obtained. A tunnel under this river near Amherstburg is in contemplation. The engineer in charge has reported favorably as to its possibility, and has furnished designs and estimates. On Lake St. Clair a channel, on the east branch of River Sydenham, 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep has been obtained, and a survey of the north branch been ordered. On the *St. John River*, operations were confined chiefly to the Meductic Falls, the most difficult and dangerous point between Fredericton and Woodstock, and much improvement was effected. A large number of snags were removed from the river below Fredericton. The expenditure on these navigable rivers in the year was, $215,905.

HARBOURS AND PIERS.

Repairs and improvements were made to 10 piers below Quebec on the River St. Lawrence, work continued in the harbours of Kingston, Napanee, Trenton, Cobourg, Port Hope, Port Darlington, Oshawa, Toronto and Oakville, on Lake Ontario; improvements made at Port Burwell and Port Stanley, and surveys of the harbours of Eagle and Morpeth, on Lake Erie; the works at Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine and Chantrys Island on Lake Huron continued; the waters of Parry Sound on Georgian Bay surveyed; arrangements made for improving the navigation of River St. Mary at the Neebish Rapids; the Kaministiquia River and its entrance at Thunder Bay surveyed with the view of forming a channel 50 feet wide and 13 feet deep to the Pacific Railway terminus. Breakwaters are being constructed at St. John, Shippegan, Grande Anse, Campo Bello, in N. B., and dredging done in several harbours. Improvements were made at some 20 of the Nova Scotian harbours, and work done at Charlottetown, Crapaud, Colville Bay, Tignish and New London, P. E. Island; the S. W. Miramichi River has been improved to admit steamers at low water, and several harbours in the Maritime Provinces surveyed.

The total expenditure for harbours and piers during the fiscal year was:

In Ontario	$279,517
In Quebec	56,331
In New Brunswick	98,905
In Nova Scotia	150,846
In P. E. Island	26,061
And for dredging	93,303
And for Dredge Vessels	20,545
Total	$729,508

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

The slides to effect the passage of lumber where impediments exist are on the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Ottawa, Trent and their tributaries. The booms form bays, at the entrance and discharge of the slides, to retain the timber. The works on the Saguenay cover a distance of about six miles on La Petite Décharge, one of the two affluents of Lake St. John. There are six works on the St. Maurice besides the boom at its mouth, and one on the Vermillion, one of its principal tributaries. On the Ottawa and its tributaries there are 73 stations, the furthest being nearly 400 miles from St. Ann's Lock. On the Saguenay, St. Maurice and Trent Rivers, the expenditure for the maintenance of the slides and booms exceeds the receipts; but the reverse is the case with the works on the Ottawa and its tributaries.

The expenditure on the Saguenay for the last four years was	$12,411 88
On the St. Maurice	109,746 18
On the Trent	3,492 04
Total	$111,650 10

Besides this amount, there has been expended for construction $108,030.68 on the St. Maurice, and 4,662.35 on the Trent, making a grant total of expenditure in three years of $227,343.13, while the receipts have been only $61,563.48 on the Saguenay and St. Maurice; on the Trent, none at all. On the Ottawa and branches the revenue in the same time was $417,076.07, and the expenditure $229,125.79 for repairs and maintenance, and for construction $309,526.22. Total expenditure $308,651.81. The total expenditure for slides and booms during the fiscal year 1875-76, was $111,179.32, and the receipts $99,964.73.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Besides the usual repairs to the Houses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Library has been completed, the old Library fitted up for the use of the Supreme Court, and the new building on the West Block proceeded with. The area of this is 1,790 feet, having 10 rooms in the basement and 58 on three upper floors.

The Examining Warehouses and Custom House at Toronto are finished and occupied, a new building for Post-office, Customs and Inland Revenue Offices being erected at Guelph; a portion of the extension of the Military College at Kingston proceeded with; an Examining Warehouse at Montreal built, and a large amount of work done on the fortifications at Quebec and Levis; a Marine Hospital constructed at Sydney, Cape Breton; the Penitentiary at Winnipeg and the Government Building completed, and also the Penitentiary at Westminster, B. C.

The expenditure on Dominion Public Buildings during the year was $1,360,302, of which $152,548 was for Parliament and Departmental Buildings and Rideau Hall.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEGRAPH.

This telegraph is in operation from Victoria to Saanich—15 miles—and from Saanich to Swinomish, Washington Territory, U.S.—60 miles—including 5 submerged cables, whose total length is 16½ miles, and weight about 5,000 lbs. to the mile. From Swinomish the telegraph

extends to Barkerville, Cariboo, 557 miles, and there is a branch of 10 miles from New Westminster to Burrard's Inlet, making in all, 643 miles of telegraph in the Province.

The revenue for the fiscal year was $8,597, and the expenditure $41,329.

N. W. COMMUNICATION.

The number of passengers carried over the line between Prince Arthur's Landing and Fort Garry was 2,172. The roads were kept in good order, and the construction of the Fort Francis Lock proceeded with. This lock connects Rainy Lake, having 44 miles navigable, with Rainy River and Lake of the Woods, a navigation of 120 miles, having 7 feet depth at lowest water. The total length of the canal is 800 feet. There is a steamer on Rainy Lake kept in good order and regularly plying.

RAILWAYS.

The progress made and information obtained respecting the Pacific Railway will be found in another place.

The *Intercolonial Railway*, extending from River du Loup, on the St. Lawrence, to St John, N. B., and Halifax, was opened throughout for passenger traffic on July 1st, 1876. The total length of the road and its branches is 715 miles, of which 176 are in Quebec, 313 in New Brunswick, and 226 in Nova Scotia. The cost of the road was $13,548,946. The earnings for the year 1876 were $848,861, and the working expenses $877,485, a deficiency of $28,624. On the portion of the line first opened there was a decrease of expenses, and the average train cost per mile was reduced from $79 57 to $73.35. Three thousand one hundred and eighty-one tons of steel rails were laid in place of iron ones, and it is expected that the entire road will be laid with steel rails by July, 1878. The buildings are all in good repair, the rolling stock in good condition, and the line, with its appointments well maintained.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

This is a 3 ft. 6 inch gauge railway, 198½ miles long. Its total cost before it was assumed by the Dominion Government was $2,862,766, exclusive of right of way. There were many deficiencies, and $200,000 was appropriated by the Dominion Parliament to supply them. The rolling stock is now efficient, and a machine shop and General Superintendent's Office have been built at Charlottetown. The earnings of the road for the year ending 30th June, 1876, were $118,'61, and the expenses $214,930. Ninety-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight passengers and 28,358 tons of freight were carried over the road. The winter traffic was very small, and the rates have to be placed very low to compete with the coasting vessels The maintenance of the line will be expensive, the ballast being deficient, masonry inferior and rails too light.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure by the Department of Public Works for the year 1875-76 was $11,405,443.

Marine of Dominion.

LIGHTHOUSES.

ONTARIO DIVISION.

This division extends from Montreal to Lake Superior, and in it at the close of navigation there were 130 lighthouses and light beacons, 5 lightships, 63 buoys and 5 beacons. The number of light keepers was 100. The lights were on the whole in a satisfactory condition, and well looked after. Two range lights were erected in the summer of 1876 at Weller's Bay, Prince Edward County, Ont., and two at the entrance to Rondeau Harbour. Lake Erie. One was erected upon the pier at Penetanguishene, and one on Big Dock Island, Lake Huron. Two range light towers were erected at Southampton, Lake Huron, and one at Goderich. A lighthouse on Lamb Island, at the western entrance to Nepigon Bay, was completed, and one on the eastern entrance commenced. The expenditure for lighthouse construction in this division was $13,820, and for maintenance $68,344.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

This division comprises all below Montreal and on the Richelieu river, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Straits of Belle Isle and N. W. coast of Newfoundland. There were at the end of 1876, 124 fixed and revolving lights, 8 light ships, three with steam fog whistles, 7 steam fog whistles at light stations, 8 fog guns, 71 buoys, 55 beacons and 8 provision depots for relief of seamen. The number of employés was 162. Lighthouses were completed at Martin River, on Algernon Rock, Lower St. Lawrence; at Cap aux Oies, Charlevoix Co., north shore of St. Lawrence; at Bay St. Paul, north shore Lower St. Lawrence, and an automatic fog horn, worked by water power, placed on Belle Isle. The expenditure for construction account was $24,278.37. For maintenance $107,995.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION

Embraces the Province of New Brunswick. In it were, in operation, at the

close of 1876, 64 lights, including one light ship and 7 fog whistles, under the care of 66 keepers. New lighthouses were put in operation in 1876 at St. Andrews, Passamaquoddy Bay, on the River St. Croix, in Charlotte Co.; on Midjie Bluff, in the same Co., and on Washademoak Lake, Queen's Co. A new lighthouse was erected at McManus Point, Grand Lake, and at Pokemouche Gully, Gulf of St Lawrence, and Big Tracadie, Gloucester Co. The cost of construction during the fiscal year was $17,820, and of maintenance $62,551.

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

There were in this 101 lighthouses, 1 light ship and 10 steam fog whistles, with 100 light keepers and engineers. New lighthouses have been completed and put in operation at George Island, Halifax Harbour, Tor Bay, Guysboro', Guion Island, Cape Breton, Fort Point, La Have River, Big Arrow Island, Petit de Grat Inlet, C B., and Betty Island, near Halifax. Fog whistles have been completed and put in operation at Sambro Island and Cape Sable Island. The lighthouses on this island have been kept up with efficiency. The total cost of maintenance during the year, including humane establishments at St. Paul's and Scatterie, was $142,102, and of construction $42,214.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There are in this island 20 light stations, 25 lights and 20 keepers. New lighthouses were put in operation at West Point; Wood Island in the Straits of Northumberland; Block House Point, at the entrance to Charlottetown Harbour; New London; Malpeque; Fish Island; and North Rustico and Tracadie. The total expenditure for construction was $11,829, and for maintenance, $13,730.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In this Province two new lighthouses—on Beren's Island, entrance of Victoria Harbour; and Entrance Island, Nanaimo—were completed, at a cost of $8,477. There are now six lighthouses and a lightship, with 14 keepers. The cost of maintenance was $17,176. The oil for the lighthouses, except those of British Columbia, was supplied by the Union Petroleum Co., London, Ont. In British Columbia, dog-fish liver oil is used at two of the lighthouses, and found to give a brilliant light at less than one-half the cost of the colza oil formerly used. Of the petroleum oil, 111,194 gallons were supplied. The total number of lights in the Dominion on 31st December, 1876, was 488. Steam fog whistles 24, light keepers, &c., 468. Total expenditure for maintenance $412,000.

DOMINION STEAMERS.

These are the screw steamers *Napoleon III.*, *Lady Head*, *Newfield*, *Sir James Douglas* and *Glendon*; the paddle-wheel steamers *Druid* and *Richelieu*; and two steam launches, *Dolphin* and *Adele*, employed in connection with the river police at Quebec. The *Napoleon III.* was employed on lighthouse service in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle. The *Druid* supplied the lights, &c., from Point des Monts to Montreal, and attended to the buoy service of the river. The *Lady Head* was employed in the protection of the fisheries. The *Newfield* was engaged in supplying Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lighthouses, as was also the *Glendon*. The *Sir James Douglas* performed the light and buoy service of British Columbia, and conveyed parties and provisions for the C. P. Railway survey. The *Richelieu* was transferred to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. A new steamer named the *Northern Light* was built and fitted out for winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land. The expenditure for maintenance and repairs of these vessels was $215,954, and for *Northern Light* $50,000.

HARBOUR AND RIVER POLICE.

This force is maintained for the purpose of preventing crimping and preserving order in the ports of Montreal and Quebec during the season of navigation. A tax of 3 cents per ton is imposed on each vessel arriving at those ports. A constant patrol is made on the river during the night by the police boats and the provisions of the Shipping Act strictly enforced The Chief Constable states that he is informed by masters of vessels, crews are in no port so well protected as in that of Quebec. The amount expended at Quebec was $27,136.68, and at Montreal $14,000. Total $41,222.68. The amount collected was: At Quebec, $20,790.12; Montreal, $5,708.97. Total, $26,499.09. Excess of expenditure over receipts, $14,723.59.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

The receipts from this fund in 1876 were $41,287.66, an increase over 1875 of $3,486.20. This fund is acquired by a duty of two cents per ton on all vessels of more than 50 tons register three times a year. The act does not apply to Ontario, but there has been a grant of $500 a year each to the hospitals at St. Catharines and Kingston. The expenditure in Quebec on account of sick and distressed seamen was $27,281.24, and the collections $18,986 58. In New Brunswick the expenditure was $9,196, and the receipts $8,962.34. In Nova Scotia, receipts $10,425.17, and the expenditure $15,999.97. In Prince Edward Island the expenditure was $1,486.09, and receipts $716.24. In B. Columbia, $3,418.33 was expended, and $2,197.33 collected.

The total expenditure for sick, disabled, ship-wrecked and distressed seamen was $46,828.49, and the receipts $41,287 66. The deficit in the fund during the last 8 years amounts to $35,166.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOURS.

A tax of 10 cents a ton is imposed on all vessels arriving at Bathurst and Richibucto, N.B. and Amherst and House Harbour, Magdalen Islands, and Cap Chatte, Que. The amount collected during the year was $3,580 80. A sum of $10,853 was expended in building a breakwater at Richibucto.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

One thousand one hundred and forty-five certificates were granted to engineers

and assistants in 1876, showing an increase of 216 over 1875. $3,038 was received as fees, an increase of $535 over the preceding year. The number of steamers inspected was 689, having a gross tonnage of 111,953 tons and 67,996 tons register. Of these, 293 were in Ontario, 265 in Quebec, 108 in the Maritime Provinces, and 23 in B. Columbia; 291 were paddle-wheel and 397 screw; 232 were passenger; 96 freight, and 331 tug steamers. Fifty-one new steamers, with 2,244 tons register, were added to the list of steamers, and 27 steamers, with a registered tonnage of 3,169 tons, were lost or broken up, showing a loss of 925 tons register. The amount received for tonnage dues and inspection fees was $11,314.24, and for certificates $2,497, a decrease of $1,200 over 1875—a decrease due to a reduction in the rate of duty charged. The expenditure amounted to $13,081 86, leaving a balance of $729.38 to the credit of the Steamboat Inspection Fund. The excess of receipts over expenditure during the past seven years amounts to $23,441.79.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

The Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates held, during the year, 16 meetings at Halifax, 15 at St. John, and 4 at Charlottetown, P. E. I. No candidates applied for examination at Quebec. The number of each who passed was:

	Masters.	*Mates.*
Halifax.....	34	24
St. John	53	26
Charlottetown	5	.
	92	50

Fifty-five failed in passing as masters, and 23 as mates.

Since 1871, when the Act went in operation, 746 masters have obtained certificates at $10 each, and 200 mates at $5 00 each. Forty-three certificates of service for master and 16 for mate were granted during the year. Since 1871, 791 certificates for masters, have been issued, and 271 for mates at the rates of $5 and $3 each.

The total amount of fees received for this service during the fiscal year was $2,022, and the amount expended $4,672.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The casualties to vessels in Canadian waters and to Canadian vessels in other than Canadian waters, during 1876, were 327, representing a tonnage of 116,779 tons register, and the loss as far as could be ascertained $1,885,996. One hundred and forty-four lives were reported lost in Canadian waters, and 120 in foreign waters. Eleven disasters occurred on the inland waters of Canada, and 13 lives lost. The amount of damage was estimated at $69,988. There was a much larger number of casualties and more lives lost in 1876 than in the preceding year.

SHIPPING MASTERS AND SHIPPING SEAMEN.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged at the principal ports of the Dominion during 1876 was:

	Shipped.	*Discharged.*	*Receipts.*
St. John.....	4,170	1,377	2,508 10
Halifax.....	2,517	1,807	1,815 60
Montreal.....	614	368	417 40
Quebec.....	1,728	691	1,119 20
Liverpool, N.S.	514	333	356 90
Pictou, N.S.	523	196	350 30
Charlottetown, P. E. I ..	787	354	580 00
Yarmouth, N.S.	712	503	506 90
Totals.....	9,595	5,729	$7,744 40

The total expenditure was $1,931.28.

PILOTAGE.

The pilotage receipts at Quebec for 1876 were:

Foreign vessels....	281	$30,475 59
British do.	835	117,748 63
Totals.....	1,116	$148,224 22

The dividend of each pilot was $652, and the expenditure of the corporation other than dividends, $25,639. The number of pilots on the active list was 189, and of apprentices 49. The Decayed Pilot Fund amounted to $61,303.71. The receipts during the year were $21,479.76, and the expenditure $21,308.46. The number of decayed pilots on the list is 55; widows, 68, and children 18, receiving pensions ranging from $20 to $160

At Montreal there were 44 pilots and 20 apprentices. Their gross earnings amounted to $34,748 60. The amount of the Decayed Pilot Fund is steadily increasing, it now amounting to $28,716.86. There are 21 pensioners on the list usually of $60 a year. At St. John there were 40 pilots and 7 apprentices. $20,112.68 were received from 546 vessels, 364 British and 182 foreign. At Halifax, the total receipts were $13,909 from 733 vessels—659 British and 74 foreign. The number of pilots was 19. At Pictou there were 6 pilots. The amount of dues received was $16,059.22 from 573 vessels. In Charlotte Co., N. B., were 4 pilots. The dues received were $523.75. In the district of Sydney, C. B., were 51 pilots. The number of vessels paying dues was 708, and the receipts $12,148.58. At Bras D'Or Lake were 8 pilots and at Richibucto 13. The receipts were not reported. The total number of pilots was 407, and of apprentices 76. The receipes were $254,641 from the ports that gave in their returns.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

Reports were received from Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Pictou. At Toronto navigation in 1876 opened on the 11th April and closed on the 19th of December. The number of vessels, receipts and expenditure were as follows:

	Vessels.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
		$	$
Toronto....	2,278	13,297 1[illegible]	5,769 99
Montreal..	6,685	861,324 72	674,846 54
Quebec..	Not given	88,120 11	34,869 02
Pictou	1,254	5,055 90	2,125 33

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The operations of the meteorological office were somewhat extended during 1876. There are now 10 chief stations in the Dominion, 15 reporting telegraph stations, 4 reserve stations, 38 drum stations, and 79 ordinary stations. Reports were received from various stations in N. W. Territories from officers of Mounted Police. 20 rain-gauge stations have been established in British Columbia, and 6 in the vicinity of Lake St. John, Quebec. Altogether there are about 120 stations, of which number 80 are unpaid. The total number of storm warnings issued for the Dominion from the office at Toronto was 351 of which 266 were verified. The expenditure for this service was $37,000. There are observatories at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Kingston, Ont. The correct time is given to these cities daily, and observations taken several times in a day.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion in 1876 was 416, measuring 127,700 tons. The increase of registered tonnage of the Dominion for that year was 55,328 tons. The total number of vessels on the register book of the Dominion on the 31st Dec., 1876, was 7,192, measuring 1,260,893 tons register tonnage. Four new vessels, measuring 3,201 tons, were built for registration outside of the Dominion, giving a total of 420 vessels of 130,901 tons built in the Dominion, which at the average value of $45 per ton, gives value of new tonage for the year $5,890,545. The total value of the registered tonnage of the Dominion at the end of 1876 was estimated by the Deputy Minister of Marine as $37,826,790. The merchant shipping is divided among the different provinces of the Dominion as follows:

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
New Brunswick...	1,151	324,513
Nova Scotia.	2,867	529,252
Quebec	1,902	228,502
Ontario	889	123,917
Prince Edward Island	338	50,692
British Columbia.....	40	3,809
Manitoba	2	178
Total.....	7,192	1,260,893

The number of new vessels built and registered was distributed among the provinces as follows:

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
New Brunswick.....	61	31,040
Nova Scotia.....	194	58,771
Quebec.....	51	17,890
Ontario.....	47	5,397
Prince Edward Island....	62	14,571
British Columbia.....	1	121
Manitoba.....	.	.....
Total	416	127,700

COASTING TRADE.

The countries which, by order in Council, are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Canada, having allowed British ships to participate on equal terms in their coasting trade, are, with the dates at which the order was issued:

Italy.....	August,	1873
Germany.....	May,	1874
Netherlands	Sept.,	1874
Sweden and Norway....	Nov.,	1874
Austro-Hungary	June,	1876
Denmark.....		1877

An act has been passed to prevent foreign steamers, other than those, from towing ships, vessels or rafts in the Dominion waters.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

During the year 1876, 42 testimonials and rewards were presented by the Government for humane exertions in saving life from Canadian vessels. The value of these varied from ten to a hundred dollars, and amounted altogether to about $1,650.

STAFF AND EXPENDITURE OF MARINE AND FISHERIES' SERVICE.

The number of hands employed on the establishment staff of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa was 22, and in the outside service 1,596. The total expenditure of the Marine Department, exclusive of fisheries, was, in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876, $980,272.

Dominion Fisheries.

The following information is taken from the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

In comparison with the depressed condition of other industries in the Dominion, the Fisheries in 1876 were prosperous. The gross value of the produce of the fisheries for 1876 was $11,147,590—an increase of $661,917 over 1875. This production was divided among the various Provinces as follows:

P. E. Island.....	$494,967
Nova Scotia.....	6,029,050
New Brunswick.....	1,953,388
Quebec	2,097,667
Ontario	437,229
Manitoba.....	30,590
B. Columbia.....	164,697

Of the different kind of fisheries, that of cod was by far the most valuable, the value of the codfish taken being $4,128,100.

The herring fishery was estimated at $1,813,216; mackerel, $997,687; haddock, $906,121; salmon, $390,774; white fish, $223,431; oysters, $50,568; lobsters, $795,083; fish oils, $521,548. The value of fish and products of fish exported during the fiscal year was $5,501,221, as shown by the following table:

Countries.	*Value.*
Great Britain	$687,312
United States	1,475,930
France	3,863
Portugal	51,836
Italy	139,487
Sweden	1,800
Newfoundland	50,299
British West Indies	1,318,637
Spanish West Indies	825,287
French West Indies	239,724
Danish West Indies	52,988
Hayti	90,999
British Guiana	190,661
South America	297,609
Africa	1,375
Madeira	14,900
St. Pierre et Miquelon	1,220
Australia	16,492
Sandwich Islands	3,250
New Zealand	8,192
Total value	$5,501,221

The value of the fish imported into the Dominion was $1,455,851. The following table shows the countries from which such imports were brought:

Countries.	*Value.*
Great Britain	$9,119
United States	692,855
France	1,821
China	233
Norway	21
Newfoundland	745,977
St. Pierre et Miquelon	5,822
Total	$1,455,851

The value of the fish exported during the last six months of 1876 was $3,589,000, of which $785,953 was to the United States. The value of fish imported during the same period was $924,546, of which 430,924 was fish and fish oil, and products from Newfoundland

The total figures for the years 1875 and 1876 stand thus:

Exports in 1875	$5,380,527
Do. 1876	5,501,221
Imports in 1875	1,600,290
Do. 1876	1,455,851
Increase in exports, 1876	120,694
Decrease in imports, 1876	144,439
The exports to the United States in 1875 were	1,644,828
In 1876	1,475,330
Decrease	$169,498
The imports from United States in 1875	$742,823
In 1876	692,855
Decrease	$49,968
In the last six months of year 1875, the value of fisheries exported to States was	$999,650
Same time, 1876	783,653

Imported from U. S.:

1875	$537,846
1876	444,920

The expenditure for the fiscal year on account of fisheries was:

Ontario	$25,736 63
Quebec	48,173 53
Nova Scotia	21,849 77
New Brunswick	11,962 78
P. E. Island	461 02
Total	$108,183 73

The collections for rents, license fees, &c., were $13,016.12.

The expenditure from June 30th to December 31st, 876, was $58,646.29, and the receipts $7,182 67.

Six hundred and eighty-nine fishery licenses were issued in Ontario, 606 in Quebec, 55 in New Brunswick, and 14 in Nova Scotia; in all, 1,364.

The staff of fishery officers employed in the outside service now numbers 582 Their reports give particulars of the year's business in each fishery district, details respecting quantity and value of fish caught, and the condition of the fishing, state of the rivers, observance of fishing laws, &c., &c.

The rents for salmon leases amounted to $3,295. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty salmon were caught by anglers with artificial flies.

There are now 7 public establishments for fish culture, viz.:

Newcastle and Sandwich..in Ontario.
Tadousac, Gaspé Basin, and Restigouche.....in Quebec.
Bedford .....in Nova Scotia.
Miramichi .....in N. Brunsw'k.

About 14,000,000 of salmon eggs were expected to be distributed among the rivers in the Provinces in 1877.

The young California salmon, hatched from eggs sent by the United States Fisheries Commission, are to be tried in the River Escoumain, Quebec, to test the thriving of Pacific salmon on the Atlantic coast.

The number of vessels and boats employed in the fisheries in the various Provinces in 1876, and the hands employed were:

	Vessels.	*Boats.*	*Men.*
New Brunswick	463	8,850	9,116
Prince E. Island	7	991	3,866
Nova Scotia	653	9,585	24,142
Quebec	340	8,046	17,858
Ontario	14	1,200	3,527
Manitoba	...	351	451
B. Columbia.....(No returns)	—	—	—
Total	1,467	21,022	59,960

The value of the vessels, boats, nets, weirs, &c., &c., used in the fisheries, was estimated at—

P. E. Island	$66,002
Nova Scotia	1,906,094
New Brunswick	504,094
Quebec	879,652
Ontario	249,075
Manitoba	7,128
Total	$3,611,955

Department of the Interior.

DOMINION LANDS.

The general depression affected unfavorably the settlement of Dominion lands during 1876. Many important surveys were made. The latitude of Battleford, the capital of the N. W. Territories, was determined with precision at 52.42'39-60 N. and an exact survey of the place and its surroundings made. Battle River and the Saskatchewan form, at their junction, a long narrow peninsula about 5½ miles long and from three quarters to one and a half miles wide, in great part composed of a sandy ridge 60 or 70 feet high, destitute of wood except on the flats, and gradually leaving the Saskatchewan till it terminates a mile and a quarter from the forks, whence it is continued south-easterly on the other side of Battle river. Good water can be obtained anywhere at the foot of the ridges by digging, and natural springs occur in many places. The only land which has been cultivated was first ploughed in the spring of 1876, and yielded 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and the same of barley. Wheat was sown on 17th May and harvested on 20th August, being sown on the sod. Barley sown at the same date was harvested 31st July. The soil on the flats below the ridge is considered much better but is liable to summer frosts, and that to the north of the Saskatchewan better still, but destitute of wood, Near Battleford there is plenty of firewood and there is coal some distance up the river. An unusually wet season retarded the progress of the survey of meridians and parallels; 189 miles were surveyed, and a l lines carefully chained twice over throughout The land south of the Qu'Appelle river was found to be a good sandy loam with plenty of good water, and a fair supply of timber; in the valleys of the streams this was abundant and of good size Two miles north of the river, the land becomes rolling and sandy for 11 miles, when it again improves for 55 miles, the northern part particularly being excellent, well wooded and watered, and this continues all the way to Fort Pelly. On the 8th base line westward from the 102 meridian, for 49 miles, poplar bush and willows predominate. The land is good and water abundant. To the north there is an open prairie, the soil still of good quality but little timber. The first frost was on the 31st August. On the 9th base line, for 5 miles south and 14 west, the soil throughout was good sandy loam, and much of the timber fit for use. Fishing Lake, several miles long, was at the end of the line surveyed. From a very careful survey, it is concluded that the whole region west of the Assiniboine between Forts Pelly and Ellice, with the exception of a few small sections, is well adapted for settlement.

No sub-division surveys were made during the season of 1876, except the laying out of five of the fractional townships on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, for the Icelanders. Since the establishment of the Dominion Lands Office in 1871, 10,574,915 acres have been surveyed into townships, sections and quarter sections, at a cost of $3.83 cents per acre. 341,666 acres of the old settled parishes, on the Red and Assiniboine rivers, have been surveyed and mapped at a cost of $4,57 per acre. All the settlement surveys in Manitoba were completed in 1876, except one on the Seine River.

Twenty-eight Indian reserves were surveyed and others commenced.

The total amount of lands taken up during the season of 1876 was 154,533 acres. The Mennonites have completely settled the lands allotted to them, and are prospering. Those who settled in 1875, near the boundary west of Red River, had already at the close of 1876 built 17 villages and had 1500 acres of land broken up. The crops in Manitoba were excellent, and there was entire immunity from grasshoppers. The country about the forks of the Saskatchewan, for a hundred miles up the river, offers great inducements to settlers.

Scrip to the amount of $518,083 has been issued for Half-breed heads of families, and the original white settlers in Manitoba. Only 47 cases of a special character remain to be dealt with.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

In October, 1876, the "North West Territories Act" of 1875 was put in operation, the whole of the territories of the North West being detached from the Government of Manitoba, and erected into a separate Government, and the easternmost of the territories being set apart under the name of the Territory of Keewatin. By a treaty made with the Crees and other Indians, in August and September, 1876, the whole of the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, except some 35,000 square miles, inhabited by Blackfeet Indians, was ceded to the Dominion. The ceded territory contains about 120,000 square miles. The terms of the treaty were similar to that made the year before, except with respect to a provision inserted promising aid to Indians in case of famine or pestilence, &c. The number of Indians within the territory is estimated at 5,000. There are among them a few Assiniboines and Sauteaux and one band of Chippewayans The treaty was signed by all the chiefs but one. There are still about 4,000 Blackfeet Indians occupying territory east of the Rocky Mountains and south of Jasper House to be treated with. These are reported anxious for the conclusion of a treaty, and very friendly in their disposition. Their number had been lessened by one half during the last 10 or 15 years, and they had become greatly demoralized; but since the advent of the mounted police force their condition has marvellously improved, and they h e steadily refused all overtures from the U. S Indians to take up arms against the whites.

INDIANS OF DOMINION.

The Indian Act of 1876 has met with very general acceptance among the Indians of Ontario. A steady improvement among the Mississaguas and Six Nations is reported by the agent. More lands are brought into cultivation, the wood law has proved beneficial, more attention is being paid to the schools, and drunkenness has diminished. The population steadily increases year by year, and there is general welfare and prosperity.

A general improvement is noticed among the Indians of the Central Superintendency of Ontario, numbering about 3000. The provisions of the Indian Act have afforded much satisfaction, and the more intelligent of the Indians are quite prepared to assume the responsibility of the franchise. Both of the agents of the Northern Superintendency, at Manitowaning and Parry Sound, speak of the condition of the tribes under their supervision as favorable and gradually improving. More attention is paid to education, more continuous labour done, and farming is slowly superseding hunting, and their honesty and trustworthiness is undoubted. The agent at Sault St. Marie reports a good deal of sickness among the Garden River Indians, and much want during the winter of 1875-76; a greater inclination for agricultural pursuits was growing up among them.

The report from the St. Regis Indians, Quebec, was not so favorable, the schools were not well attended, and there was more trouble from drinking. The Abenakis of St. Francis are very skilful in the manufacture of baskets, hats, &c.; nearly all cultivate small patches of land, but only three or four do much in clearing the land in their reserve, and their children are not very regular at the schools. The Indians at River du Loup possess nothing but their wigwams, and have no school. Of those about Lake St. John a more encouraging account is given,—many comfortable houses have been built, roads, fences, &c., put in repair, land cleared, a considerable number of the children attend the school, and though most of the tribe are poor they are on the way to advance. At Miniwaki a good account is given of the school and of the morality of the people, but they were very poor owing to scarcity of furs and high prices of provisions. No returns were received from a number of agencies in both Ontario and Quebec.

The census return gives the number of Indians in Ontario as 15,549, and in Quebec 10,804.

The reports from the Nova Scotia Indians are not as encouraging as from those of Ontario and Quebec. They are said to be generally unexceptionable in point of morality, and habits of temperance decidedly on the increase; but few of them show an inclination for agricultural pursuits, and they are generally improvident and very poor, and a great part of their reserves is said to be unfit for cultivation.

In New Brunswick the number of the Indians has slightly increased, but there is not much improvement in other respects. At two or three places a little farming has been done, but the case with which liquor could be procured has been a bar to advancement.

The few Indians in P. E. Island are said to be improving in their manner of living, but have had a great deal of sickness among them, and are decreasing in number.

The condition of the Indians in Manitoba and the N. W. Territories is steadily improving. Drunkenness is almost unknown, crime very rare, and there is an almost universal feeling of content replacing the irritation and distrust which had existed.

Gov. Morris gives a most encouraging account of the Indians of the Saskatchewan, with whom he negotiated a treaty during the summer of 1876 There was a universal demand for teachers and persons to instruct them how to build houses and cultivate the soil. The Indians in Manitoba have already commenced to build houses and cultivate their land, and there are eight schools in successful operation in the Manitoba superintendency. The great diminution in the herds of buffalo in the last ten years has alarmed the Indians and led them to think seriously of other means of subsistence. During the summer many of the Sioux repaired to the reserve on the Assiniboine, assigned to them and commenced work.

In British Columbia, a commission has been organized by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to determine and settle the land grievances of the Indians in that Province Among the coast Indians a great deal of vice and degradation is found and the race is fast disappearing, except at the few places where missions have been established. Six schools received Government aid during the year. Garden seeds, &c., were furnished to some of the Vancouver Island tribes with gratifying results. Large quantities of grain and roots were raised, and in the Cowichan Valley the roots were quite equal to those grown by the whites. A good deal of sickness prevailed during 1876 among the Indians both of Vancouver and the coast. There was small-pox among the northern Indians, and 800 were vaccinated. The mortality among the coast Indians is due to the facility for obtaining Indian whiskey from places on Puget Sound.

There were attending the schools in the different Provinces, during 1876:

Ontario	1857	pupils.
Quebec	394	"
Nova Scotia	68	"
P. E. Island	30	"
Manitoba	106	"
B. Columbia	497	"
N. Brunswick	none.	
Total	2,952	

The census returns give the total number of Indians in the several Provinces as 92,518, viz:

P. E. Island	299
Nova Scotia	2,091
New Brunswick	1,440
Quebec	10,804
Ontario	15,549
Manitoba and N. W.	25,945
Rupert's Land	4,370
B. Columbia	32,020
	92,518

There were 37,357 acres of Ontario Indian Lands sold during the year, for $86,799, and there are remaining unsold 594,094 acres. The expenditures on account of the Indians during the financial year ended June 30th, 1876, for the different Provinces, was as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	$ 1,470 40
Nova Scotia.....	4,152 30
New Brunswick.....	4,011 10
Quebec.....	9,889 51
Ontario.....	23,412 30
Manitoba and North West .	203,295 69
British Columbia.	21,046 21
Total.....	$267,277 48

The number of Indians residing on their reserves in the five oldest provinces, was 23,013. 69,792 acres of land were under cultivation, on which were 4,120 houses and 1,133 barns. The value of the fish, fur and other products, besides agricultural, for the year 1876, was estimated at $59,867. There were no returns from Manitoba or one of the B. Columbia superintendencies. In the Frazer River division 997 acres of land were tilled, the crops being chiefly potatoes. The value of the fish caught in all the agencies reported is estimated at $36,120, and of the furs $78,367.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

Since 1856, when Ordnance Lands were placed under the control of the Canadian Government, nearly $1,200,000 has been realized and paid over for the benefit of the militia fund. At that time, the properties were valued at $15,020 per annum, and now they average an annual income of $50,000. The sales of lands during the fiscal year produced $76,496. 1200 letters were received and 1025 answered. On account of the lands of Upper Canada Bank, $31,743 was paid in, making the total amount of sales of these lands 155,304.

Penitentiaries.

The total number of convicts in the five Penitentiaries of the Dominion, on 31st December, 1876, was 1048, being an increase of 223 in one year; of these 28 were females, an increase of one over 1875. The increase of crime is ascribed by all the Wardens of Penitentiaries to want of employment and lowness of wages. As inducements to good conduct there are held out to the convicts in all the penitentiaries, the remission of one-sixth the term of imprisonment, a distinctive mark on the clothing, an increased money gratuity on discharge, a small quantity of tobacco weekly, permission to see and correspond with friends more frequently, a light in the cell, books from the library and lighter employment. There are Protestant and R. C. Chaplains appointed to each penitentiary, who perform their duties with much zeal and devotedness and exercise a beneficial influence, and in concert with the wardens look after the schools. Six of the officers qualified to teach have classes in the schools in the Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul establishments; the storekeeper in St. John has charge of the school, and at Halifax the accountant. There is a library to each prison, the books for which are selected by the chaplains.

THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Is by far the largest. In it on December 31st, 1876, were 703 convicts, 685 males and 18 females, an increase of 110 over 1875. The expenditure, however, was not increased in proportion, that of 1875 being $188 per capita and that of 1875, $170 only. The total expenditure for 1876 was $106,599. Outside of the Penitentiary work itself, the sum of $23,332 was earned chiefly from work furnished by the Dominion Government. A great deal of work was done upon the Penitentiary property itself. The total value of the labour and material in the year was $100,557. About 150 convicts on an average work outside the prison walls on the farm, in the quarries, &c. The sanitary condition is good, everything is kept clean and comfortable, and there is an ample allowance of good plain food. The punishments during the year were not severe, the two most felt being the loss of light and of writing letters. The females knit all the socks, make the shirts, drawers, &c., for the convicts, besides some outside work of the same kind. Only three punishments occurred among the females during the year, and the good conduct and industry of the female convicts are vouched for by all the officers. One female convict who had been sentenced for life was pardoned during the year, after an imprisonment of 20 years; ten left by expiration of sentence. Of the male convicts, 114 left by expiration of sentence, 19 were pardoned and 19 sent to the asylum; there were seven deaths, three escaped and thirteen were sent to other penitentiaries. Of those who were discharged, only *two* had earned no remission of service, and one earned 494 days and another 450.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This institution has been transferred to the Province of Ontario. During the year 1876, 63 patients were admitted of whom 11 were received from the Kingston Penitentiary, the remainder from the Province of Ontario. The total number under treatment during the year was 441. The average cost per patient was $118.21. Seventeen patients were discharged as cured during the year, 28 transferred to other institutions and 18 died. The total expenditure was $46,878. The value of work perform-

ed by the patients was $10.003.40 ; and of farm and garden produce raised $1,305.38.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

On December 31st, 1876, 182 convicts were confined in this institution, an increase of 60 over the preceding year The average number of convicts during the year was 173, and the average cost per capita nearly $291 per head, a decrease of $92 per head over 1875. The total expenditure for 1876 was $50,331. Many and important works have been done by the prisoners during the year. Lime kilns were constructed, 57 new cells completed, frame buildings put up and material prepared for 60 more cells, more than half a million of brick were made. of which 100,000 were sold. The farming operations were very successful. The products from it were of the value of $9,193.00, a profit of $3,750 on the year's transactions, allowing 50 cents a day for convict labour The value of the labour in the different workshops is estimated at $18,735. The sanitary condition was excellent. Only one convict died during the year and only four patients remained in the hospital at the close of the year. About 100 of the prisoners regularly attended school, and the library was eagerly availed of. There were several attempts to escape, and 3 prisoners succeeded in escaping; another was fatally injured in attempting to escape. The discipline of the prison has much improved, and the control of every department is much more effective.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

There was an increase in the number of convicts in this prison of 26, there being on 31st December, 1876, 78, viz: 69 male, 5 female and 4 military prisoners. The average cost per head was $229.95, a decrease of $45.05. The earnings of the convicts employed in the broom department amounted to $18,534 and the expenditure $14,502. In the shoe department the earnings were $1,728, and the expenditure $923. The value of other convict labour and farm produce was $3,409. Sixty-six prisoners were punished during the year, and 1321 days remission earned by the convicts. The value of Penitentiary property at Halifax is estimated $183,591. The sanitary condition was extremely good, only 4 patients being sent to the hospital during the year. The chaplains report the conduct of the prisoners good, and the school master states the progress of those in the schools as satisfactory. Thirty attend school regularly.

ST. JOHN (N. B.) PENITENTIARY.

In this Penitentiary also there was a large increase in the number of convicts in 1876 At the close of the year there were 74 convicts and 88 common prisoners. The average number during the year was 133, viz : 64 convicts and 69 common prisoners The average cost per capita was $177 84. Total expenditure $21,709,63. Three convicts escaped during the year, 8 were discharged on expiration of sentence, and 2 were pardoned. There were no deaths; 7 prisoners were remaining in the hospital at the end of the year. There were 356 punishments of all sorts. 31,779 days' work were done by the prisoners of both kinds, at various kinds of work. The value of farm products was about $950. The articles in store at the end of the year were estimated at nearly $14,000. The sale of manufactures for the year amounted to $13,203. The value of the buildings, machinery, &c., was estimated at $100,251; and of the farm $9000. The average daily attendance at school was only 17, the conduct good and progress satisfactory.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

There were 15 prisoners remaining in this Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1876, a decrease of 7 during the year. Nine were admitted during the year, 44 punishments were inflicted and 290 days remission earned. The value of the labour performed at 50 cents a day was $1,922. The value of produce from the garden $315. The expenditure was $2,500. Twenty-three convicts were admitted to the hospital; three died and one remained in hospital at end of year. Archdeacon Cowley reported the Penitentiary as a patern of neatness and order, and the most rigid attention to duty, and the R. Catholic chaplain wrote in equally favorable terms.

The Penitentiary in B. Columbia was not in operation at the date of the report of the Inspectors.

Militia.

The report of the Major General commanding, on the state and efficiency of the Dominion Militia during the year 1876 states the reduction of the Parliamentary vote rendered necessary, not only the diminishing the number of men trained during the season of 1876, but also a reduction in the number of days drill. No brigade camps were formed, and only 23,000 men trained at battalion and headquarters; and it was found necessary to decide by ballot which corps should be called out. The period of drill was restricted to 12 days for Field Batteries of Artillery and 8 days for Cavalry, Garrison Artillery and Infantry. The general results were as good as could be expected. The attendance of both officers and men was good, and the ranks well filled in nearly every corps. The force enrolled in cities, towns and villages is 304 troops, batteries and companies of all arms, with a nominal strength of 18,112 men. The remainder of the active force of 43,000 men

is in the rural districts. The Reserve Militia amounts by law to 600,000, but a considerable time has elapsed since they were mustered. The Military College at Kingston was opened in June 1876, with 18 cadets, and 7 more were admitted in December of that year. The two Artillery schools, and the "A" and "B" Batteries are in every way efficient and doing thoroughly well. The 16 Field Batteries are in thorough order, armed with 9-pounder rifled guns and complete in good harness and equipments. The Garrison Artillery is also in good order, but have not the same advantages for acquiring proficiency. The Military Stores are in good order and have a fair reserve of arms, ammunition and general equipments, except rifle ammunition. A main reserve depot of military material for Western Canada has been established at Toronto. A small battery at Gaspe Basin has been armed with 24 pound guns for practice, and it was expected that 10 rifled guns would be mounted at Quebec early in the season of 1877, and 5 at St. John, N. B. There is a 7-inch breech-loading gun in each of the Levis forts, and 16 thirty-two pounder canonades distributed between the three forts. The Commanding General advocates the institution of model schools for regimental education on some approved plan, and the reduction of the volunteer force to such a strength as can be armed, clothed, equipped and instructed with the funds granted the military department, the present appropriation allowing only 8 days' drill to about half the active force in the year, and being thoroughly inadequate to keep up that force to the standard it had attained. At the Gunnery School at Kingston, 24 candidates obtained first-class certificates and 28 second-class, making 272 first-class and 114 second-class since the opening of the school. At Quebec, 5 were first-class and 41 second, making 77 first and 232 second since the school was established Sixty-seven candidates obtained second-class certificates at the school of military instruction in New Brunswick, and 6 first-class and 49 second-class were obtained in Nova Scotia. Altogether in the Maritime Provinces there were 53 first and 992 second-class certificates issued by the schools The clothing for the active force was all made in the country from Canadian cloth. There is a larger supply on hand than at the close of 1875. 320,973 rounds of ball, and 345,184 rounds of blank Snider ammunition were issued for practice, and 511,332 sold to different Rifle Associations and individuals. Twelve M. L. R. 9-pounder guns with carriages complete were received and distributed, making now 60 of these guns in use. Two were forwarded to Winnipeg in September by the Dawson route, making a complete battery of those guns now in that district.

Inland Revenue.

EXCISE.

There was in the fiscal year 1875-76 a considerable increase in the revenue from Excise, mainly in the items of spirits and tobacco. The quantity of spirits taken for consumption in this year was greater by 137,000 gallons than in 1874-5, but less by over 410,000 gallons than the average of the four preceding years. The quantity exported was only 83,037 gallons; about one half of that exported in 1873-4, and 1874-5. The increased revenue is attributable more to the increased tariff than to increased consumption. The quantity per head throughout the Dominion was 1.294 gallons against 1.394 gallons in the preceding year, and 1.507 gallons average per head since Confederation. The revenue from spirits was $3,090,893 against $2,977,241 the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the quantity of spirits used in bonded factories, as also in the quantity remaining in bond at the close of the year. Illicit distillation has been discovered to prevail to a considerable extent; 20 stills were seized during the year, and nine more in the first quarter of the year 1876-77. The following table

shows the quantities of spirits manufactured and consumed during the past five years:

SPIRITS.

Fiscal Year.	In Warehouse at commencement of period.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of period.	Memo. of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	P. galls.	P. galls.	P. galls.	P. galls.	P. galls.	P galls.	P. galls.	$
1871-72	1,244,948	4,058,635	3,803,291	359,728	169,534	15,277	950,703	2,884,067
1872-73 ..	950,703	4,622,931	3,730,337	272,941	218,783	68	1,351,502	2,825,140
1873-74	1,351,502	4,528,118	4,566,508	164,730	234,242	937	913,203	3,503,361
1874-75	913,203	4,682,923	3,303,298	168,709	250,764	26	1,873,339	2,977,221
1875-76	1,873,328	3,111,146	3,441,125	83,037	182,263	1,466	1,276,786	3,099,893

MALT AND MALT LIQUORS.

The quantity of *Malt* manufactured during 1875-76 was greater than during any of the four preceding years, being an increase of over 12,000,000 pounds over the average of those years. But the quantity taken for consumption shows a decrease, as compared with that average of nearly two millions. The quantity exported has largely increased, being nearly five and a half millions more than the preceding year, and the quantity remaining in bond was more than double that at the commencement of the year; 27,980,256 lbs. were used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and 2,406,152 lbs. in distilleries. The net revenue from the excise on malt and malt liquors was $331,047 against $351,386 the preceding year.

The following table shows the transactions in malt during the year ending 30th June, 1876, and the four preceding years:

MALT AND MALT LIQUORS.

Fiscal Year.	In Warehouse at commencement of period.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for consumption	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of period.	Memo. of Revenue accrued thereon including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$
1871-72	9,732,518	42,479,199	29,981,647	8,765,786	132,845	13,331,439	319,391
1872-73	13,331,439	44,133,995	33,955,694	10,193,631	504,068	12,862,041	358,352
1873-74	12,862,041	31,802,989	33,309,016	6,233,367	412,292	4,650,355	354,765
1874-75	4,650,355	41,699,986	33,016,082	4,677,760	33,360	7,962,939	351,386
1875-76. ...	7,962,939	51,876,395	30,693,417	10,126,378	7,190	19,015,369	327,709

The average of beer consumed per head of the population of the Dominion last year was 2.454 gallons, and since Confederation 2.647 gallons.

TOBACCO.

The production of manufactured tobacco was less by 2,398,706 pounds than in the preceding year, but the quantity taken for consumption was greater by 1,778,512 pounds. The stocks in warehouse were reduced by over half a million pounds, there remaining on 31st June, 1876, 2,108,691 against 3,930,494 the preceding year. The quantity of Raw Leaf taken for consumption was:

Canadian.....	11,932 lbs.
Foreign.....	158,272 "
Total.....	170,204

The quantities for five years are shown by the following table.

TOBACCO.

Year ended 30th June.	In Warehouse 1st July.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse 30th June.	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption. Canadian.	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption. Foreign.	Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	Duty collected thereon including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$
1871-72.....	3,048,594	7,470,394	7,863,553	701,763	.....	1,953,642	52,486	200,631	8,176,100	1,272,487
1872-73.....	1,953,642	6,451,119	6,264,208	640,458	9,548	1,490,547	50,478	255,223	6,569,889	1,013,557
1873-74.....	1,490,547	8,805,276	8,484,193	483,357	12,989	1,315,284	113,797	277,634	8,875,621	1,401,271
1874-75.....	1,315,284	9,567,152	6,575,443	359,809	16,690	3,930,494	65,529	228,172	6,869,144	1,434,778
1875-76.....	3,930,494	7,168,446	8,353,955	650,492	9,592	2,108,691	11,932	158,272	8,524,159	1,775,450

The average quantity of tobacco used per head in the Dominion was 2.816 pounds, while the average since Confederation was 2,112 pounds.

CIGARS.

The consumption of Canadian cigars slightly decreased, but there was an increase of 11 per cent. on imported ones and of 4 per cent. on the total consumption. The total consumption was 597,866 pounds, of which 61.52 per cent. was Canadian. The revenue from tobacco and cigars amounted to $1,775,450, an increase of nearly $350,000.

PETROLEUM.

The quantity of Petroleum manufactured in 1876 was a large increase on that of 1875, but not equal to the average of the four preceding years. The quantity taken for consumption however largely exceeded that average, as will be seen by the following table:

Fiscal Year.	In Warehouse at commencement of period.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Allowed for Waste &c.	Lighthouses free.	In Warehouse at end of period.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls	Galls.
1871-72.....	970,578	10,230,993	3,665,263	6,730,738	327,480	64,364	453,026
1872-73.....	453,026	12,168,406	3,763,742	7,997,937	171,969	72,786	613,998
1873-74.....	613,998	5,625,902	4,835,116	883,156	277,262	58,147	752,189
1874-75.....	752,188	4,009,663	4,279,416	1,140	325,670	21,687	133,858
1875-76.....	133,858	4,838,215	4,550,187	47,216	76,634	.....	298,006

The amount exported in 1875-6, it will be seen, was very small, and the amount remaining in bond more than double that of 1875. The average consumption of Petroleum per capita in the Dominion was 1.360 gallons. The average in 1868 was only .198 of a gallon.

MANUFACTURES IN BOND

Decreased rather more than 25 per cent. These are chiefly vinegar and methylated spirits.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The revenue from Public Works continued to decline. On *Canals*, there was a slight increase in the trade of the Chambly Canal, Quebec, and the St. Peter's, Cape Breton. The decrease on the Welland amounted to 5.6 per cent, on the St. Lawrence to 1.7 per cent., on the Ottawa to 13, on the Rideau to 11.8, and on the Burlington Canals to 8.1 per cent., the whole giving an average of 5.1 per cent. decrease in trade From statistics collected by the Commissioner of Revenue, it appears that on the Welland Canal vessels and all classes of staple products have decreased largely in quantity, while upon manufactured goods and merchandise there has been an increase of 4.48 per cent. The quantity of grain transhipped at Port Colborne, and discharged from vessels not entering the canal, is given in the following table;

—	*Grain Transhipped.*				*Grain Discharged.*			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Centals.	Centals.	Centals	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.
Wheat	286,540	203,260	167,740	64,838	728,600	531,622	653,820	289,000
Corn...	118,600	123,640	1[illegible],460	71,680	622,300	656,400	145,800	247,040
Barley	2,460						9,440	

The number of grain laden vessels lightened at Port Colborne was 84 against 135 in 1875, and the number entering unladen 40 against 62 in the preceding year.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

The revenue from these works decreased $22,563, but the uncollected balances increased $16,063, leaving the actual decrease in tolls $6,500.

HYDRAULIC RENTS AND MINOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The outstanding balance on amounts of these rents was increased from $180,899 to 193,[illegible]. $57,444 accrued during the year, of which 45,165 only was paid during the fiscal year.

CULLING TIMBER.

The outstanding claims in this branch were also much increased. They now amount to $33,901; The fees for the year 1875-76 amounted to $71,952, of which only $57,125 was collected. There was a falling off in the fees of some $17,500.

IN BILL STAMPS

there was a decrease of $17,444, the revenue from them being $226,959.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND GAS.

Little was accomplished during the fiscal year towards the practical work of inspection.

Eight Boards of Examiners were appointed, and a large number of certificates granted to INSPECTORS OF STAPLE ARTICLES. But very few of these had made returns to the Department at the close of the fiscal year.

Analysts were appointed under the act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, and a special report of their work submitted to the Government, some account of which appears in another place. These appointments have greatly augmented the outside service of the Excise, the number of officers now being 593, classified as follows:

Officers of Excise.....	201
Collectors &c., of dues on Public Works.....	48
Supervision of Culler's Office. .	18
Licensed Culliers	81
Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures.....	91
Inspectors of Gas.....	8
Food Analysts	4
Inspectors of Staple Commodities.....	32
Deputy Inspectors of Staple Commodities.....	110

The total expenditure of the Department was $475,538.51, and the revenue from its various branches $6,376,332.

The following summary comparison taken from the Report of the Department shows the accrued revenue for the years ended 30th June, 1872, '73, '74, '75 and '76 respectively.

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	$	$	$	$	$
Excise	4,767,578	4,518,134	5,612,582	5,110,353	5,538,277
Revenue Public Works	592,961	686,798	672,120	538,699	537,026
Culling Timber	74,512	79,767	95,013	86,597	71,953
Bill Stamps	189,161	201,496	209,233	244,592	226,060
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,116
Total	5,619,012	5,431,255	6,589,848	6,003,241	6,376,332

By the above statement it will be seen that the accrued revenue during the year just closed was $6,376,332 as against $6,003,241 for the year 1874-75, being an increase of $373,091 or about 6¼ per cent. This increase has arisen as follows:

Upon Excise	$427,924
" Weights and Measures Gas and Law Stamps	2,116
	430,040

There was a falling off in the revenue—

From Public Works of	$21,673	
" Bill Stamps of	17,644	
" Culling Timber of	17,632	
		56,949

Leaving a net increase of.. $373,091

SUPPLEMENTARY.

In a supplementary report to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue is given details of the work so far accomplished by the Inspectors of Weights, Measures and Gas, during the six months in which the law had been in operation before the writing of the report. Out of nearly 30,000 weights presented only about a quarter passed the verification after a second and third test. Of weights of the old denominations (56 and 14 pounds) over 8,000 were presented of which only 275 were finally rejected. Out of 37,650 Dominion measures of capacity only 124 were rejected, and 13 per cent. were admitted after a second and third inspection. 5,538 measures of length were presented for verification, of which 52 were rejected.

Very few Gas Meters were offered for inspection, the total number being 2848; the number verified 2,651; and the number rejected 147 in the whole Dominion.

The illuminating power of the gas during the nine months of 1876 in which it was inspected was always above the standard at its lowest power. In Toronto it fell below the standard in the month of October. In Hamilton and Halifax it kept well above the standard, the standard in Halifax being 16 candles and the lowest actual average 20 42. In Quebec the average was slightly above and in St. John it fell below in the month of August. In Montreal, during the months from June to the end of year, the sulphur was largely in excess of the allowance, only once above it in Toronto, while ammonia always exceeded the standard in both cities. No tests for these substances were made in the other cities during 1876.

Mining in the Dominion.

The subjoined table, showing the exports of the products of the mine for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1875, and June 30th, 1876, conveys no correct idea of the activity displayed in nearly all branches of mining during the past twelve or eighteen months; and it may be safely said that the trade and navigation returns for the ensuing year will tell a different tale. It is impossible that the serious and intelligent enterprise brought to bear of late upon such mineral resources as ours should not result ere long in very much more encouraging returns than we have hitherto known.

EXPORTS—CANADIAN MINES.

Articles.		*Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1875.*		*Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1876.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
THE MINE.			$		$
Coal	Tons.	296,923	979,251	284,279	1,002,510
Copper	"	146	39,622	.....	.....
Gold-bearing Quartz, Dust, Nuggets, &c	$	.....	1,605,796	.....	1,472,471
Gypsum, crude	"	.....	33,467	.....	99,095
Manganese	"	.....	13,716	.....	4,355
Oil, Mineral or Earth, crude	Galls.	9,884	1,592	9,692	1,289
" Refined	"	.....	.....	5,112	2,074
Ore, Copper	Tons	2,300	103,697	2,230	352,035
" Iron	"	32,443	75,917	14,286	30,702
" Lead	"	4	60	179	7,516
" Silver	"	.....	443,443	691	584,378
Salt	Bush.	1,521,482	259,711	990.534	121,471
Stone, unwrought, and Sand	$	.....	177,817	.....	104,733
Other Articles	"	.....	16,040	.....	5,173
Total Produce of the Mine		.....	3,810,123	.....	3,787,802

ONTARIO.

GOLD.

In consequence of the depression of trade and the unsettled state of business, very little progress has been made during the past twelve months in developing the vast mineral resources of the Marmora district. Two difficulties are to be met, that of obtaining money, and that of treating to the best advantage ores containing so much arsenic as those of Marmora. Financial manœuvres, too, seem still to stand in the way of legitimate mining.

Gatling Mine.—About $50,000 have already been expended on the works of this mine, and some $30,000 more are required, which, it is expected, will soon be forthcoming. During the year about 30 tons of ore were sent to New Hampshire for treatment, the result being the satisfactory yield of $40 per ton of ore taken from the shaft, that is without concentration

General Tuttle, who is largely interested in the Gatling, has been washing on his own property, adjoining the company's, and has obtained the handsome return of $2.50 per pan.

The Toronto Company.—This company leased its property last year to Mr. Beattie of Montreal, who put in one of Frue's Concentrators, washing away all rock, sand and quartz, and leaving the ore almost pure. Samples of this concentrated ore were assayed by Prof Chapman of Toronto, and by Dr. Girdwood of Montreal, the former gentleman giving the result as $159 per ton, and the latter as $155. A sample was also sent to Germany, where it was declared to contain not a particle either of gold or silver. On hearing this the company decided to go into liquidation, and leave the Canadian and German scientists to fight it out.

The Dean Williams.—The Toronto Company's miners and workmen, on the close of their mine, obtained permission from the proprietors of the Dean Williams to work their mine, and take for wages whatever they could obtain of the precious metal from the ore. Accordingly they pumped out the old shaft (in the same vein as the Toronto Company's shaft,) and went to work. Out of 30 tons of ore, not concentrated, they obtained $16 per ton. From very poor second class ore they obtained $9 per ton, and from what was described as "waste rock," $6 per ton; and this on a small scale and with the rudest machinery. The men, about 30 in number, are quite satisfied with their returns, and are working heartily.

The *Feigel Mine* is being worked by Mr. McRae and a company from Bowmanville About 15 men are employed, and good returns obtained. Mr McRae takes his weekly "brick" to the Consolidated Bank at Belleville, for which that monetary institution gives its notes very cheerfully.

The *Dale Mine* is working under difficulties, but with untiring energy. No return, of produce have come to hand.

A company of Boston capitalists are now erecting works at Marmora village, for the purpose of testing a new furnace they have patented, with a view to its adaptability to the treatment of the Marmora mispickel. Major Howell, the manager, is largely interested in the patent, and is a gentleman of much experience in mining and mineralogy. He asks no money. He will buy ore and pay for it. If successful, which he doubts not he will be, he will either go on buying ore, or he will let any company use the furnace on paying a royalty. It has answered admirably in North Carolina and Virginia. Should the Major succeed, the owners of the immense veins of mis-

pickel in Marmora will be for ever indebted to him. For him and his friends we bespeak the kind consideration and aid of all mining men in the district.

SALT.

The Province of Ontario is possessed of the most extensive deposit of rock salt which has yet been proved on this continent, or in fact in Europe. Not only are the beds of salt remarkable for their great extent, but equally so on account of the exceptional purity of the mineral itself. The counties of Bruce, Huron and Lambton are underlaid to a considerable extent by the saliferous strata. At Goderich the salt was first discovered in May, 1866, at a depth of 1,010 feet by a boring which was made in search of petroleum. The bore-hole was carried through 41 feet of the salt-bearing stratum, of which 30 feet were solid rock salt. Other wells were soon put down in the same neighborhood and the adventurers were invariably rewarded with salt, from which they pumped up a supply of saturated brine. About three years later a boring was made at Kincardine, thirty miles north of Goderich, and the salt rock reached at a depth of 900 feet. In the township of Warwick, about sixty miles south of Goderich, the saliferous strata were struck at a depth of 1,220 feet and brine of full strength obtained, although not equalling in purity those of Goderich and Kincardine. To the eastward successful wells were sunk at Clinton and Seaforth, the latter place being about 20 miles southeast of Goderich. The productive salt measures have therefore been proved over an area of 1,200 square miles, and their limits have not yet been determined, except to the northward where the base of the Onondaga formation crops out at the mouth of the Saugeen river.

All of these borings were made by the ordinary percussion drill, used so generally in the oil regions, but through the enterprise of Mr. H. Y. Attrill, the diamond drill has been brought into use at Goderich and a depth reached in December last of 1,517 feet. This machine brings up a solid core of all the strata through which it passes, thus furnishing the geologist and miner with an exact section of the rocks underlying. These cores were carefully preserved and sent to Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., for examination. Dr. Hunt has already given, in the reports of the Geological Survey, a very detailed description of the Onondaga formation, but at the last meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers he read a paper on the Goderich salt region, giving the result of his later observations. The following is the record of the salt-bearing strata, commencing at a depth of 997 feet:

	Feet.	*Total depth.*
Rock salt, first bed.....	31	1,028 ft
Dolomites, with marl towards the base	32	1,060
Rock salt, second bed ...	25	1,085
Dolomite.....	7	1,092
Rock salt, third bed.....	35	1,127
Marl, with dolomite and layers of anhydrite.....	80	1,207
Rock salt, fourth bed....	16	1,223
Marl and dolomite.....	7	1,230
Rock salt, fifth bed..... .	13	1,243
Marls, soft red and bluish with beds of anhydrite.	136	1,379
Rock salt, sixth bed...	6	1,385
Marls, soft green and greyish, with dolomite and anhydrite	132	1,517

There is thus proved here a thickness of 126 feet of solid rock salt, and the magnesian limestones of the underlying Guelph formation not yet reached! This is equal to 365,000 tons per square acre, or the enormous quantity of 233,600,000 tons of salt underlying each square mile. It is evident that the salt supply of western Ontario is likely to last for generations yet to come. The beds referred to as the second and third, are very pure salt, fit for mining and sending to market after being crushed to the necessary fineness. A bench of 10½ feet thick is of extraordinary purity, containing, by analysis, 99¾ per cent of salt. The Syracuse, Saginaw, and Turks Island salt contain from 1½ to 2½ per cent of impurities. At present salt is manufactured extensively at Goderich, Kincardine, Clinton, and Seaforth, from saturated brine pumped up from the salt measures. This is boiled down in large open pans, the salt raked out and thrown into bins to dry. The cost by this method averages from $3.50 to $4 00 per ton; but Mr. Attrill proposes to sink a shaft down to the rock salt and mine it like coal; the rock salt to be crushed and graded by proper machinery to suit the various requirements of consumers. It is estimated that salt can be mined, crushed and put on board vessels or cars for about $1. per ton. The sinking of a shaft to the depth of 1100 feet, so near to the lake, will require not only a very large expenditure of capital, but will also demand a very high degree of engineering skill.—*Monetary Times.*

The exports of salt during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1876 were 870,437 bushels, value $90,216.

"Everyone," says the *Monetary Times*, "understands the necessity of salt for domestic purposes, but few have any idea of its enormous consumption in the arts and manufactures. It is estimated that fully *half a million tons* are consumed annually by British metallurgists and chemical manufacturers." The materials for many manufactures into which salt enters are abundant in Canada, especially pyrites, which is the principal source of sulphuric acid.

SILVER.

No details have been received of operations in silver mining. The province of Ontario exported, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1876, 691 tons of ore, value, $584,738.

IRON.

Among the exports of Ontario, of the above mentioned year, appears an item of 14,279 tons of iron ore, value $30,604.

PETROLEUM.

At an early day in the history of petroleum in Canada, the officers of the Geo-

logical Survey expressed the opinion that the exhaustion of the oil-bearing area was a question of time. This opinion seems likely to be verified. A thirty barrel well is now considered a good one in a district where, some few years ago, wells often yielded a hundred or a hundred and fifty barrels daily. Mr. Engelhart's large well, however, is stated to yield from 150 to 200 barrels daily. We do not know whether the whole extent of the corniferous limestone has been tested, and until that has been done, it would be premature to pronounce upon the immediate future of the petroleum industry of Canada.

About 450 wells are in operation, yielding some 1200 barrels daily. Ninety or a hundred are in course of being put down. The cost of sinking is only about a fourth of what it was formerly, and wells which once took from one to three months to sink, can be put down now in from four to ten days. A well 480 feet deep has been drilled in three days and a half.

The quantity manufactured during the fiscal year 1876-7 was 7,9 3,754 gallons, against 4,838,215½ during the preceding year.

QUEBEC.

GOLD.

Considerable activity has been displayed this season on the Chaudière and its tributaries. Messrs. Lockwood & Co., of Manchester, have some seventy men at work, and are said to be making expenses at least. Several local companies also are prospecting successfully. The Hon. J. H. Pope employs some eight or ten men, who are said to obtain about five dollars per day per man. The gold is merely separated by washing, and much, of course, is lost for want of proper appliances.

COPPER.

The Canada Copper and Sulphur Mining Company (limited) are working the Hartford, the Sherbrooke and the Acton mines. The value of the products averages $18,000 to $20,000 per month. The Hartford mine has a shaft down 500 feet in the dip of the lode, the ore improving with depth. A new mine has been struck overlying the old workings, showing a width of seventeen feet of solid ore. This mine ships about seventy or eighty tons of copper precipitate monthly, averaging eighty per cent. metallic copper.

We believe the Capelton, Harvey Hill and Bolton mines are all doing well, but no returns have been received. The Bolton mine employs 140 men. The railway is completed as far as the shaft.

During the fiscal year 1875-6, Quebec exported copper ore to the amount of 2,222 tons; value, $351,146.

SLATE.

The Melbourne slate quarry was opened about sixteen years ago, and after being in the hands of a joint stock company for some years, and indifferently conducted, has again returned to the possession of a Toronto gentleman, the original owner. It is now worked on contract, and turns out from forty to fifty squares daily. A steam engine has been erected, and the derricks are worked by steam. A mill for sawing and planing slabs is also in course of erection.

The Rockland Slate Company opened a quarry on the same vein, near Kingsbury, seven miles from Richmond. For nearly five years it has been under the management of Captain Jones, who has succeeded in bringing the quarry into good working order. He has lately resigned, and his loss as a practical man will be regretted by the company. The daily output is from twenty-five to thirty squares, besides dressed slabs and paving stones from the mill. The Rankin Hill slab quarry, about three miles east of Actonvale and within half a mile of the Grand Trunk Railway, was opened about eighteen months ago, and has already produced about four hundred squares of slate. The slate beds in this are more easily worked, as they dip only at an angle of from 30° to 40°, as compared with 80° to 90° in the Melbourne district. These slabs also command a better price in the market, as they are of a rich reddish purple in some bands and in others a lightish green They weather well and do not lose their color. The quarry has attained a depth of nearly forty feet, and a large face is being opened by further stripping. The daily produce is from nine to twelve squares, and preparations are being made for a much larger output next spring. It is quite possible that a profitable trade may be opened up with Europe for these fancy colored slates, as they command double the price of the dark blue in the English market. This quarry and the Rockland quarry obtained prizes at the Centennial Exhibition. A siding from the Grand Trunk will be run into the quarry, thus saving cartage, which in the other quarries amounts to enough to make a fair dividend yearly.

Another quarry has been opened by the same parties about a mile west of Actonvale, but the boulder drift being too heavy to remove by derricks, operations have been suspended until a steam shovel is obtained. The rock is also easily worked here and the openings are right alongside of the railway. These quarries are under the management of Mr. John Stewart, who brings experience and ability to bear on their development, and we heartily wish him every success. — *Monetary Times, Nov. 3rd, 1873.*

APATITE.

No returns are available of the quantity of apatite obtained, but great activity has been displayed of late both in prospecting and development in the region watered by the Gatineau, Du Lievre and Blanche. To judge by the stream of waggons passing through Buckingham, our fossil fertilizer would seem to promise immunity from short harvests for all time to come.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following table shows the produce of the mines of this province in 1876;

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Coal, tons	1,051,467	872,720	781,165	709,646
Gold, ounces	11,852	9,141	11,108	12,039
Iron ore, tons	3,435	2,409	4,467	15,274
Manganese tons	131	.....	7	16
Copper, "	.....	.....	.....	45
Lead, "	.....	.....	.....	9
Gypsum, "	120,693	104,140	95,159	80,920
Freestone, "	2,820	8,829	5,778	5,905
Limestone, "	.....	448	4,860	1,094
Moulding sand, tons	130	300	100	227
Barytes "	.....	208	175	.....

"By this table it will be seen that the product of coal continues to fall off year by year, as also does that of gypsum, each showing a deficit in 1876 as compared with 1875, of 33 per cent. Gold has somewhat increased; 12,000 ounces, valued in round figures at $240,000, was taken from the quartz. Iron, too, shows a very considerable increase in 1876 over 1873. Lead in paying quantities was only discovered last year, and the nine tons exported were merely taken out to test the value of the discovery. Copper mining, also, is yet in its infancy, while the export of managnese has almost ceased. The value of gypsum exported was $83,000, and of freestone $36,000. A good deal of prospecting is being carried on all over Nova Scoia proper and Cape Breton. The value of the mining areas of Nova Scotia alone amounts to a fabulous sum."—*Monetary Times.*

The distribution of the coal sold in 1876 was:

Nova Scotia	Tons,	225,658
Quebec	"	1:7,303
New Brunswick	"	101,8 0
Newfoundland	"	51,742
P. E. Island	"	46,908
United States	"	71,634
West Indies	"	17,971
Europe	"	1,101

The decrease in the sales of coal last year, 72,588 tons, was almost entirely in the shipments to Quebec; and was owing to the fact that freights to that port from Cardiff, Wales, were lower than from Pictou.

The collieries of Nova Scotia employed in 1876, 3229 miners and other workmen and 329 horses, and steam to the extent of 1774 horse power.

GOLD.

The quantity of gold given in the above table, 12,039 ounces, is the produce of 48 mines, crushing 15,490 tons of quartz, yielding an average of 15 dwts. 13 grains per ton. The Montagu mines give the highest rate, 1 oz., 16 dwts., 19 grs., their maximum yield per ton being 19oz. The average yield per man per day of all the mines was $1.94, the highest being that of the Wine Harbour mines, $2.79.

IRON.

The Steel Company of Canada made a return to the effect that they mined 15,274 tons of iron ore in 1876, and employed, on an average, 72 miners and 87 mechanics, laborers and boys about their several mines at Londonderry, irrespective of those engaged about their furnaces and steel works. Mining operations are now somewhat reduced since the exploitation is so much in advance of present requirements. A sample of the yellow ochre, which is abundant in parts of the Londonderry deposits, was sent to England and readily sold. This ochre has a good dark red color when burnt, and should supply the local market.

In the spring the charcoal furnace was blown out, and as the completion of the coke blast furnaces was delayed until late in the year, little metal was made. Some 300 tons of ore were exported to England *via* St. John and most favorably reported on. Several lots of charcoal pig were also shipped from the same port at the low rate of 50 cents a ton freight.

Experiments in coking the various available coals at Pictou and Spring Hill received the attention of the Company, and they believing it to be most economical to make coke at their own works, have erected 25 coke ovens to supplement the supply furnished by the Halifax Company (Limited.)

Explorations were nowhere actively conducted during the past year. The only important discovery to be noticed was made at East Bay, Cape Breton, on Lauchlin Currie's farm, some 15 miles from Sydney. The district has been covered by a license to search taken out by Mr. Moseley. The prospecting done on the farm in question has exposed a vein of red hæmatite in a bed of crystalline limestone of Silurian age. The vein varies in the exposures seen, from 5 to 9 feet in thickness, its course is about W.S W., and the ground is about 400 feet above the waters of the Bay. According to the statements of the people of the district, the surface indications point to the existence of more than one vein and to a probable extension of the series for some 6 miles from French Vale to Thompson's Brook, and even, perhaps, to Escasoni. No analysis of the ore has yet been made.

COPPER.

Prospecting for copper was conducted in Antigonish county, at Polson's and Lochaber lakes and towards Guysborough, at New Annan and at Cape d'Or.

At Polson's lake, the vein previously mentioned as discovered in 1875, has been opened by a shaft 25 feet in the vein, and its thickness there proved to be about 6 feet. The mineral matter at the point opened is chiefly spathic iron ore, yielding 35½ per cent. of metallic iron; it is spotted with copper pyrites. At a distance of 150 feet along the vein, where the cover is reduced from 20 to 5 feet in thickness, another opening was made and the width of the vein determined to be 11 feet. The percentage of copper ore is said to have also largely increased.

Mr. Ross, of Pictou, writes that other explorations disclosed three smaller veins in the same locality.

But the most important discoveries were made on the most southerly of the lots on the 3rd range of the College lands, about 2 miles due west of the Southern end of Lochaber lake, where a shaft was put down, striking a vein, an assay of 7 cwt. of whose ore at Swansea gave 19.21 per cent metallic copper. At this place the following veins have been proved in a radius of about 200 feet, and traced 100 to 300 feet:

No. 1—A 3 ft. vein, holding massive pieces of copper pyrites.
No. 1*a*—A 4 ft. vein.
No. 2—A 3 ft. vein, holding much ore.
No. 3—5 to 6 ft. wide, with a shaft 86 ft. deep; 10 per cent. ore.
No. 4—2 ft. wide, with bands of ore 2 in. wide.
No. 5—A 6 ft. vein, already described.
No. 6—A 3 ft. vein.

Other veins, from 1½ to 4½ ft. in thickness were also exposed.

LEAD.

At Caledonia, Guysboro' County, just below Smith's Settlement, on the west bank of the river, two narrow converging veins carrying galena were discovered during the summer of 1875. On one of these veins a tunnel was driven in 120 ft. S. E., cutting the intersection of the two veins at a distance of 85 ft,

The vein averages only 1 in. in width, though it thickens in places to 4 in. Beyond the intersection the galena diminished in quantity. Then returning to the mouth of the tunnel a shaft was sunk 26 ft. and a stope from it is now being taken in on the vein with a better result, though present indications are not very encouraging. The owners, Messrs. McClure and Zwicki, with true mining spirit, are determined to further test the district, and will prospect in other sections this year. Some 13,100 lbs. of very pure galena were extracted and 5 tons sent to England. An analysis of the ore was given last year.

In Cape Breton, on Smith's mountain, about 2 miles from the bridge over the North River that flows into St. Ann's Bay, a quartz vein has been traced for a mile or more, showing, it is said, in the intersections of the brooks. The vein has an east and west course and averages 5 in. in thickness. Where the principal opening was made, it showed some galena spotted with copper pyrites and zinc blende. A sample of 900 lbs. sent to the Institute of Technology, Boston, yielded at the rate of 501 lbs. of concentrated ore to the ton, and at the same rate, 155 lbs. ingot lead and 2.95 ounces of silver.

Of the $88,000 worth of gypsum mined last year, $76,735 worth, at $1 per ton, was shipped to the United States, which country also took $26,670 worth of grindstones out of the $36,000 produced. The fine white and colored marbles of the Mountain Marble Quarries were much admired at the Centennial.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Betts' Cove Copper Mine (Mr. Ellershausen) now employs about a thousand hands. Last season about 20,000 tons of ore were shipped, and, it is expected, that that quantity will be doubled during the current year. The deposit is large and well situated for shipping, the cars which bring the ore from the mine dumping it on board the largest ships.

The Union Mine, Tilt Cove, employs about two hundred men, and shipped this year (1877) some 8,000 tons of ten per cent. ore.

The Lamanche and Port-au-Port Lead Mines are doing well.

An English Company is about to work quarries of white and pink marble on the Bay of Islands, in the Port-au-Port district.

The value of minerals exported from Newfoundland in 1876 was over $700,000, and will probably be twice that amount in 1877.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COAL.

Notwithstanding the depressed state of the San Francisco market the returns from the coal fields in British Columbia in 1876, show an increase over 1875. The following table is compiled in the absence of the return from the Wellington colliery:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF COAL RAISED AND SOLD IN 1875 AND 1876 RESPECTIVELY.

	Tons.			*Total Sales.*	
Total output of Coal, 1876....	139,191	15 cwt.	Sold in 1876	140,185	2 cwt.
Do. do. 1875 ..	110,145		Do. 1875	97,644	10 cwt.
Increase, 1876	29,046	15 cwt.	....	42,540	12 cwt.

We take the following table from the Report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia for the year ending 31st December, 1876:

GOLD.

TABLE shewing the actually known and estimated yield of gold; the number of miners employed; and their average earnings per man per year, from 1858 to 1876.

Year.	*Amount actually known to have been exported by Banks, &c.*	*Add one-third more, estimate of gold carried away in private hands.*	*Total.*	*Numbers of Miners employed.*	*Average yearly earnings per man.*
1858. (6 months.)	$ 390,265	$130,088	$520,353	3,000	$173
1859	1,211,304	403,768	1,615,072	4,000	403
1860	1,671,410	557,133	2,228,543	4,400	506
1861	1,999,589	666,529	2,666,118	4,200	634
1862	3,184,700	1,061,566	4,246,266	4,100	517
1863				4,400	484
1864	2,801,888	933,962	3,735,850	4,400	849
1865	2,618,404	872,801	3,491,205	4,294	813
1866	1,996,580	665,526	2,662,106	2,982	893
1867	1,860,651	620,217	2,480,868	3,044	814
1868	1,779,729	593,243	2,372,972	2,390	992
1869	1,331,234	443,744	1,774,978	2,369	749
1870	1,002,717	334,239	1,336,956	2,348	569
1871	1,340,580	449,860	1,790,440	2,440	734
1872	1,208,229	402,743	1,610,972	2,400	671
1873	979,312	326,437	1,305,749	2,300	567
1874	1,383,464	461,154	1,844,618	2,868	643
1875	1,856,178	618,726	2,474,904	2,024	1,222
1876	1,339,986	446,662	1,786,648	2,282	783
			39,953,618	60,251	

Average number of miners employed yearly..... 3,171
Average earnings per man, per year..... $663
Total estimated and actual yield of gold, 1858 to 1876..... $39,953,618

It appears from this table, that while there was a considerable falling off in 1876 as compared with 1875, the average earnings per man were respectable; and the reports from the various gold districts appear to be favorable.

SILVER AND COPPER.

A discovery of silver and copper has been made on Salmon Arm, Jarvis Inlet, which is said to be of considerable value to the Province. A company has been formed for working it.

IRON.

Nothing has been done to develope the iron on Texada Island; but a further discovery has been made by Captain Sturt, on the north end of that Island, and he is now endeavoring to promote its development. The ore is stated by the Minister of Mines to be in the vicinity of inexhaustable limestone, and exists itself in limitless quantity.

Dominion Appointments.

(*From Oct. 1st, 1876, to Sept. 30th. 1877.*)

October 7th.—Hon. David Laird, P. C., to be Lieut.-Gov. of N. W. Territories.

Hugh Richarason, Esq., of Ottawa, Ont., and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate in N. W. Territories.

Matthew Ryan, Esq., of Fort Pelly, N. W. Territories, to be do. do. do.

Hon. David Laird, Lt.-Gov. of N. W. Territories; Matt. Ryan, Esq., of Fort Pelly, and Hugh Richardson, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrates for said Territories; Jas. Farquharson McLeod, Commissioner, and Acheson Gosford Irvine, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Mounted Police Force for N. W. Territories, to be Commissioners or Commissioner, *per Dedimus Potestatem*, to administer oaths to persons appointed to office within N. W. Territories.

Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., Q. C., of Osgoode Hall, Ont., to be judge of County Court of County of York, Ont.

24th—David Mills, Esq., of Palmyra, Ont., to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Hon. David Mills, to be Minister of Interior.

25th—George Pearson, Esq., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Renfrew, Ont.
John Jeffery, Esq., of Canso, N. S., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.
Alex. Innes MacKenzie, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont., to be Surveyor in do. do.
Albert Peabody, of Porton, Que., to be Preventive Officer in do. do.
Thos. Gibb Pill, of Mill Point, Que., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do. do.
Matthew D. MacKenzie, Esq., of Indian Bay, N S, to be Harbour Master for Port of Indian Bay, N. S.
27th—Joseph McIntyre of Sarnia, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
November 1st.—Lt.-Col. Jas. F. McLeod, C. M. G., of Fort Pelly, N. W. T., Commissioner of N. W. Mounted Police Force, to be a member of N. W. Council.
8th—Hon. A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, Que., to be Administrator of Government for that Province.
9th—Rodolph Laflamme, Esq., of Montreal, to be a Privy Councillor.
Hon. R. Laflamme, to be Minister of Inland Revenue.
10th—James D. Lewin, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to be Senator of Dominion.
28th—Wm. T. Drysdale, of Woodstock, N. B., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
December 1st—Jas. McDougall, Esq., of Richibucto, N.B., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Kent, N. B.
4th—Fred W. W. Bowen, of Sherbrooke, Que., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Henry E. Nelles, Esq., of London, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Middlesex, Ont.
Isaac Johns, Esq., of Burrard Inlet, B. C., to be Harbour Master of that port.
9th—Jas. A. G. Campbell, Esq., of Tatamagouche, N. S., to be Collector of Customs.
15th—Hon. Luc. Letellier de St. Just, P.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
Gavin Walker, Esq., of Lachute, Argenteuil Co., Que., to be Official Assignee for District of Terrebonne, Que.
Alphonse Dumais, Esq., N. P., of Bassin de Gaspé, to be Official Assignee for District of Gaspé, Que.
John Kerr and Wm Anderson, Esqs., of Toronto, Ont., to be Joint Official Assignees for Co. of York, Ont.
22nd—John Douglas, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be Surveyor in Customs.
29th—Alex. Taylor, Esq., of Baddeck, Victoria Co., N. S., to be Official Assignee for said County.
1877, January 3rd—Adam Hope, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont., to be Senator of Dominion.
6th—Wm. J. O'Brien, Esq., of Bathurst, N. B., to be Collector in Customs.
8th—Alex. James, Esq., Q. C., of Halifax, N. S., to be Judge of Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.
13th—Fred. S. Proper, Esq., of Hemmingford, Que., to be Collector in Customs.
19th—Wm. A. Hinney, Esq., of Liverpool, Queen's Co., N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
26th—Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, Esq., of Quebec City, to be Privy Councillor for Canada.
Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, P. C., to be Minister of Agriculture for Canada.
February 2nd—Lawrence Geoffrey Power, Esq., of Halifax, N. S.; Robert Patterson Grant, Esq., of Pictou, N. S., and C. A. P. Pelletier, Esq., of Quebec City, to be Senators of Dominion.
Louis Columbus, Esq., of Penetanguishene, Ont., to be Harbour Master of the Port of Penetanguishene Bay.
19th—And. Nesbitt, Esq., of North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S., to be Port Warden for that port.
David Small, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for that port.
21st—Robert Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Richmond Station, N. B., to be Sub-collector in Customs.
March 1st—Jas. Anthony Russell, of Pictou, N. S., to be Landing Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in Customs.
3rd—And. Lockerbie, Esq., of Collingwood, Ont., to be Harbour Master of that port.
5th—Peter D. Rouleau, Esq., of Rimouski, Que., to be Harbour Master for that port.
13th—Roderick Munro, Esq., of Georgetown, King's Co., P. E. I., to be Official Assignee for that Co.
19th—Alex. James Mackenzie, Esq., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Hamilton, Ont.
Henry Nicholson, Esq., of Strathroy, Ont., to be Official Assignee for the Co. of Middlesex.
April 7th—George Baxter, Esq., of Thoroid, Welland Co., Ont., and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Judge of Co. Court of Welland.
10th—Newton Perkins Freeman, of Liverpool, N. S., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Eusèbe Brossard, Jr., of St. John's, Que., to be do. do. do.
12th—Alex. Howall, Esq., of Tryon, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for that port.
17th—Delphis Victor Pelletier, Esq., of Fox River, Que., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Geo. Duncan McVicar, Esq., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be do. do. do.
John Kenney, Esq., of Nanaimo, B. C., to be Harbour Master for the Port of Quadra, Baynes Sound.
May 1st—Thos. M. Bowerman, Esq., of Bracebridge, Ont, to be Official Assignee for Counties of Simcoe and Renfrew.
Capt. Thos. Tracy, of Clementsport, Annapolis Co., N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
Capt. Charles H. Weaver, of Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
7th—Edmond Augustus Bourret, Esq., of St. Armand, Que., to be Collector in Customs.
John G. Grant, Esq, of Barrie, Ont., to be Sub-collector in do.
11th—Edmund R Abell, Steamboat Inspector for Manitoba, to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for Manitoba and N. W. Territories.
John Brown, of Chatham, N. B., Pilot, to be Harbour Master of that port.
22nd—Edward Bean, Esq., of Hereford, Que., to be Sub-collector in Customs.
Hugh Christie, Esq., of Paspebiac, Que., to be Harbour Master of that port.
24th—John Farmer, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be Official Assignee for County of York, including city of Toronto.

Thos. McCrosson, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be do. do. do.

28th—Saml. Chevalier, Esq., of Belle River, Ont., to be Sub-collector in Customs.

June 1st—John Dewar, Esq., of Milton, Co. of Halton, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Deputy Judge of the County Court of Halton.

Samuel J. Lane, Esq., of Owen Sound, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Grey.

8th—Hon. Edward Blake, to be President of Privy Council of Canada.

Hon. Jos. Edward Cauchon, to be Minister of Inland Revenue.

Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme, to be Minister of Justice.

Jos. A. Archambault, Galen B. Loomis and Charles J. J. Bacon, of Sherbrooke, and Israel Wood, of Stanstead, Que., to be Official Assignees for the District of St. Francis, Que.

9th—James Dowdall, Esq., of Almonte, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Lanark, Ont.

Wm. Henry Grant, of Perth, Ont., to be do. do. do.

15th—Charles W. Hill, Esq., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for Co. of Cape Breton, N. S.

25th—Charles Ovide Perrault, Esq., Montreal, Que., to be an Official Assignee for District of Montreal, except the city.

James R. L. McLean, Esq., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping at River Bourgeoise, Richmond Co., Cape Breton, N. S.

28th—James Moynag, Jr., Esq., of Souris, P. E. I., to be Sub-collector in Customs.

July 6th—James VanBridger, Esq., of Plantagenet, Prescott Co., Ont., to be Official Assignee for that county.

George Berry, Esq., of Montreal, Que., to be do. for Electoral District of City of Montreal.

John Rice, Esq., of Whitby, Ont., to be Official Assignee for County of Ontario.

12th—Kenneth MacKenzie, Esq., Judge of the County Court of York Co., Ont., to be Judge of the Maritime Court of Ont.

George Orchard Fowler, Esq., of Colborne, Ont., to be Collector in Customs.

Henry Haight Collier, Esq., of St. Catherines, Ont., to be do. do.

James Clark, of Grantham, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Asa Frary, Esq., of Sutton, Que., to be Collector in do.

Wm. Hazen Botsford Russ, of Kingston, Kent Co., N. B., to be Preventive Officer in do.

John Dunn, of Brome, Que., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.

17th—Brenton Harris Dodge, Esq., of Kentville, King's Co., N. S., to be Sub-collector in do.

20th—Roderick Finlayson, Esq., of Victoria, B. C., to be a Pilotage Commissioner for B. Columbia.

27th—John Miller, Esq., Riversdale, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Bruce.

30th—Wilmot R. Squier, of Goderich, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of County Court of Huron.

August 27th—James Muir, Esq., of Shelburne, N. S., to be Harbour Master for that port.

30th—Alexander Cross, Esq., Q.C., of Montreal, Que., to be a Puisné Judge of Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec.

Banking and Currency of Canada.

We continue from the *Year Book* of 1877, statements of the Statistics of the Banks of Canada, as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the *Canada Gazette*, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1877:

BANK STATEMENT FOR 1876-77.

Months.	*Paid up Capital.*	*Notes in Circulation.*	*Deposits.*		*Specie and Dominion Notes.*	*Discounts.*
			Payable on Demand.	*Payable after Notice.*		
1876.	$	$	$	$	$	$
July*	66,1[illegible]5,548	19,192,15[illegible]	39,221,438	33,[illegible]01,626	15,36[illegible],211	120,422,936
August*	67,77[illegible],858	19,760,815	40,52[illegible],789	34,63[illegible],857	15,783,803	122,082,574
September*	67,725,214	22,114,736	39,197,591	34,163,960	15,247,663	125,5[illegible]7,372
October*	67,988,807	24,631,372	40,551,914	31,379,401	14,927,329	126,110,509
November†	67,389,311	22,793,803	40,305,821	36,177,650	14,861,884	125,130,821
December‖	66,137,305	22,283,660	39,235,122	35,051,250	1[illegible],494,117	122,562,334
1877.						
January*	68,203,806	21,756,020	40,130,703	36,982,881	15,099,250	125,291,973
February†	67,802,189	20,783,581	39,604,565	38,068,203	15,047,773	126,732,101
March‡	68,021,504	20,623,083	38,279,304	37,717,064	15,709,891	126,823,751
April*	68,31[illegible],421	19,962,352	39,317,611	36,70[illegible],227	15,519,911	126,341,222
May†	66,729,181	18,946,275	38,030,397	36,209,903	15,01[illegible],323	125,945,297
June†	63,923,154	18,265,361	38,203,959	33,075,828	14,159,476	120,155,535

* Four Banks not returned.
† Six " "
‖ Seven Banks not returned.
‡ Five " "

The usefulness of the above statement is very much impaired from the fact of so many Banks not making the required returns.

The following table shows the Bank and Government circulation respectively and combined for each month of the last fiscal year:

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1876-77.

Months.	*Bank Circulation.*	*Government Circulation.*	*Total Circulation.*
1876.	$	$	$
July.....	19,192,159	11,476,494	30,668,653
August....	19,760,815	11,551,680	31,312,495
September	22,114,736	11,413,142	33,527,878
October...	24,634,372	11,111,183	35,745,555
November	22,799,808	11,099,297	33,893,105
December.	22,283,660	11,123,657	33,407,317
1877.			
January...	21,756,920	11,151,443	32,908,363
February..	20,783,581	11,442,794	32,224,375
March.....	20,623,088	11,065,223	31,688,311
April.....	19,962,352	11,051,142	31,013,494
May	18,946,275	10,767,214	29,713,489
June.....	18,265,364	10,680,493	28,945,857

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

Balance due depositors in Government Savings Banks, 30th June, 1877.

Provinces.	*Deposits for June.*	*Withdrawn in June.*	*Balance due Depositors 30th June.*
	$	$	$
P. E. Isla'd	33,785 00	17,220 44	388,271 23
N. Scotia.	114,978 38	125,144 80	1,879,146 33
N. Bruns'k	86,642 00	57,590 15	1,234,739 19
Ontario . .	11,144 70	20,680 09	144,250 80
Manitoba..	5,566 00	5,367 70	31,053 24
B. Colu'bia	132,199 00	100,618 04	974,678 17
Totals....	$384,215 08	326,621 22	4,652,138 99
Do. 1876.	$270,880 42	269,760 41	4,121,178 74

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

(*From Canada Gazette.*)

DR.

1. Balance in hands of Receiver-General 30th June, 1876	$2,740,952 59
2. Deposits during year.....	1,521,000 00
3. Interest on accounts closed	14,690 86
4. Interest accrued during year made principal.....	89,377 00
	$4,366,020 45

CR.

Repayments (cash paid) during year	$1,525,682 98
Amounts written off depositors' accounts inscribed in 5 per cents.....	200,400 00
Balance due depositors 30th June, 1877.....	2,639,937 47
	$4,366,020 45
Decrease of Deposits 1876-77..	$101,015 02

TOTAL CHARTERED BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS [*at June 30th*, 1877.]

Chartered Banks.....	$71,284,797 00
Gov't Savings Banks.	4,652,138 99
P. O. Savings Banks..	2,639,937 47
Savings Banks	6,271,506 09
	$84,848,379 45
Total 30th June, 1876..	88,291,229 66
Decrease	$3,443,050 21

Five Banks were not returned in June, in either 1876 or 1877.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Deposits June 30th, 1877:

City and District Savings Bank, Montreal	$3,905,997 31
Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Quebec.....	2,365,509 65
	$6,271,506 99
Deposits Sept. 30th, 1876.....	6,784,057 36
Decrease	$512,549 37

BUILDING SOCIETIES DEPOSITS INVESTMENTS.

The deposits in Building Societies in 1876 amounted to $6,126,377.59.

Total amount invested in Building Societies.....	$24,497,097 39
Against, in 1875	20,081,677 17
An increase of	$4,415,530 28

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL NOTES CIRCULATION, AND SPECIE AND DEBENTURES held during Fiscal Year 1876-77.

Months.	*Dominion Government Circulation.*					*Provincial Notes.*	*Total Government Circulation and Provincial Notes in Circulation.*	*Specie held.*
	British Columbia.	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*			
1876.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	1,764	3,371,229	5,243,424	725,133	1,5[illegible]4,066	504,534	11,476,494	3,092,028
August	1,495	3,388,785	5,391,652	705,640	1,441,630	495,409	11,551,680	3,205,186
September	1,431	3,352,726	5,301,200	735,096	1,406,959	490,728	11,413,142	3,071,294
October	1,232	3,178,130	5,322,466	717,921	1,282,382	483,006	11,111,183	2,977,481
November	1,182	3,115,385	5,410,109	686,945	1,284,365	477,657	11,099,297	2,899,965
December	1,000	3,148,080	5,414,025	673,063	1,292,976	472,467	11,123,657	2,888,639
1877.								
January	922	3,136,719	5,454,468	673,544	1,296,605	469,081	11,151,443	2,976,194
February	854	3,264,723	5,581,622	680,185	1,334,908	462,[illegible]91	11,442,794	3,213,974
March	750	3,256,666	5,200,997	680,478	1,347,142	459,653	11,065,223	2,936,199
April	680	3,188,450	5,2[illegible]5,661	680,126	1,354,555	454,200	11,051,142	2,819,108
May	11,012	3,160,841	4,999,977	680,473	1,359,587	439,154	10,767,214	2,786,693
June	24,575	3,163,317	4,909,622	678,356	1,367,215	419,629	10,680,493	2,748,260

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES IN CANADA, 1876.

Societies.	*Capital Stock.*	*Liabilities to Stock-holders.*	*Deposits.*	*Liabilities to Public.*	*Total Liabilities.*	*Assets: Loans Secured.*	*Assets: Prope'ty owned.*	*Total Assets.*	*Amt. of Sub-scribed Stock.*	*Divi-dend.*
Agricultural Invest. Soc. and Sav. Bk., London.	$283,500	$368,227	$126,326	$126,326	$494,553	$473,747	$20,8 5	494,553	$582,000	8 per ct.
Building and Loan Association, Toronto	643,025	790,231	188,925	108,650	998,881	982,075	16,806	998,881	750,000	9 do.
Canada Permanent Loan & Sav. Co , Toronto...	1,750,000	2,524,725	1,132,223	2,358,748	4,883,4 3	4,706,172	177,302	4,883,474	1,750,000	12 do.
Canadian Savings & Loan Co , London	65,550	98,881	25,011	47,927	146,808	146,404	404	146,808	2'5,000	8 do.
City of Toronto Per. Build. & Sav. Soc., Toronto	77,600	160,859	43,790	43,825	204,684	194,901	9,782	204,684	191,650	7 do.
Civil Service Build. & Sav. Soc., Ottawa	171,750	211,240	.....	.....	211,240	202,085	9,155	211,240	219,450	9 do.
Commercial Building Society, Toronto	12,900	83,704	32,364	37,621	121,325	113,722	7,603	121,325	84,100	8 do.
Compagnie de Prêt et Crédit Foncier	416,250	756,178	182,597	192,456	948,635	832,707	115,829	948,635	1,043,450	9 do.
Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada	244,831	274,143	91,725	135,160	409,303	342,639	66,664	4 9,303	796,200	8 do.
Dominion Sav. & Investment Society, London.	350,500	517,311	319,397	335,682	853,023	841,495	11,528	853,023	840,000	10 do.
Farmers' Loan & Sav. Co., Toronto	439,804	482,884	86,091	90,139	573,023	570,918	2,105	573,023	443, 00	8 do.
Freehold Loan & Sav. Co., Toronto	500,000	665,443	473,925	667,872	1,333,314	1,238,543	94,772	1,333,314	500,0 0	10 do.
Frontenac Loan & Investment Soc., Kingston	200,0 0	239,063	130,923	130,942	370,005	333,828	36,177	370,005	200,300	10 do.
Guelph & Ontario Invest. & Sav. Soc., Guelph	24,900	51,797	5,001	5,001	56,798	51,961	4,837	56,798	127,450	7 do.
Hamilton Provident & Loan Society, Hamilton.	485,800	696,983	202,492	358,459	1,055,412	1,044,777	10,665	1,055,442	93 ,000	8 do.
Huron & Erie Loan and Sav. Soc., London	935,500	1,169,658	685,473	726,161	1,895,820	1,765,421	130,398	1,895,820	1,000,000	10 do.
Imperial Loan & Invest. Co , Toronto	450,000	561,752	91,169	139,836	701,588	612,119	89,468	701,588	600,000	8 do.
Lambton Perman't Build. & Invest. Soc., Sarnia	64,749	79,630	96,763	96,763	176,394	172,386	4 008	176,394	64,749	10 do.
Mechanics' Build. & Sav. Society, Dundas	62,200	93,200	53,355	59,467	152,667	152,485	182	152,667	200,000	8 do.
Metropolitan Build. Society, Montreal	180,681	224,005	25,761	37,835	261,840	219,003	12,836	261,840	2,256,400	
Metropolitan Build. Soc., Ottawa	35 ,750	401,476	1,252	1,252	402,728	366,895	35,833	402,728	394,800	10 do.
Metropolitan Permanent Build. Soc., Toronto	101,150	109,578	26,584	26,602	136,180	111,969	24,211	136,180	101,150	8 do.
Midland Loan & Sav. Co., Port Hope	181,950	212,111	103,947	103,947	316,061	311,880	4,180	316,061	225,000	8 do.
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co	5 1,478	609,027	.....	240,033	849,060	842,331	6,726	849,060	1,000,000	10 do
Ontario Sav. & Invest. Soc., London	672,500	842,957	428,553	684,493	1,527, 50	1,505,893	21,557	1,527,450	1,000,000	10 do.
Ontario Build. & Sav. Soc., Kingston	58,800	95,999	41,993	43,702	139,702	115,971	23,731	139,702	140,950	6 do.
Ontario Loan & Sav. Soc., Oshawa	43,850	129,671	102,288	119,288	248,959	234,147	14,812	248,959	200,000	10 do.
Ottawa Building Society, Ottawa	.....	6,728	.....	481	7,129	3,503	3,625	7,129	50,5 0	
Oxford Perman't Build. & Sav. Soc., Woodstock.	108,100	1 2,856	16,529	27,183	170,039	161,888	8,151	170,039	136,200	8 do.
People's Loan & Deposit Co , Toronto	58,300	169,321	33,956	41,489	210,810	207,168	3,641	210,810	300,000	7 do.
Provincial Loan and Savings Co , Toronto	265,800	293,263	63,831	65,2 1	3 8,554	330,038	28,516	358,554	270,800	6 do.
Provincial Loan Co., Montreal	221,700	273,278	25,782	29,155	302,433	280,810	21,623	302,433	268,550	7 do.
Royal Loan & Sav. Co., Brantford	13,700	32,903	10,666	10,831	43,735	34,881	8,853	43,735	110,000	6 do.
Security Loan & Sav. Co., St. Catharines	422,729	247,212	71,096	71,096	318,308	309,056	9,252	318,308	250,000	9 do.
Société de Construction Canadienne, Ottawa	22,250	38,940	.....	.....	39,712	35,959	3,757	39,712	113,850	8 do.
Soc. Per. de Construction d'Iberville, St. John	30,580	76,628	60,876	61,876	138,504	118,159	20,345	138,504	.....	10 do.
Southern Counties Per. B. & S. Soc., St. Thomas	173,848	198,034	84,912	84,912	282,946	253,737	29,209	282,946	207,050	8 do.
South West'n Farm's & Mech. S. & L. Soc., ditto.	26,508	31,628	.....	124	31,152	30,341	811	31,152	42,400	8&7 do.
Superior Loan & Sav Soc., London	16,650	49,270	21,164	21,198	70,469	60,254	10,214	70,469	313,900	8 do.
Western Canada Loan & Sav. Co., Toronto	875,919	1,187,643	818,494	1,195,920	2,383,563	2,282,597	100,966	2,383,563	900,000	10 do.
Total.....$	11,695,772	15,640,201	6,126,577	8,856,805	24,497,007	23,258,680	1,238,326	24,497,007	19,223,799	

Canadian Banks and their Branches.

Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Aurora	Federal Bank	George Mair.
Arnprior	Bank of Ottawa	D. M. Finnie.
Aylmer	Exchange	J. G. Billett.
Ayr	Consolidated Bank of Canada	John Wylie.
Almonte	Merchants' Bank	F. A. W. Lister.
Amherst, N.S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	J. M. Hay.
Annapolis, N.S	Union Bank of Halifax	Alex. Shearc.
Antigonish, N.S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. W. King.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	A. Gow.
Barrie	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. S. Carnegy.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. A. Strathy.
Bedford	Exchange Bank of Canada	
Bradford	Standard Bank	T. Dewson.
"	Bank of Toronto	G. W. Hodgetts.
"	Standard Bank	T. Dewson.
Brantford	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Roberts.
"	Bank of British North America	A. Robertson.
"	Bank of Montreal	S. Read.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	E. Mitchell.
Belleville	Merchants' Bank of Canada	
"	Bank of Montreal	R. Richardson.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada	W. Hamilton.
Berlin	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Charles Crookall.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada	C. J. Brent.
Bowmanville	Ontario Bank	Geo. McGill, manager.
"	Dominion Bank	J. A. Codd.
Brampton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	F. Creswell, jr.
"	Dominion Bank	R. A. Helliwell.
Brockville	Bank of Montreal	J. N. Travers.
"	The Molson Bank	J. W. B. Rivers.
Cannington	Standard Bank	John Houston.
Campbellton, N.B.	The Molson Bank	A. A. C. Denovan.
Colborne	Standard Bank	J. R. Cummins.
Collingwood	Bank of Toronto	G. W. Hodgetts.
Cayuga	Canadian Bank of Commerce	E. Cowdry.
Coaticook	Metropolitan Bank	A. W. Hart.
"	Eastern Townships' Bank	Ben. Austin.
Cobourg	Bank of Montreal	C. Brough.
"	Bank of Toronto	Joseph Henderson.
"	Dominion Bank	W. D. Burn.
Cornwall	Bank of Montreal	Neil McLean.
Collingwood	Canadian Bank of Commerce	John McMaster.
"	Bank of Toronto	G. W. Hodgetts.
Chatham, N.B.	Bank of Montreal	F. E. Winslow.
Chatham, Ont.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. S. Ireland.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada	A. Richardson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Robert N. Rogers.
Clinton	Consolidated Bank of Canada	C. M. Lough.
Cowansville	Eastern Townships' Bank	J. McKinnon.
Dundas	Canadian Bank of Commerce	D. H. Charles.
Dunville	Bank of Commerce	F. O. Cross.
Elora	Merchants' Bank of Canada	William Kingsley.
Exeter	The Molsons Bank	H C. Brewer.
Fraserville	Stadacona	J. Rafferty.
Fredericton, N.B.	People's Bank of New Brunswick	S. Babbitt.
"	Bank of British North America	Robert Napier.
Fergus	Bank of Montreal	C. R. Dunsford.
Galt	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. S. Meredith.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. A. Sampson.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada	John Cavers.
Gaspé	La Banque Nationale	J. Le Boutillier & Co.
Gaspé Basin	"	J. Le Boutillier & Co.
Georgetown	Hamilton Bank	J. O. Mowat.
Guelph	Federal Bank of Canada	T. V. Greet.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Smith.
"	Ontario Bank	E. Morris.
"	Bank of Montreal	A. T. Kerr.
Goderich	Bank of Montreal	James H. Finlay.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	A. M. Ross.
Harriston	Standard Bank	A. J. Somerville.
Halifax	Union Bank of Halifax	W. Sawyers, stg.cshr.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia, head office	T. Fyshee.
"	Halifax Banking Co	J. H. Black, cashr.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax, head office	Geo. McLean, cashr.

Location.	*Bank.*	*Manager or Agent.*
Halifax	People's Bank of Halifax, head office	Peter Jack, cashr.
"	Bank of British North America	Jeffry Penfold.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. Gundry.
Hamilton	Canadian Bank of Commerce	John C. Kemp.
"	Bank of Hamilton	H.C. Hammond,cshr.
"	Bank of Montreal	T. R. Christian.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. M. Crombie.
"	Bank of British North America	Thomas Corsan.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada	J. M. Burns.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada	C. M. Counsell.
Ingersoll	The Molsons Bank	W. Dempster.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. Miller.
"	Imperial	C. S. Hoare.
Joliette	Hochelaga Bank	N. Boire.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada	R. Terroux, jnr.
Kingston	Bank of British North America	G. Durnford.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. M. Moore.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. Fraser.
Kincardine	Merchants' Bank of Canada	T. E. P. Trew.
Kentville, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	L. O. V. Chipman.
Liverpool, N. S.	Bank of Liverpool	R. S. Sternes, cshr.
Lockport	People's Bank of Halifax.	Austin Locke.
Lunenburg	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Austin Locke.
Listowell	Hamilton Bank	W. Corbould
Levis	Merchants' Bank	I. Wells.
London	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. F. Harper.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. A. Despard.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R. W. Smylie.
"	Bank of British North America	Oswald Weir.
"	The Molsons Bank.	Joseph Jeffrey.
"	Federal Bank of Canada	Charles Murray.
"	Standard Bank	A. H. Ireland.
Lindsay	Bank of Montreal	C. Æ. Porteous.
"	Ontario Bank	S. A. McMurtry.
Lucan	Canada Bank of Commerce	J. E. Thomas.
Maitland, N. S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	David Frieze.
Markham	Standard Bank	F. A. Reesor.
Montreal	Bank of Montreal	R. B. Angus, g. m. W. J. Buchanan.
"	Banque National	J. B. Saucer.
"	Bank Ville Marie	P. Aimé Fauteux, cshr.
"	Banque d'Hochelaga	J. S. Paquet, cshr.
"	Molsons Bank, The	F. W. Thomas, cshr.
"	Quebec Bank	Thomas McDougall.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	F. Nash.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada	C. R. Murray.
"	Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal	Hon. J.L. Beaudry.
"	Banque du People	A. Trottier, cshr.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. Murray Smith.
"	Bank of British North America	R. R. Grindley.
"	Ontario Bank	C. Holland.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Simpson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Geo. Hague, g. m.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada	J. B. Renney, g. m.
"	Chaboillez Square	R. Mills, agt.
Millbrook	The Molsons Bank	C. W. Clinch.
Milton	Bank of Hamilton	E. A. Colquhoun.
Morrisburg	The Molsons Bank.	R. Clouston.
Meaford	The Molsons Bank	P. Fuller.
Moncton, N. B.	Bank of Montreal	J. Robertson.
Mount Forest	Ontario Bank	J. F. Fields.
New Glasgow, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	J. W. Carmichael.
Napanee	Merchant's Bank of Canada	Alexander Smith.
"	Bank of British North America	A. Allan, actg. agent.
Newcastle	Standard Bank	J. K. Allen.
Newcastle, N. B.	Bank of Montreal	R. J. B. Crombie.
New Hamburg	Consolidated Bank of Canada	H. S. Denison,act.agt.
New Market	Consolidated Bank of Canada	Joseph Cawthra.
North Sydney, N.S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	Hon. T.D. Archibald.
Norwich	Consolidated Bank of Canada	John Greenwood
Orillia	Dominion Bank	H. S. Scadding.
Owen Sound	The Molsons Bank	E. W. Strathy.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. H. Scott.
Ottawa	Canadian Bank of Commerce	obt. Gill.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	J. G. Leitch.
"	La Banque National	S. Benoit.
"	Bank of British North America	J. Robertson.
"	Ontario Bank	J. H. Woodman.
"	Bank of Montreal	A. Drummond.

Location.	*Bank.*	*Manager or Agent.*
Ottawa	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Thomas Kirby.
"	Quebec Bank	H. V. Noel.
"	Ottawa Bank	P. Robertson.
Oshawa	Bank of Montreal	R. A. Macgregor.
"	Ontario Bank	R. Milroy.
"	Dominion Bank	W. H. Holland.
Orangeville	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R. T. Haun.
Parkhill	Exchange Bank of Commerce	
Parsboro', N. S	Halifax Banking Co	A. S. Townsend.
Pictou, N.S	Bank of Nova Scotia	H. Primrose.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	W. Ives.
"	Pictou Bank	J. Crerar.
Picton	St. Lawrence Bank	W. Munro.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. White.
Prescott	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. F Harper.
Perth	Merchants' Bank of Canada	James Gray.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. J. Drummond.
Pembroke	Quebec Bank	J. Walker.
Port Colborne	Imperial	Ed. Hay.
Port Hope	Ontario Bank	G. H. G. McVity.
"	Bank of Toronto	W. R. Wadsworth.
"	Bank of Montreal	C. L. Thomson.
Peterborough	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Manson.
"	Ontario Bank	G. E. Shaw.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. H. Roper.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. J. Lewis.
Paisley	Canadian Bank of Commercce	J. F. Patterson.
Port Elgin	Hamilton Bank	H. S. Stephen.
Port Perry	Ontario Bank	A. A. Allen.
Pr. Arthur's Landing	Consolidated Bank	C. J. Brent.
" "	Ontario Bank	D. F. Burk.
Paris	Bank of British North America	Johd Carnegie.
Quebec	Stadacona Bank	W. N. Dean, cashier.
"	Exchange	Owen Murphy.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	P. MacEwen, cashier.
"	Banque Nationale	F. Vezina, cashier.
"	Bank of British North America	C. F. Smith.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Porteous.
"	Quebec Bank	Jas. Stevenson, cshr.
Renfrew	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. G. Morgan.
Richmond	Eastern Township's Bank	A. J. Cleveland.
Sorel	The Molsons Bank	J. Pottenger.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. A. Taillon.
St. Thomas	The Molsons Bank	G. K. Morton.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	
Stanley, B. C	Bank of B. N. America	J. Cran.
Stanstead	Eastern Townships' Bank	A. B. Ball.
Seaforth	Consolidated Bank	M. P. Hayes.
Seaforth	Consolidated Bank of Canada	John P. Hayes.
Stratford	Bank of Montreal	J. Hogg.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. H Ransom.
"	Bank of Commerce	A. H. Ireland.
St. Hyacinthe	La Banque St. Hyacinthe	R. St. Jacques.
"	Banque de St. Jean	
St. John, N. B.	Bank of British North America	Robt. Steven.
" "	Bank of Montreal	E. C. Jones.
" "	Maritime Bank of the Dominion	Alfred Ray.
" "	Bank of New Brunswick	Wm. Girvan, cashr.
St. Stephen	St. Stephens Bank	Robt. Wason, cashr.
Simcoe	Canadian Bank of Commerce	F. W. Holmested.
"	Federal Bank of Canada	H. Groff.
Smith's Falls	Molsons Bank, The	A. L Thomas.
St. Catharines	Canadian Bank of Commerce	H. C. Barwick.
"	Quebec Bank	D. B. Cromble.
"	Bank of Toronto	E. D. Boswell.
"	Consolidated Bank	W. L Benson.
"	Imperial	C. M. Arnold.
Sarnia	Canadian Bank of Commerce	T. W. Nisbet.
"	Bank of Montreal	W. L. Creighton.
Strathroy	Standard Bank	J. B. Cummings.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	T. Hale.
"	Federal Bank	W. T. Smith.
St. Cuthbert	Banque Ville-Marie	W. T. Benson.
St. Mary's	Federal Bank of Canada	C. J. Ramsey.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. Hillyard.
St. John's, Q	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. L. Marler.
"	Banque St. Jean	
Sydney, C. B.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. E Burchell.
" "	Bank of Nova Scotia	F. D. Archibald.
Sherbrooke, Q	Consolidated Bank of Canada	Wm. Addle.

Location.	*Bank.*	*Manager or Agent.*
Sherbrooke, Q.	Eastern Townships' Bank	Wm. Farwell, cashr.
"	Banque Nationale	P. Lafranc.
St. Thomas	Imperial	M. A. Gilbert.
Stewarton, N. S.	Bank of British North America	J. F. Reid.
Toronto	Federal Bank of Canada, head office	R. S. Strathy, cashr.
"	The Molsons Bank	L. H. Robertson.
"	Consolidated Bank	G. H. Turnbull.
"	Bank of Toronto, head office	D. Coulson, cashier.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada	J. McCracken, ast.g.m.
"	Quebec Bank	J. L. Scarth.
"	Bank of British North America	Samuel Taylor.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. S. Locke.
"	Bank of Montreal	G. W. Yarker.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. Cooke.
"	Standard Bank	J. L. Brodie.
"	Ontario Bank, head office	D. Fisher, genl. mgr.
"	Ontario Bank, branch	A. Fisher.
"	Imperial	D. R. Wilkie.
Three Rivers	Union Bank of Lower Canada	C. A. Boxer.
"	Quebec Bank	F. G. Wotherspoon.
"	La Banque Nationale	
Thorold	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. J. Robertson.
"	Quebec Bank	G. W. Henry.
Trenton	Canadian Bank of Commerce	P. H. Fauquier.
Truro	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. B. Dickie.
"	Halifax Banking Co.	Chas. Blanchard.
Valleyfield	Exchange	D. B. Pease.
Victoria, B. C.	Bank of British North America	John Goodfellow.
Weymouth	Merchants's Bank of Halifax	Colin Campbell, jr.
Wolfville	People's Bank of Halifax	John W. Barss.
Windsor, N. S	Commercial Bank, N. S.	W. Lawson, cashier.
" Ont.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. Wickson.
"	The Molsons Bank	T. Blakeney.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	B. E. Walker.
Walkerton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	
"	Bank of Commerce	D. Just.
Waterloo, Ont.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. M. Harman.
" Que.	Eastern Township's Bank	W. J. Briggs.
Winnipeg, Man.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. McArthur.
"	Ontario Bank	Geo. Brown, mangr.
"	Montreal Bank	C. Sweeny.
Woodstock, Ont	Canadian Bank of Commerce	A. L. Dewar.
"	Consolidated Bank	Thomas McDonald.
Wingham	Consolidated Bank	A. Green.
Whitby	Ontario Bank	Thomas Dow.
Waterloo, Q.	Eastern Townships' Bank	W. J. Briggs.
Welland, Ont	The Molsons Bank	J. W. McGlashen.
Yarmouth, N.S	Bank of Yarmouth	J. H. Bowley, cashr.
"	Exchange Bank	A. S. Murray, cashr.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia	James Murray.
Yorkville, Ont.	Standard Bank	R. J. Montgomery.
"	Federal	
	Prince Edward Island.	
Charlottetown	Bank of Prince Edward Island	Wm. Cundall, cashr.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Owen Connolly.
"	Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island	W. McLean.
"	Union Bank of P. E. Island	Geo. McLeod.
Rustico	Farmer's Bank of Rustico	M. J. Blanchard, csh.
Summerside	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Stephen McNeill.
"	Summerside Bank	R. McC. Stavert.
"	Union Bank of P. E. Island	Neil McKelvie.
Georgetown	Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island	H. C. McLeod.
Souris	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	
West Farnham, Q	Commercial Bank	P. H. Bawdouin.
St. John, Nfd.	Union Bank of Newfoundland	Robert Brown.
	British Columbia.	
Barkerville	Bank of British Columbia	W. Fraser.
Stanley	Bank of British North America	James Cran.
Victoria	Bank of British Columbia	W. C. Ward.
"	Bank of British North America	John Goodfellow.
"	Gavesché & Co.	Wells, Fargo & Co.

Railways of the Dominion.

At the close of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1876—later than which there are no authorized returns—there were in actual operation in the Dominion 4,929½ miles of railway, besides 228 miles in United States, owned and worked by Canadian Companies. There were under construction 2,142½ miles upon which work was actually done during the year, and a good many other lines chartered, upon which, work at that date had not been commenced. The gauge of the total mileage was—

	Miles.
5 ft. 6 in.	618½
4 ft. 8½ in.	3,938½
3 ft. 6 in.	600½
	5,157½
Of these were laid with steel rails..	2,373½
do. iron do.	2,758
do. wooden do.	25½
	5,157½

The number of miles of sidings was 637.

The total capital raised for railways in operation at that date was $317,795,468.47, viz.:

Ordinary share capital paid up		$111,208,479 76
Preference do. do.		69,747,177 64
Bonded debt paid up		76,079,530 61
Amounts paid and loaned by—		
Dominion Government		51,948,529 33
Ontario do.		1,884,719 43
Quebec do.		228,521 00
N. Brunswick do.		2,090,000 00
Nova Scotia do.		....
Municipalities	$5,426,505.70	
Less included in paid up securities	817,995.00	
		4,608,510 70
Total		$317,795,468 47

The increase during the year was $19,243,613.72, of which the increase in Government and Municipal loans and bonuses amounted to $11,828,914.42, and in bonded debt to $4,004,139.05.

The paid up capital of railways under construction was:

Ordinary share capital		$3,023,188 74
Bonded debt		827,382 66
Government loans or bonuses		11,258,293 26
Municipal loans or bonuses	$1,043,764 60	
Less paid up securities	62,000 00	
		981,764 60
		$16,090,579 26

a decrease in the year of $4,004,797.13 due to the opening of some new railways for traffic. The total paid up capital on 30th June, 1876, was $133,886,047.73; $17,454,300 had been granted by the Dominion Government as loan to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, and $42,823,726 as bonus principally to the Intercolonial, P. E. Island and Pacific Railways. The Ontario Government had granted a loan of $70,000 to the Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell, and bonuses of $2,661,134 to other railways. The bonuses of the Quebec Government amounted to $6,944,600, of which two-thirds were to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental. The New Brunswick Government had bonuses of $1,878,000, with a loan of $150,000, and share subscriptions $300,000, and Nova Scotia bonuses of $871,000.

The total train mileage was 18,103,628—an increase of 423,450 over 1875. The number of passengers was 5,544,814, and of tons of freight 6,331,757. Nearly two million passengers and two million tons of freight were carried by the Grand Trunk, the Great Western carrying the second largest number. The total earnings of all the railways were—

Passenger traffic	$6,254,866 74
Freight do.	12,211,158 46
Mails and Express	703,994 01
Other sources	188,064 90
Total	$19,358,984 11

The cost of operating was—

Maintenance	$3,813,668 27
Working and repairs of engines	4,825,676 19
Working and repairs of cars	1,588,296 01
Gen'l operating charges	5,575,080 94
	$15,802,721 41

leaving a net profit of $3,556,362.70 on the year's operations, about sufficient to pay $4.67 per cent. on the bonded debt alone, and leaving nothing for other indebtedness. The earnings averaged $3,753 per mile, and the expenses $3,064.

The number of accidents on Dominion railroads was 413—109 persons killed and 304 wounded; 5 passengers were killed and 9 wounded—an average of one killed out of every 1,108,963 passengers carried.

The total amount which the Dominion and Local Governments and Municipalities had expended and become liable for up to 30th June, 1876, was $83,853,364.75, none of which, so far, has returned any *direct* payment of interest, but the increase in the value of the property of the country from opening it up to settlement and trade has probably been very much greater. The accompanying tables give statistics of the railways so far as they have been returned:

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA, JULY 1ST, 1876.

Name of Railway.	Mileage.	Gauge.	Ordinary Share Capital paid up.	Bonded Debt paid up.	Government Loan or Bonus.	Municipal Loan or Bonus or Subscription.	Total Capital Subscribed.	Total Capital paid up.	Floating Debt.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Albert	40	4 ft. 8½ in.	152,000	.....	N.B. 25,000 b.	28,000 b	269,950	205,000	
Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell	43	do.							
Canada Central	120	do.							
Credit Valley	152	do.	.....	.....	O. 304,000 b.	760,000 b.	1,064,000		
Grand Junction	90	do.	40,000	.....	O. 180,000 b.	275,000 b.	495,000	185,000	75,000
Hamilton & North Western	130	do.							
Intercolonial	105½	do.	.....	.....	D. 4,987,930 b.	.....	4,987,930	4,987,930	
Kingston & Pembroke	93	do.							
Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence	100	3 ft. 6 in.	10,000	.....	Q. 40,000 b.	41,000 l	481,000	38,000	
Levis & Kennebec	90	4 ft. 8½ in.	1,085,024	456,666	Q. 360,000 b.	62,000 s.	3,846,666	1,679,991	35,000
Montreal & Ottawa	81½	do.							
Montreal, Portland & Boston	38	do.							
New Brunswick	58	3 ft. 6 in.							
Petitcodiac & Elgin	14	4 ft. 8½ in.	.....	.....	N.B. 60,000 b.	13,000 b.	73,000	73,000	
Quebec Central	93	do.	245,985	.....	Q. 447,000 b.	250,000 b.	1,198,970	345,985	
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental	322	do.	.....	.....	Q. 4,867,000 b.	2,459,000 b.	7,326,000	2,462,405	
Quebec & Lake St. John	11	do.							
Spring Hill and Parrsboro	27	do.	366,300	.....	N S. 135,000 b.	.....	501,300	460,555	
St. Francis & Megantic International	27½	do.	650,000	.....	Q. 102,600 b.	.....	.....	752,600	
St. Martin's and Upham	30	do.	2,565	.....	N.B. 150,000 l.	.....	.....	26,565	
South Eastern	95	do.							
Western Counties	90	do.	471,314	340,666	N.S. 756,000 b.	s. 220,200 b.	1,697,666	1,526,980	
Pacific Railway Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. 791,121 b.	.....	791,121	791,121	
Pembina Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. 175,965 b.	.....	175,965	175,965	
Fort William & Shebandowan	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. 179,804 b.	.....	179,804	179,804	
Red River and Lake of the Woods	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. 113,055 b.	.....	113,055	113,055	
Georgian Bay Branch	292	.....	.....	.....	D. 111,394 b.	.....	111,394	111,394	
Fort Francis Locks	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. 76,529 b.	.....	76,529	76,529	
Rails and Fastenings	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. 1,711,412 b.	.....	1,711,412	1,711,412	
Telegraph Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. 187,284 b.	.....	187,284	187,285	
	2,142½		3,023,188	827,332	15,741,097	4,108,200	.....	16,090,579	

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS, MILEAGE, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Red River and Lake of the Woods					D.	111,384 b.				
Georgian Bay Branch	292				D.	76,529 b.		76,529	76,529	
Fort Francis Locks					D.	1,711,412 b.		1,711,412	1,711,412	
Rails and Fastenings					D.	187,284 b.		187,284	187,285	
Telegraph Line										
	2,142¼		3,023,188	827,332		15,741,097	4,108,200		16,090,579	

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS, MILEAGE, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Name of Railway.	*Mileage.*	*Total Train Mileage.*	*No. of Passengers Carried.*	*Tons of Freight Handled.*	*Average rate of speed of Passenger Trains.*	*Earnings.*	*Expenses.*
Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell	33	5,368	8,046	781	12	$2,320 07	$1,721 25
Brockville & Ottawa	86¼	190 308	59,315	72,838	20	182,169 69	131,905 37
Canada Central	70½	93,633	82,519	32,425	22	112,189 57	94,382 18
Canada Southern	322½	1,242,522	144,988	554,959	32	1,045,644 09	1,038,098 06
Carillon & Grenville	13	14,700	32,263	2,640	25	16,457 74	13,112 11
Chatham Branch	9	.....	.....	not reported	..	405 00	.....
Cobourg, Peterboro, & Marmora	46	19,300	1,496	40,527	..	38,638 00	27,989 00
European and North American	91½	26,392	15,620	9,735	29	30,875 60	.....
Fredericton	23	46,880	25,411	9,322	25	22,307 60	14,226 70
Grand Trunk	1,388½	8,383,294	1,972,535	2,113,852	24	9,539,726 25	7,554,799 89
Great Western	866¼	3,190,274	1,133,667	1,579,090	24	4,043,503 93	3,219,079 44
London & Port Stanley	..	49,481	101,987	22,329	.	75,395 04	18,784 03
Wellington, Grey & Bruce	....	367,782	184,622	32,485	21	367,153 93	361,226 17
London, Huron & Bruce	....	48,131	18,498	3,087	18	40,149 82	30,563 44
Hamilton & North Western	33	76,405	65,458	54,173	25	84,860 08	47,047 85
Intercolonial	555	947,092	574,930	342,196	..	848,861 46	1,092,774 33
Do. Northern Division	83½	46,545	.....	.....	16	29,216 06	66,369 01
Kingston & Pembroke	47½	1,355	957	2,450	12	3,070 11	63,182 15
Massawippi Valley	34	.....	.....	....	22	.....	.....
Midland	129	256,280	108,827	131,574	16	284,322 24	179,221 81
Montreal & Vermont Junction	23	143,628	66,968	399,786	24	189,221 68	114,359 57
Montreal, Portland & Boston	15	....	not reported	not reported		. .....	.....
New Brunswick	132	65,540	14,206	18,095	12	58,239 48	44,220 16
New Brunswick and Canada	120	109,640	30,037	78,846	18	137,563 99	116,848 41
Northern	167¾	482,951	252,700	246,443	25	778,284 43	472,041 33
Port Dover & Lake Huron	63	33,200	.....	9,632	18	17,201 12	.....
Prince Edward Island	198½	161,046	93,968	28,358	..	118,080 96	214,930 43
Quebec & Lake St. John	25½	.....	Nil.	Nil.	..	.....	.....
St. Lawrence & Industry	12	....	9,224	5,509	12	11,857 57	9,307 55
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	59	163,100	75,656	48,874	20	199,328 19	131,119 52
South Eastern	65	80,317	30,150	17,951	22	7 ,730 56	91,452 51
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly	43	77,142	42,458	46,209	20	96,567 73	59,306 32
Toronto & Nipissing	79	1,195,291	95,980	95,670	20	207,734 68	120,468 74
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	191	336,429	127,815	142,801	20	372,336 49	233,428 04
Welland	16½	48,875	62,265	75,834	22	85,081 04	59,483 33
Whitby & Port Perry	31½	29,500	16,484	51,800	15	48,812 54	29,667 40
Windsor & Annapolis	84	170,467	95,814	61,426	22	196,799 37	162,415 31
	5,157¼	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757		19,358,784 11	15,802,721 41

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, MILEAGE, &c., OF OPENED RAILWAYS.

Name of Railroad.	Mileage.	Ordinary Share Capital paid up.	Preference Share Capital paid up.	Bonded Debt paid up.	Rate of Interest.	Gov. Loan or Bonus paid up.	Municipal Loan or Bonus paid up.	Total Cost of Railway and Rolling Stock.
		$	$	$		$	$	$
Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell	33	30,000	.....	.....	....	O. 70,000	107,000	346,000
Brockville and Ottawa	86½	500,000	.....	848,000	....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Central	70½	75,000	.....	1,339,000	6	O. 106,000	75,000	.....
Canada Southern	322½	15,100,000	.....	11,189,442	7	O. 147,858	320,052	26,911,936
Carillon and Grenville	13	94,000	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	110,000
Chatham Branch	9	50,000	.....	.....	....	N.B. 29,000	.....	83,700
Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora	46	.....	600,000	400,000	8	O. 18,000	120,000	1,400,042
European and North American	91½	550,000	.....	.....	6	N.B. 1,180,000	60,000	.....
Fredericton	23	321,160	.....	100,000	6	N.B. 230,000	80,000	690,000
Grand Trunk	1388½	53,477,803	61,904,817	19,849,236	...	D. 15,142,633	82,500	148,217,280
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	.....	5,000,000	.....	3,484,000	....	.....	.....	8,484,000
Buffalo and Lake Huron	.....	.....	2,555,000	3,715,982	....	.....	.....	6,270,982
Chicago, Detroit and Canada	.....	1,074,736	1,095,000	.....	..	.....	.....	2,169,736
Great Western	866½	26,591,361	2,161,267	17,338,862	....	.....	.....	38,346,401
London and Port Stanley	.....	441,550	.....	427,400	6	.....	.....	1,038,939
Wellington, Grey and Bruce	.....	221,200	.....	2,589,066	....	O. 241,276	682,000	3,280,526
London, Huron and Bruce	.....	22,210	.....	.....	...	O. 178,630	297,200	1,328,473
Hamilton and North Western,	33	145,000	.....	.....	6	O. 67,000	165,000	850,570
Intercolonial	555	.....	.....	.....	....	D. 26,239,821	.....	26,239,821
Intercolonial Northern Division	83½	.....	.....	.....	....	D. 3,947,793	.....	3,947,792
Kingston and Pembroke	47½	124,320	.....	.....	....	O. 115,274	450,000	800,625
[illegible] and Kellar	34	400,000	.....	400,000	6	.....	.....	800,000

London, Huron and Bruce		22,210				O.	178,630	297,200	1,328,4[illegible]3
Hamilton and North Western,	33	145,000			6	O.	67,000	165,000	850,570
Intercolonial	555					D.	26,239,321		26,239,821
Intercolonial Northern Division	83½					D.	3,947,793		3,947,792
Kingston and Pembroke	47½	124,320				O.	115,274	450,000	800,625
Massawippi Valley	34	400,000		400,000	6				800,000
Midland	129	834,115		2,284,067	6	O.	98,350	140,870	3,924,189
Montreal and Vermont Junction	23								
Montreal, Portland and Boston	15	281,789				Q.	14,000	25,000	
New Brunswick	132	28,000		1,133,250	6	N.B.	76,000	23,000	1,623,000
New Brunswick and Canada	120	1,178,000	610,000	170,000	6	N.B.	575,000	47,500	3,506,000
do						D.	17,500		
Northern	167¼	425,000	21,184	4,192,633	6	O.	196,188	631,980	
do						D.	2,311,666		
Prince Edward Island	198½					D	3,196,562		3,196,562
Port Dover and Lake Huron	63	80,000		167,900	7&8	O.	126,000		718,828
Quebec and Lake St John (Wood)	25½	96,210	10,000	100,000	7	Q.	48,171		244,501
St. Lawrence and Industry	12	42,100						198,043	60,016
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	59		789,909	464,767				10,000	1,466,881
South Eastern	65	833,251		994,000	6	O.	166,350		1,320,000
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	43								
Toronto and Nipissing	79	193,350		711,500	6	O.	104,860	438,000	1,600,000
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	191	622,230		1,747,188	6	O.	375,282		4,159,282
do do						D.	2,656	376,702	
Welland	16¼	798,712		957,273				969,561	1,226,391
Whitby and Port Perry	31½	110,080		166,000	6	O.	40,000		549,128
Windsor and Annapolis	84	1,467,300		1,424,960	6	D.	1,089,396	127,094	3,768,191
Total	5,157¼	111,208,479	69,747,177	76,079,550			56,151,769	5,426,505	

Immigration.

The statistics of Immigration for the last two years have shown the fact of a most serious check to the outflow of population from Europe to America; and, as regards the United Kingdom, an actual gain of *immigrants* from the United States over *emigrants* from Great Britain to the States was made in 1876, the former being 54,697, the latter 54,554. The figures refer to persons of British origin only.

We continue the figures of Immigration to Canada from the *Year Book* of 1877.

The following statement shows the number of settlers in Canada, and the Immigrants who have passed through Canada for the Western States since 1866:

	Passengers through Canada.	*Settled in Canada.*
1866	41,704	10,091
1867	47,212	14,866
1868	58,683	12,765
1869	51,202	18,680
1870	44,313	24,706
1871	37,949	27,773
1872	52,603	36,578
1873	49,050	50,050
1874	40,649	39,373
1875	9,214	27,382
1876	10,916	25,638

The figures for the calendar year 1877 cannot be obtained as these sheets go to press. But it is known there is a large decline on the preceding year in the immigration not only to Canada but to the whole continent.

The immigrant arrivals at Quebec for the last three years, have been as follows:

In 1874	21,359
" 1875	13,500
" 1876	10,901

It is known that the arrivals at Quebec in 1877 were only about half the numbers of 1876.

The following table shows the nationalities of the immigrants arrived at Quebec for the last four years. (The nationalities of those who arrive at the inland ports cannot be ascertained):—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
English	18,004	13,298	7,582	4,989
Irish	4,336	2,650	1 449	803
Scotch	4,665	2,562	1,816	1,009
German	739	462	176	104
Scandinavian	4,407	1,107	1,201	1,157
French and Belgians	2,634	1,632	534	289
Other origins	76	.....	.....	20
Icelanders	...	351	22	1,167
Mennonites	.....	1,532	3,258	1,358
Russians	....	.....	.....	20
Totals	36,901	23,894	16,038	10,901

The following is a comparative statement of the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec for the last four years:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Farmers	1,470	1,763	1,188	510
Labourers	6,204	4,259	3,863	2,796
Clerks and Traders	62	32	977	491
Professional Men	7	1	7	13
Totals	15,403	8,828	6,035	3,810

The above classification cannot be made of Immigrants arriving at other ports of the Dominion than Quebec.

The arrival of immigrants in the Dominion by sea, for the last four years, are as follows:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Quebec	36,901	23,894	16,038	10,901
Maritime Provinces	2,659	2,114	959	1,311
Total	39,560	26,008	16,997	12,212

The arrivals at the inland ports of the Dominion may be stated as follows for the corresponding four years:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Susp'n Bridge and other inland ports	50,578	39,904	18,322	13,203
Entered at Custom Houses with setti'rs goods	8,971	14,110	8,139	11,134
Total	59,549	54,014	26,461	24,337

The two preceding tables include all immigrants, that is both settlers in Canada and passengers through Canada for the Western States.

The following table, continued from previous *Year Books*, shows the move-

ment of immigration to and through the Dominion from 1851 to 1876 inclusive:

Year.	*Arrivals by the St. Lawrence.*	*Via the United States.*	*Settled in Canada.*	*Went to the United States.*
1851	41,076	3,670	22,515	22,231
1852	39,176	3,500	20,943	12,733
1853	36,099	5,000	32,295	11,404
1854	51,185	7,000	33,800	21,888
1855	21,274	10,000	23,000	8,274
1856	22,439	10,749	24,816	8,352
1857	37,099	41,994	33,663	40,428
1858	12,810	26,880	12,340	27,380
1859	8,778	13,179	6,300	15,657
1860	10,150	4,829	7,827	7,152
1861	19,923	23,723	12,486	19,249
1862	22,176	40,450	28,796	33,828
1863	19,419	28,948	26,118	17,219
1864	19,147	27,048	21,738	24,487
1865	21,355	28,833	19,413	30,795
1866	28,648	23,147	10,081	41,704
1867	30,757	31,121	14,866	47,212
1868	34,300	37,148	12,765	58,683
1869	43,114	32,718	18,630	57,202
1870	44,475	24,544	24,706	44,318
1871	37,020	27,365	27,773	37,949
1872	84,743	54,443	36,578	52,608
1873	36,901	62,207	50,050	49,059
1874	21,350	58,663	39,373	40,649
1875	16,038	20,558	27,382	9,214
1876	10,901	24,367	25,633	10,916
Totals ...	717,968	647,026	624,699	742,582

The following statement shows the per centage of decline in the immigrants settling in Canada from 1873 to 1876 inclusive:

Years.	*Immigrants in Canada.*	*Decrease per cent.*
1873.....	50,050	.....
1874	39,373	21.33 from 1873
1875.....	27,382	30.23 from 1874
1876.....	25,633	6.38 from 1875

The same calculation of figures as applied to immigrants settling in the United States in the same years, shows a greater per centage of decline:

Years.	*Immigrants in United States.*	*Decrease per cent.*
1873	450,804	.....
1874	313,339	34.84 from 1873
1875	228,498	27.07 from 1874
1876	169,886	25.65 from 1875

A comparison of emigration from Great Britain for the same year shows a very large decline per cent:

Years.	*Emigrants from Great Britain.*	*Decrease per cent.*
1873	310,612	.....
1874	241,014	22 40 from 1873
1875	173,800	27.92 from 1874
1876	138,222	30.47 from 1875

The following is a statement of the *per capita* cost of immigrants settling in Canada from 1872 to 1876, inclusive:—

Years.	*Immigrants settled in Canada,*	*Total cost.*	*Cost per capita.*
1872	36,578	$196,124	5.51
1873	50,050	304,000	6.07
1874	39,373	251,120	6 37
1875	27,282	296,692	10 88
1876	24,633	252,013	9.83

It is stated in the evidence taken before the Immigration Committee of the House of Commons, that the increased *per capita* cost in the years 1875 and 1876 was owing to exceptional expenses for the special colonization of Icelanders and Mennonites, and the cost of the permanent erection of the Dufferin Immigration Buildings being charged in the ordinary expenditure of the latter named year. The *per capita* cost of the special colonization of Mennonites and Icelanders was $28.51. These figures are based on the cost to the Dominion Government alone. The Local Governments, however, it may be stated, have made considerable expenditure to promote immigration.

The quarter ending March 31, 1877, in the United States showed 17,914 immigrant arrivals against 24,541 for the corresponding quarter in 1876. The June quarter of the year showed an aggregate of 52,083 immigrants.

The following table shows the total recorded *Emigration* and *Immigration* of Great Britain in 1876:—

Country of Emigration and Immigration.	*Emigrants from Gt. Britain.*	*Immigrants to Gt. Britain.*
United States..	75,533	72,000
B. N. America.	12,327	7,284
Australasia ...	33,191	2,579
All other places	17,171	9,724
Total.. ..	138,222	91,647

The following table shows the same for the same year, of persons of *British origin* only :—

Country of Emigration and Immigration.	*Emigrants from Gt. Britain.*	*Immigrants to Gt. Britain.*
United States..	54,554	54,697
B, N. America.	9,335	6,629
Australasia.....	32,196	2,579
All other places	13,384	7,499
Total.....	109,409	71,404

The above figures of emigration from and immigration to British N. America do not agree with those published by the Canadian Government. The explanation given to the Committee of the House of Commons by the Department of Agriculture is that the classification of the Imperial returns is simply that of emigrant passengers to British America or United States ports; while it is known that very large numbers of immigrants enter Canada by way of Portland, Maine and the Suspension Bridge. The latter are all classed in the Imperial returns as emigrants to the United States.

Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.

The total number of cases of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks in 1876 brought before the Department was 4,389. There were 1,548 applications for Patents; 1,382 Patents granted; 185 Caveats; 761 transfers of Patents; 47 Designs registered; 238 Trade Marks registered; 178 Copyrights registered; 17 Timber Marks registered; 33 assignments of Copyrights; and $36,187.63 fees taken.

Among the applications in 1876 for patents, 19 were rejected during the year for want of novelty.

1,305 patents were granted for terms of five years; 21 for ten years; and 56 for fifteen years.

The Patentees of 1874, 1875 and 1876, were resident in the following countries:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Canada	528	521	575
England	43	44	51
United States...	665	748	736
France	3	3	8
Germany	2	2	3
Russia	.....	1	.....
Austria	4	.....	1
Turkey	.....	1	.....
Italy....	2	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	1	.....	.....
Chili.	1	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	.....	.....	8
Total....	1,249	1,320	1,382

The Canadian Patentees were distributed among the Provinces as follows:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Ontario	340	348	380
Quebec	144	134	152
New Brunswick	19	24	19
Nova Scotia	14	14	21
Prince Edward Island..	4	.....	.....
British Columbia .	1	1	2
Manitoba	1	.....	1
Total.	528	521	575

Four hundred and sixty-eight patents out of 495, issued in 1871 for a term of five years, were allowed to expire during the last year; 27 only of the patents granted in 1871 having been renewed.

Post Office of the Dominion.

It was announced in the *Canada Gazette* of Nov. 3rd, 1877, by the Postmaster General, that *Stamped Envelopes* are to be introduced, and are now offered for sale by postmasters and stamp vendors. We believe that these will be found to be of great convenience. They are to be sold at the following rates:

	Per Hundred.	*For Ten.*	*For Single Envelopes.*
	$ c.	cents	
1 cent Envelopes..	1 30	13	2 cents or 3 cts for 2.
3 cents, No. 1 Size.	3 30	33	4 cents or 7 cts. for 2.
do No. 2 Size.	3 35	34	4 cents or 7 cts. for 2.

In other words, all lesser numbers than 100 must be sold at the nearest proportional rate to the price per hundred. Additional stamps may be added to the stamped envelopes; but under no circumstances can the stamp of an envelope be cut out and used as a postage stamp. It is only good on the envelope to which it is affixed. Stamped envelopes have precisely the same value for all postage, as per subjoined statement of rates:

LETTER POSTAGE.

Rates within Dominion of Canada and United States.

	Prepaid by Stamps.	*Postage insufficiently paid.*
	cents	
Letters not more than ½ oz ..	3	Double the deficient postage.
" over ½ oz. but not over 1 oz	6	
" over 1 " 1½	9	
" over 1½ " 2	12	
" over 2 " 2½	15	

and so on, 3 cents being charged for every additional ½ oz. or fraction of ½ oz.

☞ All letters must be prepaid by stamp.

☞ All letters for the United States must be fully paid by stamp and *vice versa*. Letters mailed in the United States for Canada, insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ Letters *posted unpaid* sent to Dead Letter Office.

☞ Letters posted *insufficiently paid*, but with one 3 cent stamp attached, will be forwarded, and the deficient postage charged *double*.

☞ Neither British, United States nor any Foreign Stamps can be affixed to Letters mailed in Canada.

DROP LETTERS.

1 cent per ½ oz., in all cases prepaid by stamp.

POSTAGE CARDS.

1 cent to Canada and United States.

United States post cards cannot be mailed in Canada; and Canadian post cards cannot be mailed in the United States.

Post Cards to the United Kingdom, 2 cents.

REGISTRATION FEES.

2 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in Canada.

5 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in United States.

8 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in United Kingdom.

Registered Stamps cannot be used for prepayment of letter postage. They can only be used for payment of registration fees.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Letters 6 cents per ½ oz. Registration same as in Dominion.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Letters same as within Dominion, but subject to charge on delivery. Registration same as in Dominion.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Letters by Canadian Mail 5 cents per ½ oz.
" New York do do

☞ All Letters and postal matter desired to be sent by steamers from New York, must be *via New York*.

☞ All Letters sent to the United Kingdom should be prepaid, or they will be charged double postage, or double any portion of the amount unpaid.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL POST.

Canadian newspapers and periodicals, from the office of publication or news agency to regular subscribers, at 1 cent per lb. of bulk weight.

Transient newspapers and periodicals, written or printed matter not being of the nature of a letter, books, pamphlets and other miscellaneous transmissions in open covers, one cent per 4 oz.

Newspapers or periodicals weighing less than 1 oz. each, when posted singly ½ cent each.

Closed parcels not containing letters 12½ cents per 8 ozs.

Publishers' subscription accounts may be enclosed free of postage.

British newspapers to regular subscribers in Canada, by Canadian booksellers or agents, pass free.

All transient newspapers must be prepaid by stamp, or they will not be forwarded.

VOTER'S LISTS.

Voter's Lists when sent by post by Clerks of Municipalities are admitted to Registration in the Province of Ontario.

PARCEL POST.

See table for rates.

No letter must be contained in the parcel, nor must it contain any matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the mail.

The weight of the parcel must not exceed 4 lbs., nor the size 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in breadth or thickness.

Postage must be prepaid by Stamps, and package marked with the words "by parcel post."

The name of the sender should be written on the parcel, with his address, and it will be returned to him if not delivered.

The parcel post is confined to Canada.

FRANKING AND FREE MAIL MATTER.

All mail matter sent by or to the Governor-General or his Secretary or Office at Ottawa, is free.

All mail matter sent to or by Ministers or officers of Government Departments at Ottawa, is free.

All mail matter sent to or by the Senate or House of Commons is free.

Books from the Library of Parliament are free of postage sent to or from Members of either House.

Prepayment is not required on letters sent to any of the Imperial Departments of State.

TABLE OF RATES on all Matter, *not* Letters forwarded by Post.—All Postage in this Table must be prepaid by stamps.

DESCRIPTION.	Between any two places in Canada and Newfoundland.	To Great Britain by Mail Steamer, from Quebec, Portland or Halifax.	To Great Britain by Cunard or other strs. from New York or Boston.	To France by Can. Str. from Quebec, Portland or Halifax.	To United Sta es.
Books and Cartes de Visite.	1 cent per 4 oz.	British Packet Post (*a*)	Cunard B. Post(*a*)	French B'k P. (*b*)	1 c per 4 oz.
Circulars, printed	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per 4 oz	do.	do.	do.	do.
Hand Bills	1 cent per 4 oz	do.	do.	do.	do.
Lithogr. Letters & Circulars.	1 cent each when sent singly or 1 cent per 4 oz	do.	do.	do.	do.
Newsp'rs & Periodicals, Can.	1 cent per lb. prepaid by publishers	1 cent per lb. if prepaid by publishers	2 c. each per 4 oz	do.	(Same as Canada)
Newspapers, transient	1 cent per 4 oz. or ½ cent if less than 1 oz	2 cents per 4 oz	2 c. per 4 oz.	do.	do.
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications	1 cent per 4 oz	British Packet Book Post (*a*).	Brit. P't Bk. P. (*a*)	do.	do.
Patterns of Merchandise	do.	do. do.	Cannot be sent	Cannot be sent	Cannot be sent
Periodicals	1 cent per 4 oz. whether package contains 1 or more Nos., if less than 1 oz. ½ c. if sent separately	2 cents per No. if published in Canada; if Foreign, British Packet Book Post	Brit. P't Bk. P. (*a*)	French Bk. Post	10 c. each, limited to 8 oz.
Parcel Post, packages	(See note *d*).				
Photog. in cases or albums.	Parcel Post or 1 cent per 4 oz	British Packet Book Post (*a*).	do. (*a*)	do.	1 c. per 4 oz.
Prices Current	1 cent per 4 oz	2 cents each, or in bulk at British Packet Book Post (*a*)	2 c. each	do.	do.
*Printers' Proofs	do.	British Packet Book Post (*a*)	Brit. Bk. Post (*a*)	do.	do.
Seeds, cuttings, butts, roots, scions, grafts, &c	do.	do. (*a*)	do.	do.	do.

(*a*) BRITISH PACKET BOOK POST.

The rate is 2 cents per 2 oz. or portion of 2 oz.

The limit of weight of a single packet is *five* pounds.

(*b*) FRENCH BOOK POST.

Under 2 ozs	4	cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs	8	"
" 4 and 8 ozs	16	"
" 8 and 12 ozs	24	"
" 12 and 1 lb.	32	"

Increasing 8 cents every 4 oz. additional.

(*d*) PARCEL POST.—(Cannot be sent by Post beyond Dominion of Canada.)

Not exceeding ½ lb	12½	cents.
½ lb. to 1 lb	25	"
1 lb. to 1½ lb	37	"
1½ lb. to 2 lb	50	"
2 lb. to 2½ lb	62½	"
2½ lb. to 3 lb	75	"
3 lb. to 3½ lb	87½	"
3½ lb. to 4 lb	$1.00	

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of Art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photography, Paper, Vellum, Parchment; they may be written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides.*

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post—Printers' Proofs and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly Letters.

*Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not disqualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The following tables, No. 1 and No. 2, give the foreign rates of postage to principal places.

The Colonies of Demerara and Trinidad entered the Postal Union on April 1, 1877.

France has exercised her power to exclude Canada from the International Postal Union by requiring the rates for sea transit to be same as for British India, 6d. stg. per ½ oz.

The preceding tables of rates other than for letters has been very much altered from last *Year Book*, there having been many changes. The tables in earlier volumes of the *Year Book* should not be consulted for these special rates.

Table No. 1.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United States—prepayment is required in all cases.

Countries.	*Letters per ½ oz.*	*Newspapers, each.*	*Printed Matter per 4 oz. (See notes a. b.)*
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Acapulco	13		12
•Aspinwall	08	04	03*b*
Bahamas	06	04	03*b*
Belize	16	06	12
Bermuda	08	04	03*b*
Bolivia	20	06	12
Brazil	18	03	12
Ecuador	23	04	06
Costa Rica	08	04	03*b*
•Chili—Valparaiso	20	06	12
†China except Hong Kong and dependent ports	08	04	03*b*
Cuba	08	04	03*b*
Demarara (British Guiana)	13	06	11
Hong Kong and dependent ports	18	04	12
†Japan	18	06	05*b*
Mexico	13	....	03*a*
New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama	16	06	12
Nicaragua	08	04	03*b*
New Zealand	15	04	06
•Panama	08	04	03*b*
•Peru—Calao and Lima	20	06	12
Venezuela	16	06	13
‡West Indies	10	06	12
Trinidad	13	06	11

a 1 oz. ; *b* 2 oz.

•Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.

†Letters can be registered to Shanghae and Yokohama only. Fee 10c.

NOTE.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 23rd of every month.

Table No. 2—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the U. Kingdom.

Countries.	Letters: *Per ½ oz.*	Letters: *Per ½ oz.*	*Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. each.*	Book Post: *2 oz.*	Book Post: *2 to 4 oz.*	Book Post: *4 to 6 oz.*	Book Post: *6 to 8 oz.*	Book Post: *Every additional 2 oz.*	Book Post: *Every additional 4 oz.*
	c.	c.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
‡Africa (W. Coast)	10	10	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
•Algeria	..	16	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Australia, *via* Brindisi	..	16	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
Austria	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Belgium	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
†Brazil	..	24	04	6	10	18	20	4	..
†Buenos Ayres	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Cape Good Hope	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Ceylon	..	24	04	10	12	21	24	..	12
†Chili	..	40	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
China, except Hong Kong	..	28	06	10	12	22	24	..	12
Constantinople	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
†Cuba	..	28	04	8	10	18	20		10
Denmark	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
†Ecuador	..	40	06	10	12	22	24	..	12
Egypt	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
England	..	05	02	4	6	12	12	..	6
•France	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
•Galatz	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
•Gibraltar. Germany	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Great Britain	..	5	02	4	6	12	12	..	6
Greece	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	.
†Grey Town †Guatamala	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
†Hayti	..	16	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Holland	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	.
Hong Kong	..	28	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
Ireland	..	5	02	4	6	12	12	..	6
India	..	22	04	10	12	12	24	..	12
Ionian Islands Italy. Madeira Malta	..	20	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Mauritius	..	24	08	14	16	30	32	..	16
Mexico	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Natal †New Granada	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
New Zealand	..	16	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
Norway	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	
†Peru	..	46	06	10	12	22	24	36	12
Portugal	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Russia	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Sweden. Switzerland,	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Tasmania	..	16	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
†Venezuela	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Victoria.	..	16	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
W. Indies (Br.)	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10

NOTE TO TABLE 2—All letters must be prepaid. Unpaid or short paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amount short paid and a fine of 3*d.* stg.

Registration fee (to be paid by registered letter stamp) on letters to the United Kingdom is 8 cents each. In all cases of foreign registration it is better to apply at the Post Office for particulars.

MONEY ORDERS.

MONEY ORDERS WITHIN THE DOMINION.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to $100, and as many Orders of $100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:

On Orders not exceeding $1			2	cents
"	up to $10		5	"
Over $10	up to $ 20		10	"
" 20	" 40		20	"
" 40	" 60		30	"
" 60	" 80		40	"
" 80	" 100		50	"

MONEY ORDERS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders under and up to the amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg		25	cents.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg		50	"
" £4 " £7 "		75	"
" £7 " $10 "	$1.00		"

MONEY ORDERS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Province of Newfoundland. These orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £20.

On orders up to £5 stg		25	cents.
Over £5 up to £10 stg		50	cents.
" £10 " £15 "		75	"
" £15 " £20 "	$1.00		"

MONEY ORDERS WITH UNITED STATES.

Money Orders are drawn on the United States in Canada currency for sums not exceeding $40; but Postmasters may issue more than one order to the same person.

On Orders not exceeding $20	20	cts.
Over $20 and up to $40	50	cts.

MONEY ORDERS WITH INDIA.

Commencing 1st July, 1875, the following rates will be charged on Money Orders with India:

On Orders up to £2 stg		30	cents.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg		60	"
" £5 " £7 stg		90	"
" £7 " £15 stg	$1.00		"

Special care must be be taken that all necessary information is supplied to Postmasters.

MAIL ROUTES.

Mails are forwarded from Canada as follows:—

Once per week for England by Canadian steamer, sailing every Saturday from Quebec in summer, and from Portland and Halifax in winter; and a special mail for the Maritime Provinces is sent once per fortnight by Canadian steamer sailing from Halifax every alternate Tuesday.

Once a week for England by Cunard steamers, sailing from New York every Wednesday.

With Manitoba the postal communication is daily all the year round.

To British Columbia, mails are forwarded daily, *via* the United States, and thence by steamer from San Francisco to Victoria, on 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month during the winter. Mails are also sent overland through Washington Territory to Puget Sound and thence by steamer to Victoria.

From Victoria, mails are despatched on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month during the winter, by steamer, *via* San Francisco. Mails are also sent from Victoria by way of Puget Sound, and thence by land through Washington Territory.

The direct postal routes from Canada to the following countries are as follows:—

To Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan, and Fiji Islands, *via* San Francisco.

To Mexico, the Isthmus of Panama and South America, and the West India Islands, *via* New York: twice a week on the principal sea routes and once a fortnight on the less important lines.

To Bermuda and St. Johns, Newfoundland, and the West India Islands, *via* Halifax, from whence steamers sail once per month to Bermuda and St. Thomas, and once per fortnight to Newfoundland.

To all other parts of the Globe, *via* England.

SUMMARY OF POSTAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

1. All mail matter of every kind shall be fully paid at the domestic postage rates of the country of origin, and the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

2. Each country will transport domestic mails of the other free of charge.

3. Patterns and samples not exceeding in weight 8 ozs. subject to regulations made by either Post Office Department, to prevent violation of Revenue Laws. They must never be closed to inspection. Postage on each such pattern or sample 10 cents. Must be prepaid.

4. No accounts kept between the two Post Office Departments. Each to retain all the postage it collects.

5. Dead letters to be returned to each without charge.

6. Expense of transporting mails between the frontier exchange offices where the convenience is by water, to be borne equally by the two Departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country.

7. Offices exchanging mails shall continue to act as offices of exchange; are any of them may be discontinued and others agreed on.

8 Existing arrangement for the exchange of registered letters between the

two countries shall continue, but the registration fee on registered letters sent from the United States to Canada shall be the same as the registration fee charged in the United States for domestic registered letters.

9. This arrangement shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; and it may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given unto the other.

SUMMARY OF POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Number of Post Offices in Dominion 1st Jany., 1877:

Ontario	2,1[illegible]0
Quebec	999
N. Brunswick	6[illegible]3
Nova Scotia	915
Manitoba	46
B. Columbia	49
P. E. Island	208
N. W. Territory	5
	5,0[illegible]5

Miles of Post Route	38,891
Miles travelled in year	14,878,663
Letters sent by post	41,800,000
Post Cards do	4,646,000
Registered Letters	1,774,000
Free Letters	1,059,292
Newspapers, &c	38,549,000
Books and other articles	4,539,912
Parcels	70,724
Revenue for Fiscal year	$1,484,886
Expenditure do do	1,959,758
Amount of Money Orders issued do do	6,866,618
No. of Money Order Offices 1st Jany., 1877	712
No. of Savings Bank Offices do	278
No. of Depositors Fiscal year	24,415
Amount Deposited do	$1,726,204
Amount of Deposits and Interest 30th June, 1876	2,749,952

Of the 278 Post Office Savings Banks 232 are in Ontario; 45 in Quebec and one in Manitoba.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL UNION.

Under the 17th Article of the Postal Union Treaty, any member is enabled to exclude any proposed member, and France exercised this power against Canada, by requiring the rates for sea transit to be the same as for British India and French Colonies beyond the sea, which would make the general postage rate between Canada and Europe 6 pence sterling the half ounce. Pending another meeting of the Postal Congress, the charges on all postal matter between Canada and Great Britain have been assimilated to Union rates, and a Convention was arranged with Germany from April 1st, 1877, by which the postage rates between the Empire and Germany are to be the same as between Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE NEW POST OFFICES

At Montreal, St. John, N. B., and Ottawa were completed and occupied during 1876. The Post Office Divisions of Ontario were re-constructed, that of the Ottawa Inspector being increased and those of Toronto and London being divided into three instead of two Divisions.

THE FREE DELLVERY

System has proved very successful, being very much facilitated by the adoption of prepayment of letters. The increase during 1876 of letters delivered by carriers was 29 per cent., of papers 44 per cent. The weekly average of city letters delivered in December, 1876, was 89,531, producing a revenue of over $20,000 a year. The total weekly average of letters in December, 1876, was 120,796, and of papers 42,596; number of carriers employed 130, being an addition of 8 in the year.

The RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE increased during 1876, 310 miles, the mail being carried on railways, in November of that year, 4,486 miles. There were 64 Travelling Post Offices on the road travelling daily a distance of 9,991½ miles, and 6,515 miles were travelled over daily by bags in charge of company's servants, making the total postal travel by railway daily 16,506 miles, and for the year 5,166,534 miles, an increase in the year of 619,5[illegible]3 miles. By the opening of the Intercolonial throughout, the time occupied by the transit of mails between Halifax and St. John and the western provinces was reduced by about 12 hours.

REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

Although there was a marked increase in the number of letters and papers sent by post, the revenue from postages declined over $50,000. This is, according to the P. M. Genl's. report, due to the reductions made in the rates of postage to the United Kingdom and the United States, the increased correspondence arriving from these reductions not yet having had time to make up the deficiency. The expenditure for the year was $1,959,758, an increase of $86,576. This increase consists of service on the Prince Edward Island Railway $5,130; of increased charges in ordinary land conveyance in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba $20,335; of increases in salaries and commissions $57,145, and of miscellaneous items $7,896. There was a decrease of $7,082 for steamboat conveyance and of $524 for mail bags.

PACKET SERVICE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a decrease in the number of letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom by the Quebec and Portland route, the number being 1,042,928 against 1,074,616 in 1875. The number of newspapers sent was 1,145,805, an increase of nearly 150,000; of books 32,566, an increase of 2,758; and of samples, &c., 11,616, an increase of 3,663. From the United States by this route were sent 137,376 letters, and 149,469 newspapers. To Canada from the United Kingdom were sent 1,093,308 letters; 1,550,710 newspapers; 99,416 books, and 26,020 samples, &c., in the first three a large increase, in the last a small decrease. To the United States were sent 2,019 letters, and 2,905 newspapers, in both a decrease. By the Halifax and the Queenstown mail packets were sent to and from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1876—

229,554 Letters	6,538 Books.
190,788 Newspapers,	3,120 Samples.

An increase in all but newspapers.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1,774,000 registered letters passed through Canadian mails in 1876; 54 of this number miscarried, and there were besides 62 cases in which there were alleged discrepancies between the amounts stated to have been enclosed and the amounts received.

DEAD LETTERS.

During the fiscal year, 587,376 dead letters were received at the Dead Letter Office, of which 13,339 had a direction too imperfect to allow the intended destination to be ascertained. Of the dead letters 3,856 were registered, and 3,876 contained value though unregistered; 185,032 dead letters were returned to the writers.

In cases where letters are posted unpaid or insufficiently paid, every exertion is used to return them promptly.

POSTAGE STAMPS, &c.

There were issued to Postmasters during the year stamps to the amount of $1,307,527.

The number of stamps and the different values will be seen by the following table:

½ cent stamp	563,800
1 "	12,936,700
2 "	3,155,700
3 "	29,522,300
5 "	3,511,400
6 "	553,550
10 "	140,000
12½ "	64,850
15 "	77,900
Registered 2 cent stamps	937,200
" 5 "	231,806
" 8 "	71,950
P. Bands	228,700
P. Cards	4,464,000

The value of the issue during the year was $1,307,527, divided among the Provinces as follows:

Ontario and Quebec	$1,086,190
New Brunswick	72,259
Nova Scotia	113,175
British Columbia	13,600
Manitoba	9,502
P. E. Island	12,900

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

After the 15th January, 1877, an important change was introduced in the management of this branch of the Post Office. Instead of, as formerly, being deposited to the credit of the Postmaster General, all monies received for Money Orders issued in Canada, and all deposits for Post Office Savings Bank are deposited by the Postmaster receiving directly to the credit of the Receiver-General, and all funds supplied to Postmasters to pay such orders, &c., are supplied by the Finance Department. The total amount of Money Orders issued in Canada during the fiscal year was $6,866,618.54, and the total amount paid in Canada was $6,508,302.60. The deposits in P. O. Savings Banks through Money Orders were $1,726,204 and the payments to depositors through them $1,783,257,97, making an aggregate business for the year of $16,881,383. Since the exchange of Money Orders with the U. S. commenced in August, 1873, up to the close of 1876, there had been *issued in Canada* Money orders to the amount of $347,420 and *paid in Canada* $252,987.

P. O. SAVINGS BANKS.

Twelve new banks were opened during the year and 4 closed. The number of these banks at the close of the year was 278. The number of depositors fell during the year from 21,012 to 21,889, and the amt. of deposits $196,000. The total cost of management of the P.O. Savings Bank for the last 8 years has averaged less than one half per cent. on the balances due depositors each year.

Geological Survey of Canada.

The reports of this survey published reach to April, 1876. Work was done in 1876 in portions of nearly every Province in the Dominion. During the summer of that year, Mr. Selwyn the Director, Prof. Macoun the Botanist, Mr. Webster and Mr. G. M. Dawson were engaged in B. Columbia and the Peace River country. Mr. Dawson was engaged in examining the region between the Fraser River and the Cascade range, between the 52nd and 54th parallels of latitude. The country traversed belonged in the main to the basaltic or volcanic plateau of the interior. Starting from the summit of the terrace above Soda Creek on the Fraser, 2,030 feet above the sea, the trail went southward along the high narrow terrace for 20 miles. The terrace spread then into a wide plateau, belts of timber alternating with large patches of open prairie covered with luxuriant grass, the average altitude being 3,200 feet. The flora showed a marked resemblance to that on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains along the 49th parallel. From this plateau a rapid descent was made to Rinke's farm on a bench 800 feet lower. The lower terraces and valleys are warmer and drier than the upper. Thence the route was southwestward to the Chilcotin Valley, through a generally open prairie country covered with bunch grass. The area of the cultivable land in Chilcotin Valley is

estimated at 7,000 acres, and beyond the valley the same plain stretches for many miles, diversified with prairie and woodland, ending in a range of low hills wooded to the summit, beyond which are seen at a great distance the peaks of the Coast Mountains. East of the crossing of the Chilanco River by the railway line, the general aspect of the country changes and becomes diversified with rolling hills. From this point to the eastern base of the mountains there is little land valuable for agriculture, and no great areas fitted for stock raising. Along the E. branch of the Homatheo, there is a little good grazing land to the southwest when Talayoco Lake is reached stretching far into the mountains. The lake is 2,747 feet above the sea, clear and very deep, with mountains rising steeply from its edge. At the north end of this lake bunch grass finds its western limit. North of the Chilanco crossing there are some fertile meadows and occasional grassy swamps, but from Temapho Lake to the Tzazate Mountain, across the water shed between the Chilcotin and Nazco Rivers, the country is unfit for pastoral or agricultural occupation. Along the valleys of the Nazco and Clisbasco there is some good land, increasing in quantity as the junction with the Blackwater is approached. The valley of this river for nearly 10 miles after the junction, is wide and flat bottomed, generally well timbered but with occasional grassy meadows. Beyond is a range of high hills, and from these an extensive and apparently nearly level plain stretches eastward for 20 miles. Its average elevation is 2,660 feet, the growth of timber is much improved and groves of large Douglas fir are frequent. In passing from Blackwater bridge to Fort George there is continued evidence of a region with greater rainfall, and about the fort is an area of from 2 to 3,000 acres of excellent land. Drift lignite was found in a number of places, some of it furnishing a fuel of very good quality. Beds of it probably underlie a considerable portion of the level country stretching eastward.

In May, Professor Macoun made an examination of the country and vegetation around Victoria, Vancouver's Island. The country was more or less rocky, but without boulders. The oak lands are rocky but make very good pastures. The cultivated lands are low and very rich, but badly cultivated and not drained The floras indicate dry summers and abundant rainfall, a climate warmer than that of England, and a periodic rainfall corresponding with the increase and decrease of summer heats, Vegetation was three weeks in advance of Ontario. Only a larger number of settlers with more advanced ideas of agriculture is required to make the island the garden of Canada on the Pacific coast. The latter part of the month of May was given to the valley of the Fraser. Vegetation on the Lower Fraser was farther advanced than at Victoria. The whole region is moist, and vegetation of the most luxuriant type. The western hemlock is often more than 30 feet in circumference and over 150 feet high, and the Douglas and Menzies firs and cedar much larger, often 250 feet; even the maple grows in the open woods to a height of 150 feet and diameter of 6 feet. The dogwood often attains a height of 40 feet with white flowers expanding to 3 inches broad.

On the borders of the forest, birch grows 70 or eighty feet high, and on the islands in the river, balsam-poplar attains a very large size. There are 400 miles of coast line in British Columbia clothed with a forest growth superior to anything else existing in the world. After passing Boston Bar, the plants showed a change in the quantity of moisture, and from Jackass Mountain, a few miles further on, a sudden and complete change occurs. Between the mountain and Spence's bridge there is little cultivable land, and this requires to be irrigated. All trees disappear except on the mountain tops or in sheltered valleys looking north. The benches near the river are nearly bare, and above them are beautiful grassy slopes. From this point the bunch grass country extends east, west and north. The soil of the whole district is of first-class quality, but needing irrigation to make it available for cultivation. Where water can be brought on, the land gives enormous returns. The whole of British Columbia south of 52° and east of the Cascades, is a grazing country up to a height of 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where water can be obtained. To the north and west the country becomes more moist, and on the Nechaceo and its tributaries grass has an average growth of three feet. Only a few plants indicative of an alpine climate were observed, and never at a less elevation than 3,000 feet. Between Cache Creek and Clinton the country is generally too elevated for farming purposes. On approaching Bridge Creek there is much good pasture land, and along Lake La Hache and San Jose River the land is fit for cultivation. As Soda Creek on the Fraser was neared, the vegetation showed a warmer region and milder climate than the more eastern country. At Soda Creek, Prof. Macoun joined Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Webster. Between Soda Creek and Quesnel the soil is light and sandy, producing good crops when watered. The hills are covered with bunch grass and sage brush, the former the great food plant of cattle in winter throughout all the dry North West, and said by stockmen to be preferable to any kind of grass or hay—keeping cattle fat and sleek all winter. The party reached Quesnel on the 27th May, and after a hasty visit to Cariboo gold fields, started for MacLeod's Lake, returning to Quesnel on the 20th of October, having travelled 1,700 miles over 3½° of latitudes and 7 of longitude. From Quesnel to the Westroad or Blackwater Valley the country was level or slightly undulating, with numerous small lakes abounding in fish; soil generally light, but with considerable tracts of good agricultural land, on flats and slopes along the lakes and rivers. Between the Nechaceo River and Stony Creek are extensive and beautiful prairies of the richest land, and similar land occurs at intervals along the valley to Fraser's Lake. The average elevation between the Westroad and Nechaceo is about 2,400 feet, and the valleys of the streams 250 to 500 feet lower, with terraced banks of gravel and sand. These terraces are a characteristic of nearly every river valley on both sides of

the Rocky Mountains. Between Quesnel and McLeod's Lake, twelve considerable streams and one arm of a lake were crossed, besides numerous brooks, from 5 to 20 feet wide. The country between all the streams was undulating, and the soil light, sandy and gravelly. The highest elevations on the trail varied from three hundred to six hunred feet. The highest point was near Pantage Lake, not far from Blackwater, and the lowest, where the trail crossed the two branches of the Nechacco. Between Swamp River and Carp Lake is the divide between the Arctic and Pacific waters, 2,500 feet above the sea level. The country is flat and soil poor, covered with thick pine and spruce forests, with some balsam fir, and very little grass. The axis of the divide from this point runs south-east to Giscome Portage road, and then describes nearly half a circle, having a radius of 100 miles to the Yellow Head Pass, 3,746 feet above the sea. Fort McLeod was reached on the 28th June, 24 days from Quesnel, including four days' stoppages at places on the route. The distance was 221 miles, but the party were very much delayed by having to cut their way through fallen logs. From McLeod's Lake Mountain, the observer says Prof. Macour, looks down on a land of rivers, and marshes and swamps, with occasional tracts of dry arable land, generally by the river sides, and of rich alluvial soil. Black and white spruce, aspen, black pine and Douglas fir constitute the bulk of the forest for the whole 270 miles from Quesnel to McLeod's Lake. There can be no doubt, that with the clearing of the forest, the soil will become drier and the climate milder. Five days were spent at the fort in making preparations for the further voyage, and on the 3rd July the expedition embarked on the Pack, one of the head waters of the Peace River. The country on the first day's journey was everywhere thickly wooded with spruce, birch, poplar, &c. On the afternoon of the 4th they reached the junction of the Parsnip River, here about 100 yards wide with an even swift current. An attempt was made here to explore the Pine River Pass. The Parsnip river was ascended to the junction of the Pine, 60 or 70 feet wide, with a strong, rapid current, which they were unable to stem. Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Webster landed and endeavoured to find the Indian trail, but this in the open pine forest was too indistinct to follow. The farthest point reached was a plateau 200 feet above the river. The view from this from east to south was limited by level forest country. High rounded peaks were visible to the N. N. E., some 15 or 20 miles distant, while the *main valley seemed to pass behind the level country more to the east.* The country along the Parsnip was generally level and the river banks low, occasionally rising into steep slopes of sand, clay and gravel of 80 or 100 feet, with continuous spruce forests on both banks. On the 7th the party camped at the mouth of the Nation River. The average height of the country around is about 150 feet, rising gradually towards the mountains to the north. The forest has been burned and the aspect very desolate. On the 9th the Finlay forks were reached where the river enters the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and takes an easterly course through nearly 5 degrees of longitude to the confluence of Smoky River. The latitude of Finlay Rapids according to the observations taken was 56° north, that of Smoky River forks 56°.11'. 20". About 4 miles lower down, a turn in the river brought the party quite close to one of the high snowy peaks, in front of which they halted to ascend. The summit was 4,590 feet above the camp and about 6,220 above the sea. North-east and south was a perfect sea of alpine peaks, while to the west was the valley of a small brook up to its source in an alpine Lake, and beyond the rocky peaks passed in descending the Parsnip. The summits appeared to be all about the same height; snow lying in patches sometimes of several acres, but no glaciers or permanent snow peaks. At the same elevation, two or three degrees to the south, are extensive glaciers and many of the peaks permanently covered with snow. The thermometer at 2 p. m., on the summit, stood at 82°.; at 4 p. m., a few hundred feet below, at 84°. The limit of trees was about 4,000 feet, but spruces about 3 or 4 feet high were observed up to 4,500 feet. Beyond this mountain the climate became almost immediately warmer and drier and vegetation was much more advanced. One and a half miles lower down is the Barnard river, a large mountain torrent coming in from the north, and for ten miles below, the summits on each side, four thousand feet above the river, are only a couple of miles apart, but there is no serious impediment to the construction of a waggon road or railway. Beyond this the valley begins to widen out, and two large streams come in from the south, less than a mile apart, one known as Clear Water River. On the top of a limestone mountain here, 3,000 feet above the river, roses were in bloom, and there was no sign of alpine plants This was in latitude 56°, 5,000 feet above the sea. Passing the *Rapide qui-ne-parle-pas*, at noon of the 14th, Big Horn, or Otter Tail River—about 70 or 80 feet wide, with a rapid current 1½ to 2 feet deep, coming in from the north side—was reached Here fell the first rain after leaving McLeod's Lake. The valley widened out, broad flats rising in terraces and extending back to the hills on the south, thickly wooded, and to the north well grassed. Two considerable streams were passed lower down, coming in opposite each other. At noon of the 16th, the portage of the Canyon of the Mountain of Rocks was reached. On the afternoon of the 21st everything was brought down and across the river to Hudson's Hope. The portage was 11·81 miles long, and the fall from the upper to lower end of canyon 270 feet, Hudson's Hope is 1,262 feet above the sea. Vegetables of all kinds grow here splendidly. Potatoes, carrots, parsnips, onions, turnips, French beans, beets and barley were all put in between the 15th and 24th of May, and the potatoes, turnips and onions were fit for use Wheat had not been tried, but there could be no doubt of its success. Strawberries and serviceberries were abundant, and raspberries beginning to ripen. All around vegetation was very rank. On Buffalo Mountain, 3,000 feet above the sea, the wild peas and vetches were two feet high, covering the summit. At Hudson's Hope

in 1871 there was no frost from May 1st to Sept. 16th. On the 25th, a raft having been constructed, the party left Hudson's Hope for St. John, 37 miles distant The character of the valley is very uniform; thickly wooded hills on the south, and on the north alternating patches of prairie and coppice of aspen, poplar, &c, rising in broken slopes 6 or 800 feet above the river. The broad terraces of sand and gravel are no longer seen, the banks being of soft clay shales. About 7 miles north-west of St. John is Little Lake - one of the sources of Pine River north. The country about this lake is level, or slightly undulating, covered with the richest herbage of astonishing luxuriance; the soil a rich loam, resting on gravel and sand, underlaid by dark shales of the cretaceous formation. A similar fine country extends many miles up and down the river and to Pine River north. From journals kept at St. John for a number of years, the ground was found to be fit for the plough from the middle of April to the first week in November. The winter is shorter than in Manitoba, and the autumn temperature milder than at Fort Garry, 1,200 miles south-east. Potatoes large and dry were dug on the 2nd August, and barley and oats ripe on the 12th. On the 31st Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Webster left St. John for the Pine River south, Prof. Macoun going to Dunvegan and Vermillion. The Pine River enters the Peace about 4 miles below St. John—is about 100 yards wide, narrowing gradually to 50 or 60, and with a strong current of from 3 to 5 miles an hour. The valley is from 1 to 1½ miles wide, generally pretty thickly wooded, with prairie patches occurring, as on Peace River, at the east and west bends on the slopes facing south. On the 3rd August, the Forks were reached, 55° 46' north. From this point, the valley appeared to be about S.W., magnetic, through the plateau. No high mountains were anywhere visible. The east branch trends south-easterly and appeared rather the larger of the two. Three and a half miles further up, in a deep rocky gorge, seams of good bright coal were found—6, 8, 24 and 6 inches thick in about 90 ft. of alternating beds of sandstone and shale. Here the boatmen refused to proceed further. On the 5th, Table Mountain was ascended, 3,400 feet above the sea. The view from the top gave an uninterrupted circuit from N. E. round by W. to S. E. To the left, the view was up (what appeared) a broad open valley, towards the upper end of which the mountains commenced to rise in snowy peaks nearly magnetic S. from Table Mountain, unquestionably the peaks of the Cascade Mountains near the head waters of the Homatheo and Bella Coola. In this latitude the Rocky Mountains only exist as a broad undulating, hilly watershed between the Parsnip and Pine Rivers. On the 7th the party returned to St. John, and on the 9th continued their course down the river, reaching Dunvegan, 70 miles distant, on the 11th. The valley was wider and there was more open prairie country than above St. John. On the 16th Mr. Selwyn started down the river to Smoky river. The main channel of the river is here 400 or 500 yards wide with a strong current, the banks 35 to 40 feet high, of coarse gravel and sand sloping to the water's edge. From the top a nearly level well grassed plain extends back 250 yards to a series of rounding grassy hills rising 500 or 600 feet above the river, and stretching away in a vast rolling prairie. From Peace River to Jasper House, 10 days' by horse trail, the country is stated to be level throughout except at the crossings of the rivers, and lightly timbered. On the south shore the country is apparently thickly wooded pretty uniformly on all sides as far as the eye can reach. The Smoky river was ascended about 25 miles. From a plateau of 600 feet, the river valley could be seen 15 or 20 miles farther up; on all sides a perfectly level horizon of forest country. The river is not as wide at low water as Pine River, but the rise and fall are much greater. The valley is about 2 miles wide, the ascent from the river being over a series of great slides. The strata nearly all soft dark-blue and grey shales everwhere gypsiferous. No coal or lignite was to be seen. On the 23rd the return journey was commenced. Dunvegan was reached on the 25th and St. John on the 4th Sept. On the 30th August the first frost was seen. On the 9th they arrived at Hudson's Hope. On the 11th Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Webster went 15 miles from the S shore to Moberly's Lake. The country was undulating with low, sandy or gravelly ridges covered with small pine, alternating with swampy land with spruce and tamarac and well grassed flats thinly wooded with aspen and willow. From a hill above the S. W. end of the lake, 2000 feet above Hudson's Hope, Table Mountain was recognized. The hills were richly grassed, especially the lower slopes, pea vine and various grasses standing above one's knees on horseback. There were large areas of open prairie land and more wooded with aspen, &c. Pine prevails on the higher slopes and spruce, tamarac and poplar on the lower. Berries of various kinds were abundant and very fine. The snow fall was said to be very light and horses left out through the winter do well. The thermometer at this time, the middle of September, had only once fallen to 32° and potato tops at Hudson's Hope were green. On the return from Hudson's Hope, the water being 15 feet lower, the canyon was explored. The cliffs were mostly massive brown-grey and whitish gritty sandstone. About 70 or 80 feet up, in a perpendicular cliff was a seam of coal about 6 inches thick. Fort McLeod was reached on the last day of September. The Parsnip River was very low on many of the gravel bars, there being barely water to float the boats. From Nation River up, large lumps of lignite coal were scattered along the beaches. On the first Oct., at 7 a. m., the thermometer stood at 46° the grass was quite green, and the frost had not injured the very fine cauliflowers in the garden at the fort. This was at 1900 feet above the sea level and 10 degrees north of Ottawa. From Fort McLeod the return journey was made by McLeod's Lake and Crooked River to Giscome Portage and thence by the Fraser River to Fort George The lake is 16 or 17 miles long, with an average width of 2 miles. The shores are everywhere thickly wooded, rising abruptly on the west side to the level of the undulating country between McLeod's and Stewart's Lakes, and on the east to the hills, 1,200 or

1,300 feet high, between it and the valley of the Parsnip. Along the valley of the Crooked river, the country is less broken, and at the Giscome portage no mountains are to be seen, but a broad expanse of undulating forest country. The lower part of Crooked River is little more than a winding ditch, from 30 to 50 feet wide. Higher up it expands into small lakes, with numerous bays and arms, and there are long stretches of almost still water. On the 9th Fort George was reached, and on the 11th Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Webster started on the trail up the Stewart River to the Chilacco valley, and on the 14th struck the telegraph trail, 4 miles from the Blackwater depot, returned to Fort George on the 16th and reached Quesnel on the 18th and Montreal on the 23rd November, having travelled 10,219 miles.

Mr. Selwyn expresses a very decided opinion in favour of the route by Pine River Pass for the Pacific Railway, the distance between Edmonton and Fort George being shorter than by the Leather Head Pass, the line being for the whole distance through a magnificent agricultural and pastoral country, and probably not presenting any great engineering difficulties. Gold has been procured in various places along both the Parsnip and Peace Rivers. Only one coal seam of economic value was seen, but it is probable there are others in the region.

Mr. Macoun, in the meantime, had proceeded down the river, reaching Vermillion on the 25th. Though two degrees further north, vegetation was further advanced than at Dunvegan and St. John. Barley was cut on the 6th, and wheat fully ripe on the 12th. The barley was in the ground just 90 days. The heads averaged from 4 to 6 inches in length, and were full of large grains. Both wheat and barley stood very thick on the ground, and the crops of Early Rose potatoes and turnips were very heavy. Indian corn is raised here without difficulty. The country across the river to the Cariboo Mountains, 40 miles distant, seemed perfectly level, or sloping gradually to the mountains. No frosts had occurred since early in May; often there is no frost from early May till late October, but when winter comes it is continuous. From Vermillion, Mr. Macoun proceeded to Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca. Here he remained ten days collecting all the information possible about the country. The region drained by the Peace, Liard and Athabasca, is of immense extent, containing a vast amount of arable land. At Fort Simpson, lat. 62° north, barley ripens between the 12th and 20th August, and wheat succeeds four times out of five, and melons started under glass ripen well. At Fort Liard, 61° north, the climate is said to be warmer than on Peace River, and wheat always succeeds; and barley seldom fails at Fort Yucon, under the Arctic circle. About 100 miles below Fort Chipeygan are immense salt deposits, and others between Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes. The Buffalo Mountains, south-east from Vermillion, contain both gold and silver. Oil springs were found in several places along the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers. From Clearwater River, Mr. Macoun passed by Portage la Loche to Lake Methy, crossing the Height-of-Land between the Mackenzie and Churchill rivers. Both barley and potatoes mature here, and the frost was 10 days later than in Manitoba. From this point Mr. Macoun proceeded to Carlton House and Fort Garry.

Mr. R. W. Ells, M. A., was employed in the summer of 1875 in boring operations in the Saskatchewan district. The place selected was about 10 miles above the Elbow of the North Saskatchewan, the first place where timber of sufficient size for the frame work could be found. They were stopped by the Indians who refused permission to carry on the work on their lands, and the party returned to Fort Carleton and erected boring works there. Water was struck in plenty at the depth of 30 feet, rising to about 8 feet of the top and easily pumped. The hole was drilled to the depth of 175 feet without reaching the bed rock. Only 2 to 5 feet a day could be made. The remainder of the season was employed in collecting specimens for the Philadelphia Exhibition. A second boring was made at Swan River, near Fort Pelly, in July, 1875. Abundance of fresh water was found 28 feet from the surface. The specimens of strata taken out were nearly all of dark-blue, grey or black shale.

Mr. Robert Bell, C.E., F. G. S., was employed in an exploration of the country between James Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron. An immense area of Huronian rocks, the largest yet known in the Dominion, was found to run north from Lake Huron the greater part of the distance between it and the area of unaltered rocks S. W. of James Bay, and the Michipicoten belt of these rocks was found much more extensive than had been supposed. The first exploration inland was by way of Whitefish River and Wanapiti River and Lake, and thence to upper part of Sturgeon River which falls into Lake Nipissing, thence across the height of land to White Beaver Lake, the head of a tributary of the Ottawa. From Pigeon Lake on this river, by a series of long portages, the waters of Grassy River were struck and the head waters of Moose River. Between the Great Lakes and James Bay, the Laurentian and Huronian plateau is somewhat elevated, undulating and dotted with great numbers of lakes, while the basin of James Bay is low, level, swampy, as far as known free from lakes, and bounded by a distinct rim of hard ancient rock sfor five-sixths of its circumference. Although the plateau may be styled a rocky country, the proportion of bare rock is much less than commonly supposed. In a very considerable portion of the area, the soil is suited for agriculture, with more good soil north of the height of land than south. Within the basin of James Bay the land appears generally of a swampy nature, except a strip along the bank of Moose River. Farming and gardening are carried on successfully at the H. B. Co's posts on Lakes Mattagami and Missinibi, and spring wheat ripens well. At Moose Factory all kinds of vegetables, oats and barley are grown with no more care than is needed in other parts of Canada. The climate seems to grow milder in going from the height of land towards James Bay. Red and white pine were common all the way from Lake Huron to Mattagami Lake.

Mr. Scott, Barlow was engaged in the exploration of the coal fields of Cumberland Co., N.S ; full reports of this have not yet been published. Mr. Hugh Fletcher, B. A., spent the summer examining the country lying between Sydney River and St. Anne Harbour. The rumours respecting the discovery of workable seams of coal west of Sydney Harbour proved to be unfounded. East of the harbour was a seam of inconsiderable thickness. Iron ore was found in large quantities in two or three places and copper at Eagle Head in Gabanus Bay, and gypsum beds of great size. Very large deposits of a felsite were found, from which by the addition of 1 per cent of lime excellent fire brick can be manufactured.

Parliamentary Summary.

The FOURTH Session of the THIRD Parliament of Dominion of Canada opened on the 8th Feby., 1877. The Governor General in his speech mentioned his visit to B. Columbia; the vigorous prosecution of Pacific Railway surveys; the extradition question; the prosecution of the works on the Welland and Lachine Canals, and the advisability of deferring the other works contemplated; the completion of the Intercolonial Railway; the Centennial and Australian Exhibitions; Reduction in Expenditure; the Fishery Claims; Treaties with Indians in N. W. Territories; changes in Joint Stock Companies and Life Assurance Companies Acts; the extension of the powers of Admiralty Courts to Inland waters; amendments in Customs Laws, Excise Laws, Weights and Measures Acts and other Acts; the Geological survey; and the estimates and accounts. After introduction of new members and presentation of some reports, the Houses adjourned.

February 9th—SENATE—Answer to address moved by Hon. Mr. Hope, seconded by Hon. Mr. Haythorne.

COMMONS—Answer to Address moved by Mr. Guthrie, seconded by Mr. Béchard. Sir J. A. Macdonald characterized the speech as a very meagre bill of fare. He alluded to the proposed postponement of the contemplated improvements in the canals. He asked for some explanation with regard to Ministerial changes since last session. Hon Mr. Mackenzie, in reply, said he would propose a change in the Address in the paragraph relating to the canal works and made a general defence of the speech. Mr. DeCosmos and Mr. Thompson protested on behalf of B. Columbia against delays in commencing the work on the Pacific Railway. The address was read a first and second time and passed.

Monday 12th—SENATE—Address postponed till Tuesday.

COMMONS—The question of opening the House with prayers as in the Senate, was brought up by motion of Mr. Macdonald of Toronto. After a few words by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Sir John Macdonald suggested the appointment of a committee to see how the suggestion could be carried out, which was agreed to by Mr. Mackenzie. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie made explanations respecting Ministerial changes. These had been consequent on the appointment of Hon. Mr. Laird to be Lt.-Governor of the N.W. Territories, of Hon. Mr. Letellier to be Lt.-Governor of Quebec and of the resignation of Hon. Mr. Geoffrion from illness.

Mr. Mills had succeeded Mr. Laird, Mr Laflamme Mr. Geoffrion. Mr. Pelletier had at first declined to accept Mr. Letellier's place, and it had been offered to Mr. [illegible] who had not felt disposed to accede, and upon reconsideration Mr. Pelletier had accepted.

Tuesday 13th—SENATE—Debate on Address. It was carried unanimously.

COMMONS—Committee appointed to report on desirability of using a form of prayer.

Wednesday 14th—Ash Wednesday, no Session.

Thursday 15th—SENATE—Routine business.

COMMONS—Sir John Macdonald made explanations respecting Secret Service Fund. Mr. Mackenzie followed contending that the late Administration ceased to have any control over this fund when they went out of office. A long discussion took place on several motions of Mr Domville for statements respecting Intercolonial Rwy. Some discussion also arose on a motion of Mr. Desjardins respecting the Sugar Duties, and on a motion of Mr. Bechard for a committee to enquire into some petitions regarding Mr. Justice Loranger.

Friday 16th—SENATE—A large number of petitions read and papers presented.

COMMONS—House went into Committee on Mr. Cartwright's motion for amending and consolidating Insurance Acts. The resolution was agreed to, with the understanding that the whole subject should be carefully investigated and a better method of managing Life Insurance obtained, if possible.

Monday, 19th *Feb.*—SENATE—Routine business and forming of committees.

COMMONS—*Prayers in the House*—Committee reported in favour of using a form of prayer. It was decided that the form of prayer agreed upon be read by the Speaker in the language most familiar to himself, copies being laid on the desk of each member, in both languages, at the opening of the Session. House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Bowell moved for a return of Post-office Printing during 1875 and '76 other than that done by the contractor at Ottawa.

February, 20th—SENATE—Routine business; Divorce cases of Martha J. H. Holt-

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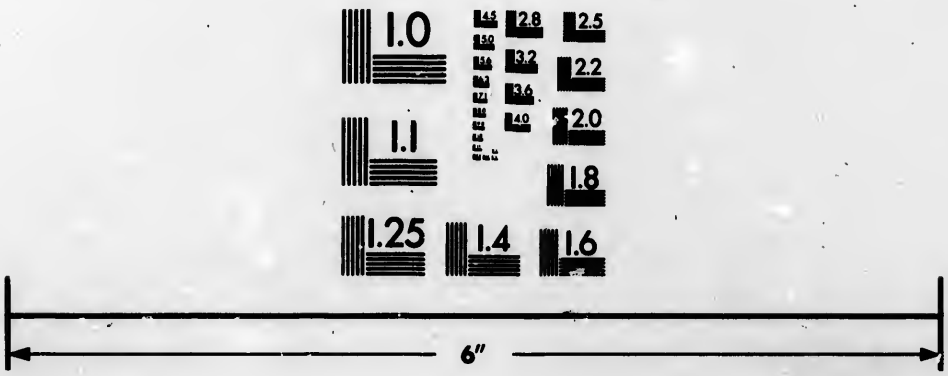

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well and Walter Scott. Petitions ordered to be received.

COMMONS—Budget speech of Mr. Cartwright—Revenue, $22,587,000; expenditure, $24,488,000; deficit, $1,901,000, due to extraordinary and abnormal expenditures not likely to recur again. Reductions in expenditure in the year made of $800,000; receipts from Excise increased; Customs fallen off $2,500,000; Bank circulation increased in ten years 100 per cent.; deposits 130 per cent; shipping 65 per cent; exports 45 per cent.; Estimates $23,167,000, an augmentation of $136,000, of which, $86,000 for Indians. Mr. Cartwright went at some length into details of the loan he had lately negotiated in England; thought with the arrangements made, the ordinary expenditure would never very much exceed twenty-three millions. He proposed abolishing excise duty on coal oil and reducing the duty on imported oil from 15 to 6 cents ℔ gallon; to put a tax of 1 cent. ℔ ℔. on malt, and three cents ℔ gallon on beer; to change the duty on cotton and linen thread, from 10 to 17½ ℔ cent.; to put a specific duty of 50 cents ℔ ℔., and *ad valorem* of 20 ℔ cent on cigars, and of 25 ℔ cent. *ad valorem* on perfumery, and to make some other changes, increasing the revenue altogether by 4 or $500,000. Dr Tupper followed, criticising the policy of the Government. Mr. Mackenzie followed, defending the Government from the attacks of Dr. Tupper, and was followed by Sir John Macdonald, condemning the tone of the Premier's remarks. The resolutions were introduced, and the House rose at 1 o'clock.

21st—SENATE—Divorce case of Mary Jane Bates received on division. Bill in Scott Divorce case introduced and read first time.

COMMONS—The subject of the Fort Francis Locks was brought up by Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Brouse moved for Select Committee on Vital Statistics Mr. Mackenzie thought this a subject belonging to Local Legislatures, but agreed to the committee.

22nd—SENATE—Bills in Bates and Holwell Divorce cases, after a division, read first time. Papers relating to G. T. Railway Strike moved for.

COMMONS—2nd reading of Mr. Irving's Procedure in Criminal Cases Bill. Bill sent to committee. Adjourned debate on dismissals from office.

23rd—SENATE—Address for papers relating to Direct and Anglo American Cables Cos., and for correspondance relating to appointment of additional Senators agreed to. Debate on G. T. Railway strike resumed.

COMMONS—Committee of Supply. Items for Privy Council and Department of Justice passed after some explanations by Mr. Blake. The votes for the other Departments were also passed after the Finance Minister explained that increase was principally statutory. A large number of minor items also passed.

26th—SENATE—Addresses for papers, reports, &c.

COMMONS—Ontario Maritime Court Bill under discusion. Maritime Province Members suggested making the Bill general for the Provinces as the present Courts were very cumbersome and expensive. Second reading of Mr. Bartho's Bill for repealing Insolvent Act. Mr. Wood moved four months' hoist. After debate House rose at 11. No division.

27th—SENATE—resumed the debate on the G. T. Railway Strike.

COMMONS—Second reading Geological Survey Bill, to make the survey a permanent branch of Dept. of Interior and to remove museum from Montreal to Ottawa. Montreal members opposed the removal. House in Committee of Supply. On the vote for the Parliamentary Library, considerable discussion took place. Mr. Mackenzie said it was not until the interior of the Library was nearly completed that the Librarian had informed him that the building would hold only 80,0 0 volumes. The side rooms, intended for reading rooms, had to be utilized for storage. It was impossible to extend the building without ruining its design, and he was sure no one would be willing to injure the most beautiful edifice in North America.

28th—SENATE—A despatch from Lord Caernarvon relative to the Canada Pacific Railway was presented by Hon. Mr. Scott and read

COMMONS—Toronto Prison Discipline Bill and Prevention of Gambling Bill introduced by Mr. Blake. A debate took place upon a motion for papers respecting the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway. After recess the Insolvent Act Repeal Bill was again under discussion, and Mr. Woods motion (4 mos. hoist) in amendment was finally agreed to by a vote of 103 to 41.

March 1st—SENATE—After routine business, an adjournment was carried until the 18th.

COMMONS—A motion of Mr. Masson for correspondence respecting the appointment of Senators, and a motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of the Coal Interests.

March 2nd—SENATE—An address for Returns of all persons employed in the Civil Service since 1867 and their salaries was agreed to.

COMMONS—Debate on Coal Interests continued. On the question of concurrence in Resolution 1, from Committee of Ways and Means, Sir John Macdonald moved an amendment to the effect that the taxation was increased without any compensation to Canadian industries, and that the tariff should be adjusted so as to benefit the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion. Mr. Mackenzie followed, saying that this time of depression was not a proper time for the reconstruction of the tariff; that protection belonged to the policy of the dark ages and free trade to the advance of human freedom. Mr Rochester objected to the increased tax on malt. Debate, which lasted all the evening, was adjourned.

March 5th—No session of SENATE.

COMMONS—Mr. Charlton moved reference of expenditure of Secret Service Fund to Public Accounts Committee. Sir John A. Macdonald thought it the duty of the Government to resist the motion. Mr. Mackenzie could see no grounds for doing so, and the motion was carried. Mr. Robinson moved for return of instructions to Commissioners to investigate affairs of Northern Railway. Mr. Young made a motion, in amendment, appointing a committee to inquire into and report upon the allegations contained in the Report of

the Commission. Sir John Macdonald moved an amendment to the amendment that the committee inv stigate the accounts of both the Northern and Northern Extension Railway, which was agreed to.

March 6th—SENATE—Several Bills from Commons introduced and read.

COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Tariff. Mr. Wood moved an amendment in favor of a 20 per cent. tariff. Sir John Macdonald supported this, and read a letter from Mr. Stephen, one of the largest manufacturers in Canada, stating that manufacturers generally were in favor of a tax of 75 cents per ton on bituminous coal, provided this was made a part of a general scheme of tariff reform doing justice to the industries of all the Provinces. Debate lasted all until adjournment.

March 7th—SENATE—Petitions and Reports—A number of Returns brought down by Hon. Mr. Scott.

COMMONS—Adjourned debate on the Coal Interests resumed. Mr. Mackay (Cape Breton) suggested the addition to the amendment of the words "to inquire into the best means of promoting interprovincial trade," which was agreed to by Mr. Cartwright, and after further debate was accepted and the motion as amended passed and committee was appointed. Mr. Blake's Bill for Prevention of Gambling Practices being taken up, Sir John Macdonald suggested insertion of clause prohibiting pools on races and pools on elections.

March 8th—Adjourned debate on Quebec Graving Dock. Motion for papers was finally withdrawn on Mr. Mackenzie's statement that the plans and report were not yet ready. Second reading of Mr. Dymond's Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, allowing persons charged with crime to give evidence on their own behalf if they desired. After debate the Bill was withdrawn.

SENATE—The Scott Divorce Case proceeded with and Bill read a second time. Several Bills read 2nd time and a number of Returns brought down.

March 9th—SENATE—Committee in Scott Divorce Case report. Addresses agreed on for papers, &c., respecting Pacific Railway and Telegraph. Bates Divorce Case Bill read on a division and referred to Select Committee. Holiwell Divorce Case do. do. Several Bills passed through Committee and others from Commons reached first time.

COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Tariff last all evening.

12—COMMONS—Mr. Shibley moved for documents respecting the Rideau Canal. Mr. Mackenzie said the time was not far distant when very extensive repairs would be necessary and then would be the time to consider the question of dealing with the work. After recess the St Peter's Canal was under discussion, and Intercolonial and P. E. Railways.

13—SENATE—Motions for papers and reports. Third reading of Act to extend to P. Island certain criminal laws in force in other Provinces. Bill was passed without amendment. Act respecting offences against the person passed in Committee of the whole with three amendments. Several Bills from Commons read 1st time.

COMMONS—Amendment of Customs Act for providing correct statements of exports, better provision for reporting vessels and railway trains on the frontier, and greater security to the revenue in connection with the warehousing system, agreed to and a Bill introduced. Adjourned debate on the Tariff resumed and lasted all the evening.

14th—SENATE—Address for statement of affairs of *Le Credit Foncier* agreed to. Judges Salaries Act, from Commons, passed. To the Geological Survey Bill an amendment was proposed respecting the museum at Montreal, but was lost on a vote of 24 to 21.

COMMONS—Mr. DeCosmos moved for a committee to enquire into the progress made in the Pacific Railway Survey. The transfer of the Truro & Pictou Branch Railway was afterwards taken up. Mr. Mackenzie thought every precaution had been taken. Bill for Extradition of Criminals, to make a general provision for carrying out all extradition treaties extending to Canada, between Great Britain and foreign countries, was read a second time.

15th *March*—SENATE—Committee on Holiwell Divorce Case. Several Bills were brought up from Commons. Geological Survey Bill passed and the Scott Divorce Bill, and Bates Divorce Bill, and Prison Discipline Bill. A number of Bills read second time and referred to committee.

COMMONS—Debate on Tariff resumed by Mr. Mills. Mr. Workman contended the Government had increased the tariff from 17½ to 20 per cent., and he should support the amendment of Mr. Wood. The amendment to the amendment was lost by a vote of 109 to 78. Mr. Orton moved a further amendment to arrange the Customs Tariff so as to relieve Canadian farmers from the one-sided and unjust effects of U. S Tariff. Debate lasted till 20 minutes to 5 o'clock; the House finally adjourned.

March 16th—SENATE—Act to incorporate Dominion of Canada Civil Service Mutual Benefit Association, reported from committee, with amendments. Committee appointed to enquire into the differences in length and cost of construction of the Pacific Railway Line westward on lines north and south of Lake Manitoba. Several Bills advanced a stage, and Reports of committees received

COMMONS—Extradition Bill read third time and passed. Committee of Supply: Items for Immigration and Quarantine. After a long discussion, the item was agreed to.

March 19th—SENATE—A number of Bills read a third time and passed.

COMMONS—Mr. Devlin moved for a Select Committee to report on the expediency of Representation of Minorities. The motion was altered to meet the views of Mr. Blake, and it was agreed to on a division.

20th March—SENATE—Several Bills read second and third time. Holiwell Divorce Bill passed. Several amendments were made to Supreme and Exchequer Courts Amendment Bill.

COMMONS—House in Committee on Quebec Harbor and Pilotage Acts. Resolutions agreed to. Mr. Blake's Improper Use of Fire-arms Bill read second time. Amendments to Inland Revenue Act passed through committee; also Adulter-

ation of Food and Inspection of Gas. Second reading of Mr. Blake's Breaches of Contract Bill:—Any wilful breach of contract, involving serious bodily injury, danger to human life, or destruction of valuable property, to be declared criminal. Breaches of contract of people engaged to supply places with gas and water, wilfully or maliciously made, to be declared criminal. Breaches of service on the part of employés on railways and of other workmen, causing great damage, &c., to be deemed criminal also. Read a second time after debate.

21st March SENATE—A number of Bills were advanced a stage.

COMMONS—Debate on a motion of Mr. Palmer's for a return respecting the sale of Postage Stamps at St. John Post-office. Adjourned debate on Mr. Casey's motion for Select Committee on Civil Service.

March 23rd—SENATE—Canada Traffic Cos. Bill reported from Committee with several amendments which were agreed to. Other Bills were advanced a stage.

COMMONS—First reading of Holiwell Divorce Bill agreed to on a division of 94 to 54. Adjourned debate on Tariff.

March 22nd—COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Tariff continued. Mr. Orton's amendment was lost by a vote of 113 to 74, Sir John Macdonald's by a vote of 119 to 70, and the original motion agreed to by a vote of 120 to 69.

March 26th—SENATE—Several Bills passed. An Address was agreed to for statements respecting Canada Agricultural Insurance Co. Several Bills from Commons introduced and read. On a motion of Hon. Mr. Read, respecting a National Policy and adjustment of Tariff, a debate arose

COMMONS—Some discussion arose on the question of furnishing supplies to the N. W. Force. The question of the Preservation of the Buffalo was brought up by a motion of Mr. Schultz for papers. The best authorities held that the present rate of destruction buffalo would be extinct in eight years, and the animal was invaluable to the Indian, who, without it, would become a pauper and then a marauder. Mr. Mills thought the question had better be left to be dealt with by the Government of the North West, as they were on the spot and more familiar with the matter. A debate took place on the subject of Government Deposits in Ontario Bank, on a motion of Mr. Bowell for papers. Mr. Pouliot moved for the tariff of charges on the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways; he thought the rates were much higher for the Province of Quebec than for the other provinces. Mr. Mackenzie said the Intercolonial was a commercial affair and must be managed on commercial principles. It would be impossible to carry *pro rata* under the system of keen competition with New England Railways. The rates on the Intercolonial for any distance were now lower than on any line on the continent.

March 27th—SENATE—Several Bills were advanced a stage and papers presented.

COMMONS—House in Committee on Mr. Blake's Breach of Contract Bill. House in committee on Customs Acts Consolidation Bill. Clauses agreed to without division

March 28th—SENATE—Several Bills were passed and papers presented.

COMMONS—Mr. Mackenzie said, respecting the works at Carillon, he wished to give the contractors every possible chance to complete them, but unless reasonable progress were made, new arrangements must be entered into. The subject of the rise of water in the Ottawa was brought up by Mr. Hagar, its overflow between the Chaudiere and Long Sault being something extraordinary. Adjourned debate on Canal Improvements. Mr. Blaine moved for various papers connected with the Welland & St. Lawrence. Third reading of Truro & Pictou Branch Railway Transfer Bill. Mr. Mitchell moved an amendment, reserving to the Government the right of free use for transporting coal and other materials for the use of Intercolonial and Government Railways. After debate the amendment was lost on a vote of 88 to 44, and the Bill passed. House in Committee on "Ontario Maritime Court Bill." Several amendments were proposed and accepted, and the Bill passed. 2nd reading of Bill for repressing Betting and Pool Selling. A number of other Bills were passed through committee.

April 2nd—COMMONS—House in committee on Customs Acts Consolidated Bill. Some debate took place on the question of allowing beef cattle to be brought in and slaughtered in bond, but the section was agreed to, and the Bill reported and passed. House in committee on Culling of Timber Bill. Mr. Laflamme said there were 36 cullers, 18 of whom were to be dismissed or superannuated with a maximum allowance of $200 a year. The resolutions were agreed to and Bill read. Insurance Acts Amendment Bill: Mr. Young gave notice he should move an amendment when the report was received.

April 3rd—SENATE—Several Bills were passed; others advanced a stage. Several Bills, from Commons, read first time.

COMMONS—House in committee on Insolvent Act Amendment Bill. The resolutions agreed to with some amendments, and Bill reported and read a second time.

April 4th—SENATE—Amendments to the Act incorporating the "Dominion Grange" were concurred in, and the Bill passed. A number of Bills were advanced a stage, and the debate on the Tariff was continued.

COMMONS—Mr. Smith moved for papers relative to route of Canadian Pacific Railway. He and Mr. Ryan both thought it a mistake not putting the road south of Lake Manitoba. Other members spoke in the same sense. Mr. Mackenzie said he had in all cases been guided by the reports of the engineers. Great engineering difficulties presented themselves on the southern route, besides the disadvantage of having to pay a high price for the right of way. The Government felt it a very serious matter to interfere with the conclusions of eminent engineers, whose sole instructions were to consider the best interests of the country. Mr. Schultz introduced a resolution in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor law. Mr. Trow's Bill for the safety of Passengers on Railways was, after some debate, read 2nd time and referred to committee. On the 3rd reading of Joint Stock Incorporation Bill, two important amendments were moved by Mr. Workman and Mr. Jetté, which were agreed to

the Bill passed. Third reading Insolvent Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Caron moved some amendments, extending the operations of the law to non-traders. Mr. Blake opposed the amendment, and it was negatived by a vote of 101 to 56. 3rd reading Payment of Active Militia Bill.

April 3rd—SENATE—A number of Bills read 2nd and 3rd time. A number of returns asked for presented by Hon. Mr. Scott. Act respecting Boundaries of Manitoba passed. Adjourned debate on Tariff resumed.

COMMONS Pilotage Act Amendment Bill, empowering Pilotage authorities of Halifax and Pictou to make steamboats pay pilotage dues if they choose, and exempting certain vessels, at other ports, from these dues. The Bill, after considerable debate, was agreed to. Culling of Timber Act read a second time. House in Committee on Inland Revenue Act Amendment Bill, imposing licenses on those who imported stills or worms, and establishing four classes of licenses instead of three. Bill reported. Tariff debate resumed. Mr. Wallace moved an amendment, substituting an *ad valorem* for specific duty on tea, which was negatived by a vote of 114 to 65 and the resolution agreed to; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th resolutions agreed to without division. Tariff Bill introduced and read.

April 6th—SENATE—Papers were moved for and an address agreed to respecting the Traffic over the Victoria Bridge. Several Bills were read a first time. Inspection of Steamboats Act passed, and the debate on Tariff resumed.

COMMONS—Third reading Insurance Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Young moved an amendment that the reserves to be held by all foreign insurance companies shall be solely for benefit of Canadian policy holders. Mr. Colby moved an amendment to the amendment, adding to it, unless the Co. proves to the Finance Minister that it has well invested assets sufficient for outstanding policies and to pay liabilities and a sufficient surplus for Canadian policy holders. Mr. Colby's amendment was lost by a vote of 175 to 23, and Mr. Young's by 104 to 77. Bill was read 3rd time and passed.

April 7th—COMMONS—The subject of Government Printing in New Brunswick was brought up by Mr. Bowell, who moved a resolution that the printing contracts held by the Speaker were opposed to the Independence of Parliament Act; in 1875 and 1876 over 18,000 dollars were paid to Hon. Mr. Anglin for printing and stationary for the P. O. Department. Mr. Mackenzie complained of the factious disposition of the gentleman opposite, and said as soon as the Government had had this matter brought under its notice by the P. M. General, it was decided the practice must be put an end to; and read a correspondence on the subject, and said the hon. gentleman's motion was merely intended to embarrass the Government. Mr. Blake proposed the course of a reference to the committee of Privileges and Elections. Debate adjourned

April 8th—SENATE—A number of amendments were reported from committee to the "Albert Railway," "B. Can. Loan and Investment Cos. Amendment," and "London and Ontario Investment Co." Bills. A number of Bills were introduced and others advanced a stage, and the debate on the Tariff resumed.

COMMONS—Debate on Government Printing in N. Brunswick resumed. After a very long debate, Mr. Bowell's motion was negatived by a vote of 111 to 72, and the House went into Committee of Supply and passed a small item for Pensions. Mr. Casey moved to refer the question of Mr. Anglin's printing contract to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Motion agreed to.

April 10th—SENATE—Reports received and papers moved for. Several Bills introduced from Commons. Three Bills passed.

COMMONS Pilotage Act Amendment Bill passed with amendments. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved a series of resolutions respecting the St. Francis Lock, condemning its not being offered by contract or authorized by Order in Council, or inaccordance with the terms of Canada Pacific Railway Act, Mr. Mackenzie defended the legality of the work and the usefulness of it. Motion negatived on a vote of 107 to 59, and House went into Committee of Supply.

April 11th—SENATE—A motion in favor of Prohibitory Liquor Law was introduced by Hon. Mr. Vidal, and negatived by a vote of 36 to 25. Three Bills from Commons read first time, and a number of Bills advanced a stage.

COMMONS—Debate on Prohibitory Liquor Law resumed by Mr. Dymond. After long debate, the amendment of Mr. Ross was agreed to by a vote of 104 to 59.

April, 12th—SENATE—On the question of concurrence in Campbell Relief Bill, Hon. Mr. Campbell moved the six months' hoist, which was negatived on the casting vote of the Speaker.

COMMONS—Measurement of Registered Ships Bill passed with an amendment. Pilotage Act Amendment Bill referred back to committee, amended and passed. Ontario Maritime Court Bill further considered. Culling of Timber Bill amendments were agreed to. The case of W. D. O'Donoghue was brought up by Mr. Costigan, who moved that he should be placed in the same position as Riel and Lepine. The motion lost by a vote of 195 to 60. House went into Committee of Supply on the Militia Estimates.

April 13th—SENATE—Rivière du Loup Bridge Co's Bill passed with several amendments. A number of Bills advanced a stage. Improper Use of Fire-arms Bill passed with amendment excepting soldiers, sailors, volunteers, constables and policemen on duty from its provisions.

COMMONS—Third reading Maritime Court Bill. After some objections by Mr. Jetté and Mr. Mitchell and explanations by Mr. Blake, House went into Committee of Supply on the Intercolonial Railway system. Mr. Mackenzie stated the total cost up to 30th June, 1876, to be $22,732,083; of the St John Extension to $409,265, and Halifax Extension $669,719.97. He explained a supplementary vote would be required, as the through traffic had increased so much they had been obliged to hire a large number of cars from the G. T. Railway.

April 14th—COMMONS—Mr. Laurier made a statement affecting the seat of Mr. J. M. Currier and asked that it be referred to

Committee of Privileges and Elections, which was agreed to. Sir John Macdonald moved that a new writ be issued for the County of Lincoln, the sitting member, Mr. Norris, having entered into a contract for the public service. Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the case be referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, which was carried on a division. The question of Secret Service Money was brought up by the report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts. Report concurred in on a vote of 82 to 60. House went again into Supply.

April 16th—SENATE—Several Bills advanced a stage. House in committee on "Customs Amendment Act." Three amendments passed. Albert Railway Co. Bill passed.

COMMONS—Mr. Currier read a letter to the speaker resigning his seat, stating he was not aware that the firm of which he was a member had the transactions mentioned in the resolution of Mr. Laurier, but on finding it was so he resigned. Mr. Brouse moved that the canals may be closed on Sunday. Mr. Macdonald of Cornwall said that was done on the Cornwall Canal, and Mr. Mackenzie that the Welland Canal was absolutely shut on Sundays. The motion was withdrawn. House went into committee on motion of Mr. Irving to consider Traffic Rates on Railways.

April 17th—SENATE—A large number of papers were presented and Bills advanced a stage.

COMMONS—The Goderich Harbour Contract was brought up by Mr. Farrow, who stated that the work was not given to the lowest tenderer, but to a supporter of the Government whose tender was $30,000 higher. Mr. Mackenzie replied by declaring that his Govt had succeeded beyond all former contracts in giving out contracts to the lowest tender, and in this particular instance he had acted on the recommendation of Mr Page the Superintendent. The motion was negatived on a vote of 103 to 62. The Speaker informed the House he had received a letter from Mr. James Norris, the member for Lincoln, resigning his seat.

April 18th—SENATE—Bill for relief of Robert Campbell referred to Committee of Whole on a vote of 24 to 28. A number of Bills were passed and others advanced a stage.

COMMONS—House in Committee of Supply. Items for Meteorology and Geological Survey were passed; Marine Hospitals, Steamboat Inspection and Insurance Cos. Inspection and other items. On the items for repairs and working expenses of Canals, Slides, and Booms and of Government Railways, Mr. Mackenzie explained that there were now 714 miles of railway in the hands of Government. Mr. Mitchell said the working of the road had been very successful, and he thought as it was more known it would be still more so. He took great pride in its success. Mr. Mackenzie said, that as a rule, the English mails by the Intercolonial had been delivered in Montreal about the time that formerly they reached Portland, and that the cost per train mile by this road was considerably less than either the Grand Trunk or Great Western. It was expected as soon as the whole road was laid with steel rails, the revenue would meet the expenditure.

April 19th—SENATE—Insurance Bill read and referred. Amendments to Insolvent Bill and amendments to Customs Bill agreed to. North West Territories Bill amended. Campbell Divorce Case Bill passed.

COMMONS—House in Committee on Weights and Measures Amendment Bill. The resolutions were agreed to and Bill introduced, and House went into concurrence on Supply items from committee. Resolutions 1 to 24 were read and agreed to. Items to 45 were agreed to. On that for the Parliamentary Library, some conversation took place on the possibility of making the Library available for a larger number of books. Mr. Mackenzie thought the only thing to be done was to build a new wing for the Supreme Court, and utilize the rooms now occupied by them, which might be done in a few years. Items to 60 were passed. On Militia Staff, Mr. Vail said the Militia Estimates had been reduced $500,000, a reduction to which he had very reluctantly consented. He did not think it would do to reduce it more, and probably it would be desirable hereafter to make the militia force more efficient than now. Mr Brouse thought drill had better be taught in the schools as in Germany The items for Militia Expenditure were all agreed to as well as all other items up to 96.

April 20th SENATE—Insolvent Act and Chilling Timber Act passed, and B. Columbia County Court Judges Act, To the Maritime Act an amendment was made. A number of amendments made to Joint Stock Companies Act, and to that on Pool Selling.

COMMONS—House in Committee of Supply—*Pacific Railway.* Mr. Mackenzie entered into very full explanations of the proposed route, and the reasons for selecting it. The route from Fort William on the Kaministiquia was through a country much more easy of access than the Nepigon route. The spring opened earlier and the work would be comparatively light. The country between Thunder Bay and Red River, except in the valley of the Kaministiquia, was generally of a rough character, though land would probably be available for settlement to a much greater extent than was commonly supposed. 116 miles from Lake Superior westward was under contracts for $1,307,798—without the rails. From Selkirk, on Red River, to Keewatin on Winnipeg River, a distance of 77 miles, was let. The total amount contracted for was $3,302,568. To this had to be added steel rails, at a cost of $1,385,775; engineering $342,750; rolling stock $457,000; right-of-way $65,000, and station buildings $50,000, making the entire cost of 228½ miles $5,603,093, or a little less than $25,000 per mile. The route through B. Columbia would not be finally decided until after the summer's survey of 1877. There was no doubt that the Peace River country was the finest part of the whole North-west; but further surveys through that and Pine River Pass would put back the railway two or three years. Several members urged the desirability of this survey, and Mr. DeCosmos spoke strongly of the superiority of Bute over Burrard Inlet as a terminus. The item passed as also that of $100,000 for Surveying and Engineering; also, those for Immigration and Quarantine.

April 21st—SENATE—Several Bills passed without amendment and others were advanced a stage.

COMMONS—2nd reading Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Bill. Com. of Supply.

April 23rd—SENATE—Insurance Bill passed by a vote of 43 to 13. To the Bill amending Joint Stock Companies Act, two amendments were made.

COMMONS—Motions were made for inquiry into the contracts for Intercolonial Railway, attacking the seats of Hon. Mr. Burpee and Mr. Moffat; referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections. Adjourned debate on Canada Pacific Rwy.

April 24th—SENATE—Reports received. Pilotage Bill agreed to. Several Bills from Commons read first time. Joint Stock Cos. Act agreed to with amendments.

COMMONS—Third reading Northern Railway Bill. Mr Cartwright moved an amendment which was agreed to. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Bill agreed to with amendment that all lands should, in future, when disposed of, be sold by auction. Mr. Cartwright brought in a bill changing close of fiscal year to 31st March. Mr. Holton thought the change might be useful and perhaps called for but a great deal of inconvenience would flow from it, one of which was that the estimates would have to be voted a year ahead every session; he thought so important a Bill should have been introduced earlier in the session. Dr. Tupper approved of the reasons for the change to a large extent, and thought it would involve an earlier meeting of Parliament which would be an advantage. In committee an amendment was added, providing for comparative statements, and the Bill as amended passed. Debate on Pacific Railway was resumed by Mr. Dymond, who said it was a matter of absolute necessity it should be constructed. He thought Canada had little conception generally of the ultimate value of B. Columbia; Canada would have to bear a heavy burden for a considerable length of time, but both as a matter of interest and of national good faith, the work must be accomplished, and the shameful word "repudiation" never uttered. Mr. White, Mr Langevin and Mr. Haggart followed in support of the motion, the last named saying, that from evidence taken before the Immigration Committee there was good arable land in the North West to maintain a population of forty millions, independent of Manitoba. After a prolonged debate the motion was negatived by a vote of 104 to 59. The supplementary estimates were presented by Mr. Cartwright, and the House adjourned.

April 25th—SENATE—Several Building and Loan Cos. Bills passed with amendments. Northern Railway Bill read first time. Pilotage Bill passed. Also, Bill respecting Great Seals of Ontario and Quebec.

COMMONS—Northern Railway Cos. affairs under debate upon motion of Mr. Cameron amending the Bill, so as to secure a further payment to the Government of $27,500. On the Bill for Auditing Public Accounts, Mr. Holton said he had doubts of the expediency of the change. He and other members thought it advisable the Bill should stand over till next session, but Mr. Cartwright objected and the Bill passed. Weights and Measures Bill passed, and House went into Committee of Supply.

April 26th—SENATE—Northern Railway Cos. Bill reported from committee and the amendments passed. Quebec Building Societies Bill passed with amendments. Committee on Pacific Railway Line from Keewatin westward reported in favor of an instrumental survey of the southern route during the summer of 1877. Pilotage Bill on a division was concurred in. Debate on Tariff resumed.

COMMONS—Indian Acts Amendment Bill withdrawn by Mr. Mackenzie. Second reading Customs and Excise Amendment Bill. Mr. Desjardins called attention to the unfairness of the sugar duties. Mr. Cartwright said it was not possible to consider the question at this period of the session. On motion for third reading, Mr. Rochester moved an amendment reducing the duty on malt from 2 to 1 ct. per pound. Mr. Cartwright promised to give his attention to the matter during the recess, and the Bill passed third time on a division. Second reading Independence of Parliament Act Amendment Bill, indemnifying members who had sat in the House under a *bona fide* belief they were qualified to sit, was carried by a vote of 97 to 45, read a third time and passed. House went into Committee of Supply.

April 27th—SENATE—A large number of Bills, from Commons, read a first time and concurred in. The Bill respecting Auditing Public Accounts, changing fiscal year to March 31st, &c., was thrown out by a vote of 36 to 16. Several Bills were passed through committee, and amendments made to the Petroleum Inspection Bill; to the Weights and Measures Bill, and to the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Bill.

COMMONS—Report of Civil Service Committee presented Mr. Mackenzie moved the referring report to the Joint Committee on Printing with a view to its being printed, which was agreed to. House went into Committee of Supply, and passed items for Lighthouses, Pacific Railway and several others. On the Albert Railway Bill, sent down from the Senate with an amendment, on the question of concurrence with the amendment, Mr. Burpee moved the three months' hoist to the whole Bill, which was carried by a vote of 47 to 21, and the House went into Committee of Supply. Resolutions to appoint an Inspector of Indian Agencies, passed by a vote of 50 to 16. A large number of items of Supplementary Estimates also passed, and the Supply Bill was introduced, read first, second and third time and passed.

April 28th—SENATE—Supply Bill passed. Governor General came down, and Commons being summoned, the assent of the Crown was given to 85 Bills. The three Divorce Bills were reserved, and Parliament was prorogued.

COMMONS—Mr. Mackenzie made some explanations respecting Georgian Bay Railway. First and second Reports of Committee on Privileges and Elections were presented by Mr. Irving, when the messenger from his Excellency was announced. Sir John Macdonald objected to the door being opened until the report was read, as it was very important, but Mr. Speaker overruled the objection, and amid cries of Privilege, the door was opened, and Mr. Speaker went to attend His Excellency, and the House was prorogued.

Legislation—1877.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty
G. G.—Governor General
G. in C.—Governor in Council
L. G. in C.—Lieutenant Governor in Council
P. C.—Privy Council
M. C.—Minister of Customs
C. C.—Commissioner of Customs
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue
I. R.—Commissioner of Inland Revenue
P. M. G.—Postmaster General
P. M.—Postmaster
P. O.—Post Office
P. O. D.—Post Office Department
R. G.—Receiver General
C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund
M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works
P. W. D.—Public Works Department
M. F.—Minister of Finance
S. of S.—Secretary of State
M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.
M. of I.—Minister of the Interior
M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries
H. of C.—House of Commons.
C. C. C.—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
The Co.—The Company
J. P.—Justice Justices of the Peace
C. C. L.—Commissioner Crown Lands
A. C. C. L.—Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands
E. C.—Executive Council
L. C.—Legislative Council
L. A.—Legislative Assembly
A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner
O. in C.—Order in Council
C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture
M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction
C. C.—Civil Code
C. C. P.—Civil Code of Procedure
C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada
C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada
C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
V.—Victoria
c.—Chapter
s.—Section
subs.—Subsection.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(Opened 8th February and Prorogued 28th April, 1877.)

SUPPLIES.

Chap. 1—Is the Supply Bill, granting $1,625,595.99 for the services of the year 1876-77, and $16,286,576.52 for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Chap. 2—Indemnifies all members from pecuniary penalties for illegally sitting or voting in the House of Commons, if they have done so *bonâ fide*, believing themselves not disqualified; but does not cure disqualification or incapacity; nor does it free any one from penalties hereafter incurred.

GREAT SEALS OF PROVINCES.

Chap. 3—Confers upon the L. G. in C. the power of appointing and altering the Great Seal of any Province and makes valid instruments sealed with old Great Seal of Nova Scotia.

CRIMINAL LAW—P. E. ISLAND.

Chap. 4—Extends the Statutes of Canada respecting Criminal Law, &c., to P. E. Island. But this Act is not to be construed as declaring any Act to have been or not to have been in force in the Province before its passing, or as giving any Act retroactive effect. The Supreme and other Provincial Courts are authorized to try and decide cases under these laws. Prisoners sentenced for more than 2 yrs. may be imprisoned in the local gaols till a penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces is provided. Appeals from decisions of J. P. to be made to the Provincial Supreme Court. Returns of convictions to be made to the Clerk of Assize for the County. The Act in force on and from 1st April, 1877.

TRADE MARKS, &c.

Chap. 5—Extends the Acts relating to Trade Marks and Industrial Designs to B. Columbia and P. E. Island.

MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

Chap. 6—Alters the boundaries of the Eastern and Western boundaries of the Province, so as to conform to the boundaries of Townships—the boundaries of Keewatin and the N. W. Territories being also altered to conform thereto.

N. W. TERRITORIES ACT.

Chap. 7—The G. in C. may appoint an Administrator in case of illness, absence or incapacity of the L. G.—the Administrator as well as the L. G. to take oath of office under B. N. A. Act. The Council of the L. G. is to consist of six persons, including the Stip. Magistrates; and they and their clerk are to take oaths prescribed by G. in C. The L. G., in C. or with the advice and consent of the L. A., may make ordinances in matters authorized by the G. in. C. not exceeding Provincial authority under the B. N. A. Act. The L. G. is to sit in Council as a part thereof in enacting ordinances, but this provision ceases to have effect so soon as a Legislative Assembly is formed. The sections of the previous Act, authorizing the establishment of courts and formation of judicial districts, are repealed. The Stip. Magistrates have throughout the N. W. T. jurisdiction of one or two J. P. elsewhere, or granted by any local ordinance; also in all cases under the third section of N. W. T. Police Act (36 V., c. 35). A Stip. Magistrate may, with consent of accused, try summarily and without a jury, any case in which the punishment does not exceed 7 yrs. imprisonment. If he does

not consent, then with a jury of 6 persons, as also in cases where longer imprisonment may be inflicted. In cases which may be punished by death, he must also be assisted by two J. P. The procedure shall be as nearly as possible the same as in summary cases, but the judge must take, or cause to be taken, full notes of the evidence, and the prisoner may make full answer and defence by counsel. When sentence of death is pronounced, the case is to be reported, and full notes of evidence sent to the M. of J., and sentence not to be executed till pleasure of the G. G. is communicated to the L. G. Till otherwise provided by ordinance, the Magistrate decides what male persons shall be summoned as jurors. The prisoner in cases of treason or felony has 6 peremptory challenges; the Crown, 4. Challenges for cause to be as under 32 and 33 V., c. 29. If jury list is exhausted, the summoning by word of mouth of *tales* from among the bystanders is provided for. Persons making default or refusing to serve are liable to $10 fine. Sentences of 2 yrs. or over are to be served in the Manitoba Penitentiary. Returns of trials and proceedings are to be made to the L. G. In civil causes the jury is to be summoned as in criminal. Execution is to be carried into effect in accordance with any ordinance of the L. G. in C., or if there be none, then as in Manitoba. The Act 39 V., c. 22, respecting intoxicants in the N. W. Territories, is repealed. The limitation of the application of 32-33 V., c. 30, to offences committed in the N. W. T. and triable in Manitoba, is taken away. Either the English or French languages may be used in the Council and Courts. Records and journals are to be kept, and the laws printed in both. Stip. Magistrates have the same power in Keewatin as in the N. W. T. So have the Chief Justice and Judges of Manitoba when required to act by the G. in C. Otherwise, the jurisdiction of these latter outside their Province seems to be taken away.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

Chap. 8—Declares these lands as set forth in the schedules to the Act to be vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of Canada, subject to all conditions, leases and agreements already existing. They are to be divided into two classes. Class 1 to be retained for purposes of defence, and occupied by forces under the Crown or leased; class 2 to be leased or sold, and proceeds in either case to be paid in to R. G. to credit of C. R. F. Rights acquired in or to such lands not to be affected, and improvements made by persons in occupation, with consent of the Crown, to be paid for before the land is sold or leased. All sales, except to a Province, to be by auction.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Chap. 9—The Geological and Natural History Survey is to continue, under charge of M. of I., and it is to be known as the Geological Branch of that Dept. Its duties are defined to be: 1. "To collect, classify or arrange such specimens as may be necessary to ensure a complete and exact knowledge of the mineralogical resources of the several Provinces and Territories of Canada; to carry on palæontological investigations; to study and report upon the *fauna* and *flora* of the Dominion, and to make such other researches as will best tend to ensure the carrying into effect the object and purposes of this Act. 2. To continue to collect the necessary materials for a Canadian Museum of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology. 3. To report from time to time, in such manner and form as the Minister may direct, their proceedings under this Act, and to furnish proper maps, diagrams, drawings and collections of specimens to illustrate the same." The Director is to report each year to the Minister, and his report is to be laid before Parlt. A Director and assistants are to be appointed by the G. in C., who will fix their salaries subject to the approval of Parlt. The Superannuation Act is to apply to the permanent officers. The museum may be removed to Ottawa, when G. in C. sees fit. It is to be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day (Sundays excepted): The G. in C. may order its enlargement and the distribution of duplicate specimens to scientific, literary and educational institutions in Canada and other countries. The Director may cause topographical, geographical or other measurements or observations to be made, and monuments or marks to be placed. All railway and canal cos. incorporated under Dominion authority since the Railway Act 1867 are to furnish plans and sections of their surveys on demand of the Director, and at the cost of the Department. Persons employed in one branch of the Department may be called on to serve in another.

CUSTOMS.

Chap. 10—Amends and consolidates the laws relating to the Customs. Unenumerated articles are subject to a like duty to the enumerated articles which they most resemble; if equally like two, they are subject to the higher duty. When two articles are mixed the product bears the duty of the higher rated; spirits, &c., flavoured, bear the duty of the liquor of which they have the flavour. In cases of doubt, the G. in C. may determine the duty to be paid, or the exemption from duty, and an O. in C. so declaring, and published in the *Canada Gazette*, has the force of law till Parlt. otherwise decides. All duties are payable in Canadian currency and according to the Weights and Measures fixed by the Statute in that behalf. They are to be levied in like proportion on any greater or less quantity than those named in the Act. They are collectable subject to the provisions of law respecting the collections and management of the revenue, the auditing of public accounts, &c., and the moneys are to be paid over to the R. G. and form part of the C. R. F.

ENTRIES

No goods shall be unladen from any vessel from a foreign port, or from a coasting vessel having dutiable goods on board, nor shall bulk be broken within 3 leagues of the coast until entry has been made and a warrant for unlading granted; nor is a vessel to be unladen, (unless suf-

ficiently to cross a bar or shoal) except between sunrise and sunset of days not Sundays or holidays, and at a place where a Customs officer is appointed to attend, or a sufferance has been granted by the Collector, &c. Any alteration of stowage which facilitates illegal unlading is deemed breakage of bulk; or if any package is broken, or staved, or anything thrown overboard or destroyed, it is a breaking of bulk. For contravention the master forfeits $200. Goods illegally unladen are forfeited.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The G. in C. appoints ports of entry, to which all imported goods must be brought. And all goods exported must be reported to the nearest custom house within 24 hours. If goods are brought in at other places, or taken past the port of entry, or removed from the place appointed, before examination and before the duties are paid and a permit given, or if the vessel containing them go elsewhere than a port of entry, not being compelled by stress of weather, such goods (unless those of an innocent owner) and the vessel in which they are brought, (if it be not worth more than $800), are forfeited; if more, it may be seized and detained for payment of a fine of $800 by the master or owner, or sold to recover that amount if it be not paid within 30 days. The horses or cattle and carriages employed in illegally bringing in or removing goods by land are also forfeited as well as the goods; also railway cars so employed. And any officer of a railway who aids or abets incurs a penalty of $200. Express Cos. and officers are in a like manner liable.

MASTERS REPORT.

A master of a vessel on arrival at a port of entry must forthwith report to the Collector its name, country, tonnage and port of registry and whether laden or in ballast the name of master, country of owners, No. and names of passengers, No. of crew, Nos. and marks of every package of goods on board and where laden, the particulars of any goods stowed loose, where and to whom consigned; where goods have been laden or unladen, or bulk has been broken on the way; what part of the cargo is for that port and what for any other and what goods are to be re-exported, and what surplus stores remain on board. An officer may be sent on board, at any place within 3 marine miles of anchorage in the port, to receive a copy of this report, and he may remain on board till the vessel anchors. And the copy of the report received by him is to be deposited in the Custom House, to be compared with that presented to the Collector by the master. The master may be called upon to produce bills of lading or copies, and attest his report by affidavit, and he must answer all questions about the subject matter of it, and, if required, embody his answers therein. Failing to comply with these provisions, or making an untrue report, he forfeits $400. Any goods found on board or landed, and not reported, are forfeited, unless good faith is shewn. If the contents of a package for another port or exportation are unknown to the master, it may be opened and examined, and if prohibited goods are found in it the whole package is forfeited. But the G. in C. may make regulations for the landing and storing before entry and subsequent examining of goods in sufferance warehouses from steamers and other vessels sailing on a fixed day and for railways. A similar duty as on the master of the ship is imposed on the conductor of a railway train bringing goods into Canada, under a like penalty.

EXEMPTIONS.

Fresh fish, coin or bullion may be landed without entry or warrant, as may goods from a wrecked or stranded vessel, if in presence of an O. of Customs, should one be procurable, and entry made as soon as practicable after the landing. Perishable goods arriving after office hours may be landed before entry with permission of the Collector, the entry to be made as soon as possible next day.

COASTING, INLAND NAVIGATION, &c.

The G. in C. may declare what is coasting trade, and may make special regulations respecting it, exempting it from any of the foregoing provisions, but goods landed contrary to such regulations or provisions, not dispensed with, are forfeited. Goods brought by land carriage or inland navigation are to be reported in like manner at the nearest place of entry, and the person in charge shall declare that no goods have been landed or removed from the carriage since coming into Canada till the making of such report and affidavit. Goods so unladen or removed, and not reported and produced, or having marks not corresponding with report, are forfeited, and the master or person in charge not reporting or making untrue report forfeits $400.

ENTRY BY IMPORTER.

Importers by sea-going vessels must make entry of their goods within 3 days after arrival of vessel and land them; those imported by inland navigation, in decked vessels of 100 tons or more, within 24 hours; in other vessels or by land, forthwith. Bills of entry in duplicate form are to be delivered to the Collector, containing the name of the importer, description of the goods, marks, Nos. and contents of packages, place whence imported and country of which they are the growth, produce or manufacture; if by water, the name of vessel and master, place to which bound, and place, within port, where to be unladen. Unless goods are to be warehoused the duties are to be paid down, and the Collector grants a warrant for unlading and a permit to convey goods farther in Canada if required. In default of entry and landing, or production of goods, or payment of duty, the goods may be taken to Customs Warehouse. If not entered for consumption or warehouse within one month, and all charges paid, they may be sold by auction and proceeds used to pay duties, charges and lien of owner of vessel, and balance to owner of goods. If goods will not bring amount of duties, if sold for home consumption, or charges, if for re-exportation, they are to be destroyed. Persons engaged in land-

ing or concealing goods landed without due entry, forfeit $400. But goods intended to be carried forward to another port need not be entered or the duties paid thereon at the first port, but taken on under regulations in that behalf.

EXPORTS.

Before a clearance is granted to a vessel on a voyage out of Canada an entry must be made under or by the owners, shippers or consigners, of all goods on board, declaring their true value, stating any export duty in such entry and paying it. A like provision is made respecting exports by railway. Neglect to make such entry is punishable by a fine of $200.

VALUE STATED.

The Collector may require further proof by oath, declaration, production of invoices, &c., of the proper description and rating for duty of goods before admitting them to entry. Any package of which the importer declares the contents unknown to him is to be opened and examined at his expense. No entry or landing warrant is valid unless the description of goods in it agrees with the report of vessel or other report authorized and with the goods themselves, and goods taken out of any vessel or warehouse, or conveyed further into Canada under such false entry, are forfeited. The proper officer may open any package on suspicion; if found correct to be re-packed at public cost, if not, to be forfeited. The quantity and value of goods not liable to duty must be stated in the entry and invoice of them produced.

MISCELLANEOUS

Surplus stores of vessels are subject to like duties as other merchandise, but if not received may be entered for private use of master, owner or passenger to whom they belong, or warehoused for reshipment. Vessels entering the Gut of Annapolis may make reports, entries and duties on cargo be paid either at Digby or Annapolis. Those entering the Great Bras d'Or where directed by M. of C.

ABATEMENTS, &C., FOR DAMAGED AND LOST GOODS.

For damages received during the voyage which have lessened the value of goods for sale, if made at the time of landing them, an abatement of duty may be made by the Collector. If the importer is not satisfied the Collector chooses three disinterested and experienced merchants who (or two of them) shall decide, they receiving $2 to $10 each as fee. Duties previously paid or deposited are to be refunded on goods lost or destroyed before they are landed from a vessel or lighter—proof of loss to be made under oath. Goods landed from a vessel which has put into a port other than its port of destination, for repairs, are to be stored under custody of Collector, and entry made of them, but may be reladen and allowed to be taken forward on completion of repairs, on payment of reasonable charges; but a person selling any such goods cannot have the benefit of this exemption, but must pay duty on all, unless they are sold to pay charges. On those so sold the purchaser must pay duty. Goods flotsam, jetsam, derelict, or from a wreck, are liable to duty, but, as in other cases, abatement for damage may be made under direction of M of C. Persons having such goods in their possession and not giving notice or paying duty, forfeit $200, and the goods are forfeited. For removing or altering, or opening packages, or abetting it, before such goods are stored in custody of Collector, a like penalty is incurred. If not claimed and duty paid in 18 mos., the goods may be sold as other unclaimed goods after seizure. Goods imported or taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops, or any other purpose which exempts from duty, if subsequently sold, become liable to duty, and may be forfeited and seized, and dealt with accordingly. The allowance for tare and draft upon packages is to be settled by regulations made by the G. in C. But when the allowance for tare is in the invoice and a declaration of its correctness made, deduction shall be made according to it, subject, however, to regulations of G. in C. The Collector or Appraiser may take samples to enable them to determine the duties, and they are to be disposed of as the M. of C. directs.

APPRAISERS, &C.

The Governor-General may appoint appraisers at such places as he may deem necessary—the Collector acting as such where none are appointed. Appraisers may be sent by the M. of C. to any port to do duty temporarily if required. *Ad valorem* duties shall be levied on the fair market value of the goods in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported directly to Canada; and Appraisers and Collectors acting as such are by all reasonable means to ascertain such values. But the G. in C. may order that goods *bonâ fide* exported from any country and passing *in transitû* only through another may be valued for duty at the price in the former. The fair market value is to be understood in the usual and ordinary acceptation of the term at the usual and ordinary credit, and not the cash value of goods, unless such as, by universal usage, are considered and known to be cash articles, and so *bonâ fide* paid for in all transactions. Cash invoices of other articles are subject to additions by the Collector or Appraiser. No deduction is to be made for packages unless they are separately charged in the invoice, and then only a reasonable charge is to be deducted. None is allowed for packing charges, straw, twine, cord, paper, cording, wiring or cutting, or expense in preparing for shipment. To secure the entry at cash invoice price the importer must swear to payment for the goods at time of purchase. The standards of colour and grades of sugar are to be selected and furnished to Collectors by the M. of C. The decision of the Appraiser or Collector respecting the grade of sugar is final. Cane juice, syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, melado or concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, if entered as molasses, or by any other than the correct designation, is forfeited. The value for duty on saccharines is to include

cost of packages and shipping and other charges to be determined by the G. in C., and shall be the value, f. o. b. at the place whence last exported direct to Canada. The G. in C. has power to determine the conditions and limitations of exemption from duty of any article imported for any purpose, or in favor of any interest named in any Act imposing customs duties When an importer declares under oath that he has not invoices or sufficient information about his goods to make a perfect entry, the Collector or proper officer may examine the goods and admit them to entry by a bill of sight, exacting a sufficient sum of money to cover all duties. If the entry is not afterwards perfected within the time fixed, all the money is retained for duty. In all other cases a sufficient attested invoice must be produced before entry of any goods is passed.

PROOF OF VALUE.

The owner, importer, or consignee, or other duly authorized person must swear to the correctness of the invoice before the entry is received, that it is the only invoice received or expected, and shows the actual cost or fair market value of the goods, and that nothing has been suppressed or concealed by means of which H. M. may be defrauded; and a declaration of a similar nature is to form part of the bill of entry. Only one of several owners, &c., need take this oath; but in case there is an owner resident abroad, whose produce or manufacture the goods are, his attestation is necessary. It must be also attested by the importer or consignee or other authorized person if an owner does not make the entry. If the proper party be dead or insolvent, or his estate be administered by another person, the executor, curator, administrator or assignee, may, if cognizant of the facts, take the oath. The person making the entry may add, in the entry, a sufficient amount to that stated in the invoice to bring it up to a fair market value; and no evidence to contradict such valuation is to be received in any Court, unless on behalf of the Crown. These oaths may be made before the Collector of the port of entry or other port where the party is resident—in Great Britain or elsewhere in H. M. possessions, before the Collector or chief municipal officer of the place where the goods are shipped: or, abroad, before the British Consul at such place, or, if there be none, before one of the principal merchants. The G. in C. may appoint other persons in or out of Canada to receive such oaths, and may by O. in C. dispense with or relax these provisions in any class of cases to be named. No agent or person other than owner, importer or consignee shall take these oaths, unless the agent produce a declaration of such party in terms like such affidavit, attested by the agent, a J.P., or N.P.; and a person making a false statement in such declaration, is liable to like punishment as for perjury. But such declarations may be dispensed with by O. in C. if deemed expedient. The forms of oath may be altered or amended from time to time by the G. in C. A person sending a false or fraudulent invoice with his goods into Canada cannot recover the price of them or any part of it, or the amount of any bill or note granted for their price. The production of any invoice at a higher price than that furnished for customs entry is to be received as *primâ facie* evidence of fraudulent intent. Invoices are to be retained, stamped and filed by the Collector. Copies stamped and certified by him are to be held authentic, and he may receive 50 cts. each for such copies. Appraisers, collectors or merchants, appointed as hereafter provided, may examine any persons on oath to ascertain the true value of goods which they are called on to appraise. Any person called before them for that purpose refusing to attend and be examined, or to make or complete his deposition as required, incurs a penalty of $50, and if he be the owner, importer or consignee, the valuation of the Collector or Appraiser thereupon becomes conclusive. If such party swears falsely, his goods are forfeited. All such depositions are to be kept on file by the Collector.

VALUATORS.

If the owner, importer, consignee, or agent is dissatisfied with an appraisement, he gives notice, in writing, to the Collector, who chooses two fit and experienced merchants to appraise. If they disagree the Collector decides between them. Their fee is $10 each, to be paid by the party if the appraisement is equal to or greater that complained of, or 10 p. c. higher than that in invoice or bill or entry; otherwise, by the Crown. A merchant refusing or neglecting to do this duty after notice in writing forfeits $40 and costs. The appraisement shall never be less than the value stated in the invoice or bill of entry. If it exceed that by 20 p. c., 50 p. c. is to be added to the duty otherwise payable.

RATES OF DUTY.

The Collector's determination of the rate and amount of duty to be paid in any case is final, unless the party gives notice in writing to the Collector on such entry within 10 days after the decision respecting the rate, and within 30 days appeals to the M. of C.; and the decision of the M. of F. or Minister authorized to act in his behalf is then final, unless suit be brought within 60 days after such decision for the recovery of duties theretofore paid, or within 60 days after the subsequent payment of the duties. Till such decision of the Minister is had, no such suit can be maintained; but it must be given within 30 days after the appeal is lodged.

VALUATION.

In the case of prize goods or goods sold by order of the C. of Vice-Admiralty, or goods forfeited, the value for duty shall be that obtained at auction. The Collector may take goods at the price named in the invoice and entry, with 10 p. c. added, and sell them under regulations made in that behalf. After repaying the C. R. F., the amount taken for the purchase and the duties, half of the balance, if any, may go to the Collector or other officer who seized the goods. One package in every 10, or 1 in every invoice, at least, to be designated by the Collector, is to be sent

to the warehouse, opened, examined and appraised. If goods not mentioned in the invoice or entry be found, they are forfeited; or if not corresponding with the description in the invoice, and the mis-description is for the purpose of avoiding payment of proper duty, or if they are undervalued, or the affidavit is found to be false, all the goods in the invoice and entry are forfeited. All the goods, packages of which have been sent to the examining warehouse, are under control of the Customs officers though removed to the warehouse of the importer (and a bond for their production is to be given by him) until the examination has been made. This must be made within three days of the landing or 24 hours after notice by the importer. Those delivered to him must be returned to the Custom House, if demanded, or he forfeits the penal sum named in the bond. This bond may cover all the importations of a party for the year. The onus of proof of entry of any goods lies on the party bound to make it. Goods having paid duty may be marked or stamped under regulations made by the G. in C. The Collector, on application of the importer desirous of removing goods, entered at one port, to another, shall give a permit or certificate with a description of the goods and packages, the ports from and to which to be removed, and that the duties have been paid.

WAREHOUSES FOR GOODS IN BOND.

The following are warehousing ports under the provisions of this Act:

Amherst,	Kincardine,
Amherstburg,	Kingston,
Annapolis,	Lindsay,
Antigonish,	Liverpool,
Arichat,	Locke Port,
Bathurst,	London,
Baddeck,	Londonderry,
Barrington,	Lunenburg,
Belleville,	Magdalen Islands,
Brantford,	Margaretsville,
Bridgetown,	Moncton,
Brockville,	Montreal,
Caraquette,	Morrisburg,
Chatham, Ont.,	Napanee,
Chatham, N. B.,	New Carlisle,
Chippawa,	Newcastle, Ont.,
Collingwood,	Newcastle, N. B.,
Cornwall,	Niagara,
Cornwallis,	North Sydney,
Cramahe,	Oakville,
Darlington,	Oshawa,
Dalhousie,	Ottawa,
Digby,	Owen Sound,
Dover,	Paris,
Dorchester,	Parrsborough,
Dundas,	Percé,
Dunnville,	Peterboro',
Elgin,	Picton,
Fort Erie,	Pictou,
Fredericton,	Port Hawksbury,
Gaspé,	Port Hood,
Galt,	Port Medway,
Gananoque,	Prescott,
Grand Falls,	P. Arthur's Landing,
Guelph,	Quebec,
Guysborough,	Rimouski,
Halifax,	Richibucto,
Hamilton,	Sackville,
Hillsborough,	Sarnia,
Hope,	Sault Ste. Marie,
St. Andrews,	Toronto,
St. Catherines,	Trenton,
St. George,	Truro,
St. Hyacinthe,	Victoria,
St. John,	Wallaceburg,
St. Johns,	West Isles,
St. Stephen,	Weymouth,
Shediac,	Whitby,
Shelbourne,	Windsor, Ont.,
Sherbrooke,	Windsor, N. S.
Sorel,	Winnipeg,
Stanley,	Woodstock, Ont.,
Stratford,	Woodstock N. B.
Sydney,	Yarmouth,
Three Rivers,	

and any ports added by O. in C. Goods may be entered at any such port for exportation or for subsequent payment of duty, a bond being given, in either case, for double the amount of duty by the importer and one surety, and the goods to be placed in a warehouse under regulations of the G. in C. Packages may be opened and goods sorted and re-packed for preservation, &c., and may be removed from one warehousing port to another, or one bonded warehouse to another, under such bonds, to satisfaction of Collector and subject to regulations in that behalf. Warehoused goods are to be exported and duty paid on them within 2 yrs. after entry in bond, or they may be sold to pay duty and warehouse charges, the balance going to the owner. The warehouse charges to be settled by the collector under regulations of the G. in C. The importer may abandon any packages, which are then to be sold and the proceeds dealt with as if they were duties collected. Bonds may be dispensed with for goods actually placed under the Crown's lock. Goods warehoused are still liable for freight. If goods are not warehoused in compliance with the bond, or are removed without entry and clearance, or are not reported after clearance, or reloaded and sold, or used, they are forfeited On goods out of warehouse the duties are the same as if paid on landing. Grain may be ground, and cattle and swine may be slaughtered, in bond under proper regulations, which may provide for the substitution of equivalents in flour, meal or meat for the article bonded. Sugar may also be refined in bond under similar regulations, and refined sugar substituted for raw. The property of goods in bond may be transferred by bill of sale, and the entry of transfer in a book kept for that purpose, which must be produced on demand made. The bond of the new proprietor and surety may be substituted for that of the old, and the former thus acquires power of old to remove and deal with goods. On removal, duties are payable on quantity or value of goods as originally warehoused. All expenses of warehousing, including unshipping and transport, are to be borne by the importer. No parcels of goods are to be removed from warehouse unless the duty amounts to $20 or upwards, or they are all remaining of the entry. If pending delivery into warehouse of goods entered for warehouse, any portion are entered for export or consumption, all shall be considered, nevertheless, as warehoused. Upon entry of goods for export from warehouse a bond is to be given for their delivery at the place named, and before it is cancell-

ed, a certificate of such delivery must be produced, or the goods otherwise satisfactorily accounted for to the Collector. A certificate of a principal officer of Customs or Colonial Revenue, or British Consul, or Vice-Consul, or affidavit of some other person at the port of destination, of the landing or loss of goods, should be produced. Any person making an entry outward of goods in warehouse, who is not authorized by the owner or master of the ship, forfeits $200. Goods may be delivered out of bond without payment of duty for ships stores to vessels of over 50 tons for a round voyage of 30 days or more, upon affidavit of owner or master that they are necessary. The kind and quantity to be regulated by the M. of C.

ENTRY OUTWARD.

The master of every vessel outward bound must deliver to the Collector an entry, with particulars of ship and crew, and before any goods or ballast are taken on board, or laden for outward cargo, unless under a stiffening order, must show that all goods brought in her have been discharged, except those entered for re-exportation, and before departure he must bring a content of the goods laden, with description of packages and marks, and names of the shippers or consignors, with a declaration of its correctness. And the master must appear before the Collector and answer any questions put him about the ship or cargo, &c. Thereupon the Collector grants his clearance. If the vessel clear for another port in Canada this sets forth what part of the cargo is Canadian produce, and what liable to duty, and if the duty is paid, the clearance to be handed to the Collector of the next port in Canada at which the vessel arrives. If she departs without a clearance, or the master delivers a false content or answers falsely the questions put him, he forfeits $400, and the vessel may be detained till the penalty is paid. The G. in C. may dispense with any of these regulations respecting coasting or inland voyages. The G. in C. may require statistical information to be given to the proper Customs officers respecting all goods shipped, whithersoever it may be. No entry outwards, or shipping warrant, is valid, unless it contains a correct description in all respects of the goods. If taken out of warehouse for export on a false entry, they are forfeited. Owners residing more than 10 miles from the shipping port, or any trading corporation, may employ an agent to make entries and clear goods, but the name of the agent as well as the place of residence of the owner must appear in the entry. The purser of steam vessels may make the entries instead of the master, but the latter may be called before the Collector and examined, and incur penalties for false answering or failure to answer.

BILL OF HEALTH.

Whenever the Collector is satisfied that no extraordinary infectious or contagious disease exists in the place, he may grant a bill of health to the master applying for it, and receive $1 therefor.

SMUGGLING, &c.

A person who clandestinely brings in goods subject to duty without paying or accounting for it, or makes out, passes or attempts to pass through the Custom House a false or fraudulent invoice, or in any way attempts to defraud the revenue, and his aiders or abettors, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and is liable to a penalty of $200 or imprisonment for a year, or both. Goods offered for sale under pretence that they are smuggled, are forfeited, and the person so offering them incurs a penalty of $200, or thrice the value of the goods, recoverable before a J. P., and 60 days imprisonment in default of payment. A person keeping or dealing in goods unlawfully imported, or on which duty has not been paid, forfeits the goods and treble their value. If five or more persons are found together in company, any of them having such goods, they are each guilty of a misdemeanor. One who hires, procures, or authorizes persons to assemble, to land or carry such goods, forfeits $100 for each such person. Warehoused goods concealed in or removed from a warehouse, are forfeited, and the parties concerned incur the same penalty as for smuggling them. All other goods of the parties in warehouse may be detained till the duties and penalties are paid. If not paid within a month these goods also may be dealt with as smuggled. If the importer or owner or his employé opens the warehouse or gains access to his goods, without the presence or permission of the proper customs officer, he forfeits $100. Altering or defacing a mark on a warehoused package, or one in transit, is punishable by a fine of $500. Spirits, if not in bottle, and imported from Great Britain, or in bond, from a British possession, are forfeited if brought in packages containing less than 100 gals., or in other than a decked vessel of 30 tons or upwards. Also, if they are found in such smaller vessel in a Canadian port. Onus of proof of legal importation lies on owner. Vessels, carriages, horses and appliances used in the carriage of forfeited goods, are also forfeited; parties having them in possession as well as those concerned in any way in their conveyance, forfeit treble their value or a fine of $200 at the option of the officer, and an averment in the information is proof of such option. A vessel hovering in Canadian waters or within one league of the shore, may be boarded by an officer, who may continue on board till it comes into port or leaves Canadian waters. If it is bound elsewhere, but continues to hover for 24 hours after being ordered to depart, it may be brought into port and its cargo examined. If prohibited goods are found, the vessel, cargo and stores are forfeited. If the master refuses to obey lawful directions of officer or does not truly answer his questions, he forfeits $400. Every one found on board a vessel which is so forfeited, or any vessel from which such goods have been thrown overboard or destroyed, or illegally landed, forfeits $100. Officers may go on board a vessel and remain there till all the goods are landed, and may fasten down hatchways, except the forecastle, and mark and secure any goods on board, and open any place or box, the keys of which are withheld.

Goods found concealed are forfeited. The master altering, opening, or breaking any mark, lock, hatchway or seal placed by officer, before legal delivery of the goods, or secretly conveying goods away, is liable to a fine of $400. In port, the Collector may station officers on board, to whom the master must furnish accommodation and board under a penalty of $100. Forging or transferring marks or brands affixed under the Act, or selling, or having in possession goods on which are such forged or transferred brands or marks, involves forfeiture of such goods and a fine of $200 on all parties engaged, recoverable before 2 J. P. In default of payment, 12 mos. imprisonment. Forging any document required under this Act or certificate thereto, is punishable as a misdemeanor. False declarations or untrue answers and authorized questions is punishable by a fine of $400. All officers or persons employed under the Collection of Revenue Act, or under direction of officers of Customs, are to be held lawfully employed for the prevention of smuggling. Any such person, any Sheriff or J. P. or any person residing more than 10 miles from a Custom House, and authorized by a J. P. or Collector, may seize, detain and examine goods suspected to be smuggled, and go on board of any vessel, carriage, or means of conveyance for the purpose, and search for them, and if found, to seize also the vessel, &c. Such persons may call, in the Queen's name, for any assistance necessary to secure such vessel, goods, &c. If no such goods are found, the officer or person acting shall not be liable to prosecution or punishment for such detention, search, &c., if he had reasonable ground of suspicion. If a person in charge of such vessel or carriage refuses to stop, or other persons refuse assistance when summoned in the Queen's name, they are liable to $200 penalty, recoverable before 2 J. P., and six months imprisonment in default of payment. A Customs officer, after making oath before a J. P. that he has reasonable cause to suspect there are forfeited goods in a building, and procuring the assistance of a Peace officer, demands entrance into such building, and if refused may force entrance and search for such goods between sunrise and sunset. If no J. P. is to be had within 5 miles, he may act without making the affidavit. Writs of assistance may be procured from a judge of the Superior Courts of law in any Province, by the principal officer of Customs at any port, and under its authority and that of a special or general O. in C., may enter, and if necessary, break and search any building by night as well as by day, for such forfeited goods. An officer, or person authorized by him, may search any person on board a vessel in any port, or any vessel or vehicle entering Canada, or any person who has landed or got out of such vessel or vehicle, if he have reasonable ground to suspect that he has uncustomed or prohibited goods on his person. For resisting or obstructing such search, a penalty of $100 is incurred. Any such person who, being questioned, denies the possession of such goods and does not produce them, forfeits them if found, and treble their value. But a person may demand to be taken before the principal officer of Customs or a J. P. before being searched, who, if he see cause, may discharge him. The officer must take him with reasonable despatch. A female searcher must be provided for female passengers. A Collector or J. P. may authorize one to act. An officer causing a person to be searched without reasonable cause forfeits $40. Goods, &c., seized by an authorized person or police officer, must be taken to the nearest Custom House or place appointed, within 48 hours after being taken. If seized by the police officer under suspicion that they are stolen, they are to be taken to the police office with the offender, but notice in writing is to be given to the principal officer of Customs, at the nearest port, and after trial the goods are to be conveyed to the Custom House or place appointed. For neglect to convey goods to the proper place, or give notice as above, the police officer incurs a penalty of $100 (recoverable before a J. P.) and 30 days imprisonment in default of payment. The taking away goods, detained on suspicion, before decision of the proper tribunal, without leave of the proper officer, is theft and punishable as such. To resist or obstruct an officer in the discharge of his duty; to wilfully shoot at, or attempt to damage, or destroy, a revenue vessel, or one employed as such; to wound or harm any officer of the Army, Navy, Marine or Customs, or persons acting in their aid, while employed in the prevention of smuggling; to be found with goods liable to seizure or forfeiture, carrying weapons, or disguised; to stave, break, or destroy, such goods before seizure; to scuttle, sink, or cut adrift the vessel, destroy or damage the vehicle, before or after seizure; or to damage or destroy the Custom House, or building in which seized or bonded goods are, is felony, punishable as such. For conniving at any evasion of the Revenue Laws, or accepting a bribe, or recompense, for non-performance of duty, an officer is punishable by a fine of $2,000, and becomes incapable of serving H. M. And the person giving, or offering, the bribe, or making any such agreement with the officer, also forfeits $2,000.

COURTS AND PROCEDURE.

Penalties may be sued for in any of the Superior Courts of Law, or Court of Vice-Admiralty, or if not over $200, in Circuit or County Court. Penalties are to be sued for by the Att'y.-Gen'l. of Canada, or in the name of a Customs officer, or persons authorized by the G. in C. Before the Circuit and County Court and J. P., the case must be determined in a summary manner. In Quebec they are to be recovered in other respects like other sums sued for. In the other Provinces the procedure is to be as in like cases, before the Exchequer Court in England, according to the established rule of the provincial Court as far as may be. In cases where the value of the goods seized is under $100, and is so appraised by a competent person, named by the prosecutor, he may proceed in the name of the Collector before 2 J. P. On receipt of information, they issue a notice to all interested to prepare their claims, which must be served, 8 days before trial, on the person in whose possession the goods were seized, and affixed to the building, or vessel where

seized, or at two public places nearest it If, after hearing, the J. P. condemn the goods, they issue their warrant to the Collector to sell them. Upon affidavit that there is reason to believe the defendant will leave the Province without paying the penalty, the Judge or Court may issue a warrant to commit him to gaol, pending proceedings, or till he has given security. Costs are recoverable with the penalty, and execution levied as in ordinary cases, or payment enforced by *cap. ad. sat.* Where the Att'y -Gen'l. is satisfied there was no fraudulent intent, he may issue a *nol. pros.* on such terms as he sees fit, reporting to the M. of C. The onus of proof of payment of duty lies on claimant. So soon as information for condemnation has been lodged in a Court, notice must be posted in the office of the Clerk or Prothonotary, and of the Collector, and on board the vessel. If claimed, and security given, within two mos., the Court hears and determines the case at its next session, if not, the goods may be sold as if condemned. No claim is admitted, unless a party giving notice of intention prefers it within a week after notice is posted, otherwise, within 1 mo. The claim must be made by the owner, supported by affidavit of ownership. Security for costs must be given by claimant. The goods seized may be delivered to claimant on his depositing a sufficient sum, or giving sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court. In case of seizure of horses, cattle, or perishable articles, unless such security be given, they may be sold before condemnation to prevent their deterioration, or the cost of keeping them consuming a considerable portion of their value, and the proceeds retained to await the decision. Sales of goods, &c., to be by auction, unless otherwise ordered by the M. of C. Moneys realized from sales or penalties belong to the Crown, after deducting expenses; but may be divided between the Collector, or chief officer, and the person giving the information which led to seizure or condemnation; but the G. in C., or M. of C., may remit penalty or forfeitures. Actions must be brought, and seizures made, within 3 yrs. after penalty or forfeiture is incurred. Appeals may be had as in ordinary cases. But an appeal by the party prosecuting shall not prevent the restoration to the claimant of the goods, &c., seized, if he give sufficient security for the production of the goods or their value if the decision be reversed. If probable cause of seizure is certified by the judge, the claimant cannot recover costs, nor in a prosecution of the officer, more than 20 cents damages, nor, may the defendant be fined more than 10 cents. Goods seized or forfeited, or detained as undervalued, may be returned or released by the M. of C. on payment of a penalty, or other terms settled by him, and their acceptance bars all action for damages, and they may be exposed. Goods claimed to be exempt from duty must be described in the terms of the schedule of the Act exempting them. If not corresponding therewith, may be detained for the decision of the M. of C. thereon.

PROTECTION OF OFFICERS.

No service of action for damages or fine may be made upon, or writ sued out against a seizing officer till one month after notice of the precise causes of action have been served upon him. No evidence relative to anything not set forth in notice may be given on trial. During the month, the officer may tender, amends and plead this in bar, and recover costs if offer be held sufficient, or he may pay money into Court before issue joined as in other cases. The action must be brought within 3 mos. after the cause thereof, and laid and tried in the district where acts complained of were committed.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The G. in C. may make regulations respecting:—1. The slaughtering of cattle, &c., grinding of grain or refining of sugar in bond. 2. The branding or marking of duty paid goods, and the allowance for tare. 3. Regulating the coasting trade and inland navigation. 4. Ports of entry, warehousing and bonding ports, goods and vessels passing canals, horses, vehicles, &c., personal baggage of persons coming into or passing through Canada. 5. Exempting flour or meal from grain taken out of the country to be ground, brought back in two days, or lumber from logs or timber taken out to be sawed and brought back in 7 days; and 6, limiting quantities thereof, &c. 7. Authorizing Customs warehouses, regulating the manner of their use, rent, fees, &c. 8. Extending time for clearing goods thence, and their transport from one port to another. 9. Entry of transfer of such goods from one party to another. 10. Exempting any goods the growth and produce of Newfoundland, if provided for by any Act. 11. Exempting from duty articles required for Canadian manufactures, or after they are manufactured, granting a drawback of duty paid on them. 12. Distributing proceeds of penalties and forfeitures. 13. The taking of bonds for fulfilment of conditions of any remission of duty or relaxation of rules, &c. 14. The transit through Canada from one part of the U. S. to another of goods, &c., without payment of duty. Non-fulfilment of conditions render such goods liable to duty, and their offer for sale, without previous payment of duty, involves forfeiture. Where, by this or any other Act he makes a special regulation or order, the G. in C. may make a general one applicable to every case of a like nature. The G. in C. may by proclamation prohibit the export of goods contraband of war, under penalty of forfeiture. He may grant yearly licenses to masters employed in navigating the inland waters above Montreal, and they shall pay 50 cents therefor. The master of every vessel not so licensed is to pay 50 cents each time he enters a Canadian port, for vessels of 50 tons or less, or $1 for a larger vessel, to the Collector, and a like sum on clearance, but the G. in C. may reduce or re-adjust these fees The G. in C. may prescribe oaths in any regulations, he may make, or substitute declarations for oaths in cases where they are now required. Such general regulations take effect from the day of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, or any later day named therein. A copy of the *Gazette* containing is full proof of them. Special regulations are authenticated by

the certificate of the Clerk of the Privy Council or his Deputy. Wherever oaths are required, affirmation may be received from persons entitled to affirm in other cases. Goods are imported from the time the vessel comes within the limits of her port, or an undecked vessel or land vehicle enters Canada, and are exported from the time of their shipment for export after entry outwards of the vessel, or from thetime they are carried out of Canada by land carriages or an undecked vessel. Arrival of a vessel is at the time she is or should be reported, departure at the time of her last clearance. Overpaid duties are not returnable after 3 yrs., and no refund for misdescription after 14 days. The misdescription must be reported as soon as ascertained, and the goods not further meddled with till it is verified. A drawback of duty may be allowed under regulations by the G. in C. on goods re-exported or on goods manufactured from duty paid goods and reported. Bonds to the use of H. M. are to be taken by the Collector or principal officer of Customs, before he performs any act which shallgive them force; and these and other documents shall be in the form prescribed by law or the M. of C. Certificates and copies of official papers certified by any of the principal officers of Customs at any British port, or a British Consul or Vice-Consul at any foreign port, are presumptive evidence of their contents. A written authority from his principal may be required from any agent, and his acts are, in all respects, binding on his principal. He may make entries, execute bonds, and take oaths in his behalf. And such agent, or a partner, may in the partnership name validly execute instruments on behalf of any partnership or unincorporated company without setting forth the names or descriptions of all the partners, signing partnership name, and subjoining the word "by" or "by their Attorney" with his own signature.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Chap. 11—Alters the tariff (*for which, see under that heading*).

INLAND REVENUE.

Chap. 12—Amends the Inland Revenue Act of 1867 (31 V., c. 8.) Any place where a still, rectifier, or other apparatus suitable for the manufacture of wash, beer or spirits is made or kept, is a "distillery" under the Act; and any one making, importing or keeping such apparatus complete, or in part completed, is a distiller; and no person shall import or make it unless licensed. The importer or maker must make a return like other distillers on becoming possessed of apparatus, and on every 15th July afterwards, as well as fortnightly returns. A person about to import or make such apparatus must report his intention to the nearest Inland Revenue officer, stating for whom it is to be made or imported, its capacity and the material of which made. Provision is made for the nature and condition of the license for importing or making, and sureties to be given. The fee for it is $30. The importation or commencing to make apparatus is deemed a working of distillery and acting as distiller. A person importing or making apparatus, or any part of it, or commencing to do so, without license, or completely, or in part, sets it up or prepares, or partially prepares it for working, or assists to do either, or has it in his possession partially or completely set up, or prepared for working in any place owned by him or under his control, without having given notice as required, or who conceals or allows it to be concealed on such premises, or conceals or assists to conceal by removing it or any part of it, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for 1 yr. at hard labour. The apparatus may be seized and forfeited to the Crown, and destroyed or removed for safe keeping by the officer. The penalty for unlicensed distilling or rectifying of spirits, or making or fermenting beer, &c., or assisting to do so, is made the same. But the old penalty of $200 seems to be also retained for unlicensed brewing, as well as for manufacturing tobacco, &c. Tools or materials suitable for making apparatus, found in an unlicensed place, and horses, vehicles and appliances used for removing spirits, malt, tobacco, or apparatus used or manufactured in contravention of the Act, are subject to seizure and forfeiture, and may be removed or destroyed. The maximum penalty for illegally taking away things while under seizure, is increased to 3 yrs. imprisonment. Malting licenses are divided into 4 classes:—1. For a malt house with capacity to produce 2,000 or upwards centals per month, $200. 2. 1,500 to 2,000 centals, $150. 3. 1,000 to 1,500 centals, $100; and 4. 500 to 1,000 centals, $50. Capacity to be computed by Collector after survey. The quantity of dry grain or seeds placed to steep or wet is to be calculated by weight as well as gauge in the maltster's books and returns, and all grain when brought in is to be weighed and entered by weight. A "malt measure" is established with a capacity of 1,000 cubic inches, and quantities placed in steep, are to be stated by centals and malt measures. Quantities of grain in process of conversion into malt shall be stated in malt measures instead of bushels. Malt removed from kiln to be stated in centals and malt measures. 100 lbs. of barley or other grain weighed into the cistern, is to be held equal to 75 lbs. of malt taken from kiln. Penalties for inaccuracy attaches to weight as well as gauge, on removal.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, &c.

Chap. 13—The abstraction in whole or in part of any essential constituent part or ingredient of any article of food or drink, is an adulteration.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

Chap. 14—The act applies to any product of crude petroleum used for illuminating purposes. None shall be sold or held, without inspection, unless herein exempted. Inspection is to be made by officers of Inland Revenue or Customs, under Departmental regulations, or other persons authorized by O. in C. The standard fire test is 105 degrees Fahrenheit. Oil giving out a vapour at a less heat, which will ignite or explode, is to be deemed ex-

plosive, and b anded accordingly. Packages not giving such vapour to be branded "Inspected" Manner of testing to be determined by Departmental Regulations. Packages put up for exportation are exempt, unless at request of owner; but if offered for sale in Canada, are liable to compulsory inspection Any offered for sale, unless inspected immediately after being refined or imported, is liable to seizure and forfeiture. Persons holding petroleum, with respect to which the Act has not been complied with, are liable to a penalty of $5 per package. Inspection fees: On packages not more than 10 gals., 3 cents; 10 to 50 gals., 5 cts., and 5 cts. for each additional 50 gals. or fraction. They are recoverable, with costs, before any J. P. Penalty for falsely branding, effacing or counterfeiting brands, or branding or acting as inspector without proper authority or beyond limits within which the person acting is authorized, or lending brands, &c., or being otherwise privy to illegal branding or effacing of brands, is a fine of $100. Penalties up to $40 may be recovered before 2 J. P.; those over $40, in a Recorder's Court, or other Court having jurisdiction to the amt.—Execution in the former case by distress warrant; in the latter, as in case of debt. Actions, &c., for recovery are to be commenced within 6 mos. When petroleum is sold subject to inspection, the vendor must pay or reimburse fees, unless a contrary stipulation is made, and such agreement implies a warranty that the provisions of the Act are complied with and the petroleum is of the quality for which it is sold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Chap. 15—The standard or Imperial bushel is that always to be understood in an agreement, unless otherwise settled therein, except in the case of ordinary grains or vegetables, with respect to which, the bushel is by weight as heretofore. The hundred-weight is 100 lbs. avoirdupois, and the ton 2000 lbs. avoirdupois, and all duties or tolls are to be calculated at that rate, and public weighers and measurers must use that standard, under a penalty of $20. In all contracts for articles sold by weight, the above standards are to be understood, and weight to be specified by centals and parts of cental. When the Winchester bushel is agreed upon it shall be to the Imperial or Standard bushel as 1 to 1 31-1000, and the wine gallon shall be 5-6ths of the standard or Imperial gallon. Re-inspection and verification of weights and measures and weighing machines are to be made within 2 mos. before instead of after the expiring of the year after a previous inspection. Full fees are only payable when they are found incorrect, otherwise only one fourth. The offering for sale of an unstamped weight, measure or weighing machine, or using such measure for measuring work, is no longer subject to the same penalty as other use of it; nor is a manufacturer or dealer in weights, weighing machines, or measures, liable to penalty for having them in his warehouse, uninspected, nor need he have them inspected while there; but all other having unstamped measures, weights or weighing machines, are liable to a penalty of $50 for the first, and $100 for any subsequent offence,—the article being seized and held till the penalty and inspection fees are paid. In default of payment within the time specified in conviction, they are forfeited. A manufacturer or dealer is not compelled to produce his weights, &c., for inspection. The penalty for refusal by others, to produce for or permit inspection, is $20 for the first and $40 for the second offence. Penalties not exceeding $50 may be collected before a competent Civil Court or a J. P., those over that amount only before 2 J. P. or a Magistrate having the jurisdiction of 2 J. P. Suits for penalties are to be brought by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector, who accounts to the Department; but a person aggrieved by the use of illegal weights, &c., may recover treble damages and costs. Officers may adjust or alter weights, measures, or weighing machines, verified by or submitted to him, and receive compensation therefor.

CULLING AND MEASURING TIMBER.

Chap. 16—The Collector of slide dues at Quebec, and Supervisor of Cullers, shall be the same person. The G. in C. may regulate the number of Cullers to be employed in the office of the latter, (those for square timber not to exceed 18, to be employed in rotation,) and for granting annuities as already provided to Cullers employed on 1st May 1876, and payment thereof out of the net revenues of the office. If there be no net revenue they are to be paid out of the C. R. F. The G. in C. may so adjust the fees as to give each Culler $700 per an. Every Culler must hold himself in readiness for his work from daylight to dark on each lawful day. For refusal, neglect or delay he forfeits $80 to the person injured. The Supervisor may suspend a Culler for impropriety of conduct, disobedience of orders or incapacity, subject to appeal to Board of Examiners.

HARBOURS, PIERS, &c.

Chap. 17—All harbours, wharves, piers, &c., belonging to the Dominion are under the control of the M. M. F., as respects the use, regulation, and tolls thereof and thereon: construction and repairs, except those of mere maintenance, under the control of the M. P. W. The G. G. may appoint persons to have charge and collect dues under the M. M. and F., and fix their salaries The G. in C. may make regulations for use, and establish tolls and dues, and impose penalties for their contravention, not exceeding $200. A lien is created on vessels using such works, and the goods for which they are incurred, for tolls or dues unpaid; and no clearance is to be granted until a receipt for their payment is produced. Such regulations are not in force till published in the *Canada Gazette*. Penalties are recoverable summarily before a J. P. If tolls remain unpaid for 4 weeks or more, a J. P. may, on application of the officer, supported by affidavit, issue an order for the sale of so much as may be necessary to pay dues and costs, not exceeding $5 All tolls, &c., are to be paid over to the R. G., but also reported to the M. M. and F., and a report

of revenue and expenditure laid before Parlt. each session. This Act does not apply to the harbours of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N. B., or Pictou, or any other harbour placed under management of Comrs.

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.

Chap. 18—Certificates granted under 31 V. c. 65, s. 5 remain good for 1 yr., unless otherwise revoked. Whatever number of passengers a vessel carries, 200 life-preservers are held to be sufficient. Passenger boats of 75 to 150 tons need only have 12, and those under 75 tons only 6 fire buckets on board. Boats over 50 tons employed on the waters in Muskoka, Peterborough or Victoria, or the Ottawa River and its tributaries above the city of Ottawa, need carry but one boat, such as required by the above Act. A third-class engineer may take charge of the engines of a passenger steamboat of less than 100 tons on the great lakes including lakes Memphremagog and Simcoe, as may a first-class assistant engineer, and of a tug or freight steamer of less than 150 tons gross. The penalty for employing an unlicensed engineer is reduced from $200 to $100. An inspection fee of $8 besides the rate per ton is payable for each inspection under the Act, of passenger steamers of over 100 tons, smaller and other steamers $5 for inspections required by Act. The minimum fine for a contravention of the Act is reduced to $20. "Substantial hand rails" to gangways are dispensed with if other suitable protection from falling overboard is provided, and they need not be "secured to the wharf, &c.," if they are to the vessel. Temporary certificates to engineers are made good for 12 mos. The boats carried on steamers need not be covered with canvas or tarpaulin, but "shall be kept in good condition, water tight, and ready for immediate use." The crews need only be exercised at them once a month instead of once a week.

MEASUREMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

Chap. 19—Steamships measured and registered under the C. S. C., c. 41, before 27th March, 1874, must be re-measured and registered according to the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, surveyors appointed for the purpose having the power to go on board and measure such vessels and enter the new tonnage on her register and certificate. No clearance can be given any vessel after 1st July, 1877, unless so measured, or other privilege of a British ship claimed. Till that date, tonnage dues may be paid according to old measurement; and it is also to apply in matters respecting the Steamboat Inspection Act, 31 V., c. 65. No fee is payable for re-measurement, but any one obstructing or refusing proper facilities to the Surveyor incurs a penalty of $40.

PILOTAGE.

Chap. 20—Amends the Pilotage Acts of 1873 and 1875. A pilot boat need only carry one light (white) at night. The exemption from compulsory pilotage dues under 33 V., c. 28, s. 1, sub-s 3, applies to all steamers plying from a port in one of the four Provinces to another port in the same, as well as to a port of another of those Provinces, and to ports on the U. S. Atlantic coast not south of New York; but the pilotage authorities at Halifax, Sydney, Pictou and Miramichi may determine this, so far as those ports are concerned, by regulations approved by the G. in C. No clearance shall be granted to a vessel until a certificate of payment of all pilotage dues exigible, from the proper pilotage authority, is produced to the Customs officer.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chap. 21—Grants the same rights and remedies in all matters arising out of the navigation of the inland waters of Ontario as persons have in any British Vice-Admiralty Court, and creates a Court by the above name to enforce them. In cases arising within reach of the process of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec the new Court will have the same jurisdiction as in a like case a British Vice-Admiralty Court would have. Its jurisdiction extends to vessels registered in Quebec but navigating Ontario waters. No right or remedy *in rem* can be enforced against a subsequent *bonâ fide* purchaser, unless proceedings are begun in 90 days after right accrues. Except as above, the Court's jurisdiction does not extend to any matter to which that of any existing British Vice-Admiralty Court extends, nor to any prize cause, or any criminal matter; or arising out of *droits* of the Admiralty or breach of the Regulations and Instructions for H. M. Navy; or of any seizure for breach of the Revenue, Trade or Navigation Laws; or any violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act; or the arrangements for the abolition of the slave trade; or for the capture and destruction of pirates and piratical vessels. The principal seat of the Court is Toronto, but sittings may be held at any place in the Province. Its judge must be a Superior or County Court Judge, or barrister of 7 yrs. standing. His tenure of office is the same as the judges of the Superior Courts. He may not sit in or vote at an election for the House of Commons. His salary is $600 per an. With approval of the G. in C. he may make rules of practice. They are to be laid, as soon as may be, before Parlt., entered on the records of the Courts and published in the *Canada Gazette*. Any such rule may be suspended by the G. in C., by proclamation in the *Gazette*, or by resolution of either House, passed 30 days after it is laid before them. In default of such rules, those in force (and the forms, &c., provided) in the Instance side of the High Court of Admiralty in England before its abolition, shall be in force. The judge is to submit to the G. in C. a list of persons having nautical or engineering or other technical skill to act as assessors, and the approved list is to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, their duties, fees, &c., to be regulated by the rules of practice. The G in C. may appoint one or more County Court Judges and barristers of 7 yrs. standing to be Surrogate Judges of the Court, to have such of the Judge's powers as their commissions confer. Any proceeding begun, or partly proceeded with, by any surrogate, may be completed by the judge. They are to

hold office during pleasure, and if resident out of Toronto, may receive remuneration out of fees payable by the suitors, under a tariff fixed by the G. in C., and published in the *Canada Gazette*, and laid before Parliament. The fees are, however, to be paid in to the R. G. to credit of the C. R. F., and thereout the emoluments of the surrogates are to be paid. The G. in C. is to appoint a Registrar and Marshal and other necessary officers. Oaths may be administered by officers or Comrs. of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts as well as by the Judges, Registrar or Deputy of the Court itself. Barristers and solicitors practicing before the other Ontario Courts may do so before this. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court. Procedure, as in other appeals to that Court, unless otherwise ordered. The Act shall come into force respecting appointments, rules, &c., when proclaimed, and in other respects when subsequently proclaimed.

SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS.

Cuap. 22—Does away with the prosecution for perjury in a Canadian County or District for oaths or affirmations falsely made out of Canada. Service of subpœna on witness must be made within Canada to incur the penalties of contempt, &c., for non-attendance, &c. The Sheriff of the County of Carleton, is *ex-officio* the Sheriff of the Supreme Court.

JUDGES' SALARIES, &c.

Chap. 23—County Court Judges in any Province may be pensioned, if disqualified by permanent infirmity, after 10 yrs. service, instead of 15.

B. C. JUDGES TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Chap. 24—The G. in C may fix the travelling allowance of British Columbia District and County Court Judges, which may be paid out of the C. R. F.

EXTRADITION.

Chap. 25—Proceedings commenced under a previous law may be completed under this. This Act applies to all arrangements with foreign States, concerning which the Imperial Act has been suspended or ceased to apply, and must be so read as providing for the execution of such arrangement, not in any way to contravene it. The provisions of this Act are to be subjected, by the G. in C., to the same limitations and conditions as those which affect the application of the Imperial Act in Great Britain, to the arrangement with any foreign State. Any O. in C., passed under this Act, may be revoked or altered. They are to take effect from the time mentioned therein, or the date of publication in the *Canada Gazette*. Any Imperial O. in C. referred to in the Act, any Dominion O. in C., and any extradition arangement, must be published in the *Canada Gazette* and laid before Parlt. Such publication makes proof of the contents of the arrangement or O. in C. No fugitive is liable to surrender if the offence charged be of a political character, or it appear that the proceedings are taken to enable the claiming power to prosecute or punish him for such offence. A fugitive criminal may be surrendered if the crime was committed or conviction had before the date of the arrangement, the coming into force of this Act or its application to the case of the foreign State who claims, or if any Court in H. M. dominions have jurisdiction in the case. Any judge of a Superior or County Court, in any province or territory, or Comr. appointed for the purpose, has jurisdiction as a Judge in extradition matters; but no jurisdiction in *habeas corpus* matters is hereby conveyed. Depositions in any foreign State, or copies of them, or certificates of, or judicial documents showing conviction are to be received in evidence, if authenticated as follows: Warrants purporting to be signed, or certificates certified by, or depositions, &c., or copies, certified by a judge, magistrate or officer of the foreign State, and having added the oath or affirmation of some witness, or the official seal of the M. of J. or other Minister of such State. No proof of the seal is needed. A warrant issued under this Act may be executed as if issued or endorsed by a J. P. The judge's warrant to issue upon the same grounds as heretofore. He reports the issue at once to the M. of J. transmitting copies of the depositions and foreign documents. The fugitive is to be brought before him and proceedings had as in other preliminary inquiries into criminal cases in Canada. And evidence is to received, if offered, to show that the offence is political, or not an extradition crime, or that the proceedings are taken, with a view to punish for a political offence. If the conviction is proved, or sufficient evidence of crime given as to justify committal for trial in Canada, the judge commits the fugitive to the nearest prison to remain till surrendered or discharged. On committal, the judge must inform the fugitive that he will not be surrendered for 5 days and may apply for *habeas corpus*; and he must transmit a certificate of committal and copy of all evidence not previously sent to the M. of J. A requisition for surrender may be made to the M. of J. by any Consular officer of the State, resident in Ottawa, or by a Minister of foreign State through her H. M. diplomatic representative there, or in any other manner settled by the arrangement. The M. of J. may refuse an order to surrender, or cancel one made, and the commitment of the judge, if because of the political nature of the offence or prosecution, or other cause he deems it not fit that he should be surrendered, or that the foreign government does not intend to apply for the surrender. A fugitive may not be surrendered till after 15 days after committal, or, if a *habeas corpus* writ has issued, till the decision of the Court remanding him. A fugitive charged with, or convicted of another offence in Canada, must be acquitted or undergo his punishment here before he is surrendered. If none of these reasons prevent, the M. of J. may order the surrender of the fugitive to any officer or person authorized by the foreign State to receive; and such officer or person may hold him in custody and convey him to such foreign State. If the fugitive escape from him, he may be retaken as any other person escaping from

lawful custody. Everything found in possession of the fugitive, likely to be material as evidence, is also to be surrendered, saving the right of third parties His discharge out of custody may be ordered by any judge having authority in *habeas corpus* matters, on his application after notice to the M. of J., if he be not surrendered and taken out of Canada within 2 mos. after the committal or the decision upon the *habeas corpus*, besides the time necessary to convey him. Application for fugitives from justice from Canada is to be made by the M. of J. through a consular officer, resident at Ottawa, of the State where he is known, or suspected to be, or the diplomatic representative in that State, or otherwise as settled by agreement. No such person, when surrendered, can be tried for any other offence than that for which he is given up, committed previously thereto, till he returns, or is given opportunity to return to such foreign State. The schedule embraces treaties with the United States, 1842; France, 1843; Germany, 1872; Belgium, 1872; Italy, 1873; Denmark, 1873; Brazil, 1872-'3; Sweden and Norway, 1873; Austria 1873-'4; Holland. 1874; Switzerland, 1874; Hayti, 1874-'5; Honduras, 1874-'5. A new treaty with Belgum was signed 28th May, and ratifications exchanged 28th June 1876.

PROCEDURE, &c , CRIMINAL CASES.

Chap. 26—Counts in a bill of indictment for offences, for which a bill may, only under certain conditions, be found under 32-33 V., c. 29, s. 28, are not to be rejected, if they may be legally coupled with the other legally framed counts therein, though the conditions in that section have not been fulfilled, and if they are, in the opinion of the Court, legally based on the evidence at the preliminary examination. And with the consent of the Court a bill may be presented for the offences named in the section, though those conditions be not fulfilled. The provisions of that section, as amended, apply to cases of nuisance and of forcible entry or detainer. At the trial of a person accused as receiver, &c., of stolen goods, proof may be adduced of the possession with knowledge of other stolen goods by such person, within 12 mos., or of a conviction therefor within 5 yrs., to be taken into consideration as proof of knowledge that the goods named in the pending indictment were known to be stolen—3 days notice of the intention to use such evidence being given. With respect to the use of a previous written statement to contradict the statement of a witness under examination, as settled by s. 64 of the Act cited, a deposition purporting to have been taken before J. P. at the preliminary examination and signed by the J. P. and witness, shall *primâ facie* be taken to have been so signed by him. When whipping is part of a sentence, it is, when practicable, to be inflicted not less than 10 days before the expiry of imprisonment.

APPEALS FROM J. P.

Chap. 27—These lie in Quebec to the Court of Queen's Bench, Crown side; in Ontario, to the Quarter Sessions; in N. S., N. B. and Manitoba, to the County Courts; and in B. C. to the nearest County or District Courts, unless the Act under which the conviction is had orders otherwise, or a Provincial Act provides another Court of Appeal for such cases; and the term "Clerk of the Peace" in the Act respecting these appeals (32—33 V., c. 31), shall mean the proper officer of each of the above Courts.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Chap. 28—The punishment for administering poison, or wounding or causing grievous bodily harm, with intent to murder, is reduced to imprisonment for life or any less term. Carnally or unlawfully knowing and abusing a girl under 10 yrs., is punishable by imprisonment for life, or a period not less than 5 yrs.

LARCENY, &c.

Chap. 29—"Sheep" are added to cattle, swine, &c., as subjects of larceny. Imprisonment in cases of simple larceny is extended to 7 yrs.

IMPROPER USE OF FIREARMS.

Chap. 30—Any person carrying a pistol or air-gun without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury to his person, family or property, may be brought before a J. P. and compelled to give sureties to keep the peace for 6 mos., or be imprisoned 30 days in default. Carrying them when committing or when arrested for any other offence, is punishable by a fine of $20 to $50, or imprisonment for 3 mos. Carrying them with intent to do injury to another, is punishable with a fine of $50 to $200, or imprisonment for 7 mos, and intent may be *primâ facie* inferred from possession. Pointing a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, at any person without lawful excuse, is punishable by a fine of $20 to $50, or imprisonment for 30 days. Proceedings must be begun within 1 mo., and they may be summary under the Act providing therefor. The weapon is to be impounded. The Act is not to apply to soldiers, sailors or volunteers in H. M. service, or constables or policemen in the discharge of their duty

BETTING OR POOL SELLING.

Chap. 31—Recording any bet or wager, or using or having on his premises any apparatus for the purpose, or selling pools or allowing them to be sold on his premises, or becoming the custodian of anything staked or wagered, upon the result of an election, of a race, or any contest, or trial of skill, or of endurance of man or beast, is a misdemeanor, and subjects the party to imprisonment for not more than a year and a fine not exceeding $1000; but this Act does not extend to money, &c., staked to be paid to the winner in a contest; or to the owner of a horse engaged in a lawful race; or to bets between individuals: and it does not go into force until 1st May, 1878. Offences against this Act may be tried summarily under 32—33 V., c. 31.

GAMBLING IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Chap. 32—Obtaining any money, chattel, valuable security or property from a person on board a steamboat or railway car, used for conveyance of passengers, by means of "three-card monte," or any other game of cards, dice or other instrument of gambling, is obtaining the same by false pretences, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 yr. Persons aiding or abetting are guilty as principals, and the attempt is punishable as the completed offence. It may be tried where committed, or at any place to which the steamboat or train goes during that journey or voyage. The principal officer in charge of the train or steamer, or a station or landing place at which it arrives, or any clerk or employee, by his direction, may arrest the parties with or without warrant, and take them before a J. P., who will receive his deposition and deal with the case as others of like nature. The person making the arrest is entitled to the same fees as a constable executing a warrant. Failing in his duty, he incurs a penalty of $20 to $100. The money, securities or chattels so obtained are to be dealt with as stolen property. Copies of this Act must be kept posted up on passenger steamers and railway cars.

GAMING HOUSES.

Chap. 33—A house may be a gaming house under the Act of 1875, although admission thereto be limited to those possessed of entrance keys. The magistrate must order tables or instruments of gaming seized to be destroyed. A person playing or looking on at a game in a common gaming house is liable to a penalty of $20 to $100, or imprisonment in default for 2 mos. He may be tried summarily, but he is not liable to examination under oath, under 38 V., c. 41, s. 6.

OBSTRUCTING THE POST.

Chap. 34—To abandon so that it may not proceed as well as to actively obstruct a train, carriage, vessel, &c., carrying H. M.'s mails, is made a misdemeanor.

CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

Chap. 35 — The difference between breaches of these and other contracts is abolished; and they are only punishable as criminal, when the person breaking them knows, or has reason to believe, the breach will endanger the life or bodily safety of any person, or expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury; or when engaged to any corporation or co. which has the contract for supplying any place with gas or water, he knows and has reason to believe that the effect will be to deprive the inhabitants of their supply of either; or, having contract with a railway Co. or the officers of a government railway carrying H.M. mails, or passengers, or freight, he knows, or has reason to believe, that the running of locomotives or trains will be delayed or prevented. In these cases the breach is punishable by a fine of $100 or 3 mos. imprisonment. If the Cos. on their part break their contracts so as to produce the same evils, they are liable to the same fine. The malice of the party may be proved as in cases of malicious injuries to property under 32-33 V., c. 22. Offences by employees to be prosecuted as those under the Violence, Threats, and Molestation Acts. Cos. must keep posted up in their works or stations copies of this Act under a penalty of 20 per day. Defacing, injuring or covering up a copy so posted, forfeits $10.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

Chap. 36—The L. G. in C. of any province may make regulations for the maintenance of discipline among and prevention of escapes of convicts to be employed as below, and may thereafter in conformity therewith direct the employment of any prisoner upon any specific work or duty beyond the limits of such gaol. The places of their employment and those through which they pass going to and from it, are to be reckoned parts of the gaol, so far as escape or rescue from custody is concerned.

INSECURE GAOLS.

Chap. 37—When any common gaol is insecure the L. G. in C. of the province may, by proclamation published in the provincial *Official Gazette* and the *Canada Gazette*, declare the fact, and name the gaol of a neighboring county or district as that to which prisoners are to be sent, whereupon their commitment there for trial and confinement there during sentence becomes legal and obligatory. When the gaol is again made secure, that fact is announced in another proclamation similarly published, and the former one ceases to have effect. While such gaol is proclaimed as insecure, the L.G. may, by his warrant, order the transfer of prisoners from the insecure to the secure gaol. He orders their return when the gaol is made secure. During that period also trials of, or any proceedings against any person accused of crime, which would have been had in the county with the insecure gaol, may be had in the county or district where imprisonment must take place, unless otherwise ordered by the judge. This Act does not apply to prisoners charged with high treason or felony under 31 V., c. 74.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM AND THE PENITENTIARIES.

Chap. 38—Provides for the transfer of Rockwood Asylum to the Provincial Government of Ontario, and the setting apart of a ward in the Kingston Penitentiary for insane convicts, with similar provisions for their removal thither or thence as formerly existed with respect to that Asylum. If at the expiring of the sentence of a convict he be insane the Warden reports to the Inspector, and the S. of S. communicates the fact to the L. G. The L. G. may thereupon order his removal to a place of safekeeping to be detained till recovered, or delivered up to the charge of any person named in his order. If the convict be from another province, of which the L. G. has made arrangements for the safekeeping of such convict

with the L. G. of Ontario, the latter is communicated with by the S. of S., and acts as for a convict from his own Province. In case no order be given by the L. G. within 2 mos., the S. of S., on recommendation of the M. of J. may order the convict's removal to the Penitentiary or a common gaol in the province from which he was sentenced, to be thereafter dealt with by the L. G. In cases of doubt respecting the convict's sanity, the M. of J. may order an investigation by one or more medical men with the Penitentiary surgeon. Rockwood Asylum is a place of safekeeping within the meaning of the Act.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries is to report after each inspection,—not monthly. He is also to make his final audit of accounts at each circuit of inspection, not monthly. His annual report is to be made up to 1st October, not 1st February, and is to be for the preceding fiscal year. School time as well as meal time is excepted from the hours for convict labour.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Chap. 39—After the L. G. for Ontario in C. has made the necessary regulations with respect to the Central Prison, and they have been found sufficient by the G. in C., the latter may, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare this law in force in that province. Thereafter judges may add one-sixth to maximum sentences to be served in the Central Prison and order imprisonment therein for terms not exceeding 2 yrs. and 4 mos., and during such imprisonment prisoners may earn partial remissions of their sentences by good conduct, as in the Penitentiary. He may forfeit a part or whole of remissions earned for breach of the laws or prison regulations. The Act may in like manner be applied to any other province, the Govt. of which provides a fitting gaol and makes the necessary regulations therefor.

MILITIA CALLED OUT IN AID OF CIVIL POWER.

Chap. 40—Militiamen called out in aid of the civil power shall receive, besides pay, reasonable transport from their places of abode to the place where their services are required, and return, from the municipality requiring their aid. In case of a riot or disturbance at a place through which a railway passes carrying H. M. mails, whereby they are impeded, the G in C. may pay or re-imburse a reasonable share of the expense.

INSOLVENCY.

Chap. 41—Amends the Insolvent Act. The notice of the receipt of a writ of attachment by an Assignee shall be by advertisement, once in the *Official Gazette* and once in a local paper. The insolvent is to furnish his statement of liabilities within 7 days after assignment, service of writ, or judgment dismissing contestation. The copy of deed of assignment may be certified, in Quebec, by N. P. The first meeting of the creditors must be held within 21 days of issue of notice The first notice of it in the *Official Gazette* need only be 10 days before meeting. If the Assignee neglect to call the meeting, the judge, on application, may order it,—the Assignee paying costs caused by his neglect. If there be holders of unsecured claims amounting to one third of insolvents liabilities, resident at too great a distance to be able to send them in in time, the judge may order a week's adjournment, and the Assignee is to give notice by post to the creditors Notice of meetings, &c., sent by mail are to be prepaid and registered. A list of creditors and amt. of claims is to be sent with notice. The Assignee is only chairman of creditors' meetings when they do not elect another. A surety for an Official Assignee may withdraw after giving 3 mos. notice to his principal and the S. of S. Assignee must put in a new surety within a mo. after such notice, unless the S. of S. extends the time, which he may do to the limit of the 3 mos. Notice of the appointment of Assignee must be inserted in the *Official Gazette*. A person may not act as atty. or agent of a creditor when the question of his own appointment as Assignee arises; nor may his partner or employee act in any case where he cannot; nor being Assignee, may he employ his partner, or the inspector of the estate, as counsel, advocate, attorney, &c., to represent him in matters relating to the estate. Assignees or Inspectors may not purchase any part of the estate or any claim against it; nor may the Inspector employ his partner or the partner of another Inspector, or of the Assignee, as his counsel, &c The remuneration of the Official Assignee, when replaced by another, may be fixed by the creditors at the first meeting, or by the Inspectors within a week thereafter, subject to revision by the court or judge, or their adjustment in default of the others. The Assignee forfeits to the estate treble the amt. for every overcharge in his accounts not removed within 3 days after request by a creditor or the Inspectors. The provision for suspending the certificates of those who do not pay 33cts on the dollar is repealed, and it is required that a dividend of 50cts. shall be shown, or that it would have been paid but for the fault of the Assignee or Inspectors ,or that, a mo. or more before proceedings, the insolvent had notified his creditors of his insolvency, and that the failure to pay 50cts. arose out of circumstances occurring more than a month after such notice, for which insolvent was not responsible. The power to terminate leases running for more than the then current year is given to Inspectors as well as creditors, and may be exercised by the latter at their first meeting, even if it be held within the 3 mos. of the expiring of the year, or by the former 1 week thereafter. The preferential lien of the landlord is limited in all the provinces except Quebec, to rent for 6 mos. previous to proceedings in insolvency. Before insolvents' real estate is sold, in other provinces than Quebec, the sale proposed must have been sanctioned at the first meeting of creditors, or one called for the purpose, or the Inspectors or the Assignee must have advertised it to take place by auction or tender under instructions of the creditors or Inspectors, and the latter have authorized it to be made for the price offered or a less. A creditor holding a written security on which the insolvent is only secondarily responsible may nevertheless rank on the estate as for an unsecured debt, if and after the

paper matures, but for voting or any other purpose he must put a value on the security afforded by the other names and deduct it. The lien of employees only holds for 2 mos. arrears of wages, and 1 mo. of the unexpired year of engagement. And Assignees may not charge moneys expended for procuring work from others which employees retained in service can do, nor, unless his fees are fixed under this Act, take pay for doing it himself. A majority in value of all creditors need not be present to make the vote at a meeting of creditors valid. Costs of appeal, when the majority of value does not agree with that of number, are not to be paid out of the estate, and the judge's decision respecting the appointment of an Assignee or Inspector is final. The costs of discharge or confirmation of discharge is no longer a privileged charge. Rules of practice in insolvency are to be framed in Ontario by the judges of the Court of Appeal. Official Assignees, as well as others, may be removed for cause from the Assigneeship of the estate. The decision rendered in appeal, taken under s. 128 of the Act of 1875, is final. The presumption that sales, transfers, payments, &c., made within 30 days of proceeding were made in view of insolvency is *primâ facie*, not conclusive. "Having probable cause for believing" his own or firm's insolvency taints a purchase, or loan, or procuring security with fraud, and renders the insolvent, or party acting for him, liable to the penalty under s. 136. For purposes of the Insolvent Act, the judicial district of Nipissing forms part of Renfrew, and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound of Simcoe. An Assignee may not advance money on any creditor's claim, or become liable to another for him, on the security of such claim or the security held for it by such creditor. Sections 32, 43 and 45 of the Act of 1875, as amended, are to be posted up in the Assignee's office, and, at every meeting, laid on the table. The judge must report an Official Assignee guilty of fraud or dereliction of duty to the S. of S., for the information of the G. G. Costs are to be levied as nearly as may be as in proceedings before the court other than those in insolvency. The Assignee must, in the first 5 days of each mo., file with the clerk of the court, an account of receipts and disbursements during the previous mo., and of cash in bank, with respect to each estate.

INSURANCE.

Chap. 42—No co. shall transact the business of life insurance, or take any proceeding therein until it has obtained a license from the M. of F., but this Act does not apply to policies issued before 22nd May, 1868. Licenses are to be renewed from year to year, expiring in each on the 31st March. They are to be issued so soon as the cos. have deposited the necessary securities and conformed to the other requirements of the Act. The deposit is to be made with the R. G. of $50,000 in securities of Canada or one of the Provinces; or British cos. may deposit those of the United Kingdom, and United States cos., U. S. securities, their value to be estimated by the Treasury Board at the then market rates. Other securities may be received at rates settled by the Board; if the market value of the securities deposited decline below the $50,000, the co. must make good the deficiency or forfeit the license. A co. may deposit a larger amount if it desires to do so—and this will be dealt with as the other—and can only be withdrawn with the sanction of the G. G. on report of the Treasury Board. If it appears from an annual statement or examination of its affairs that the assets of the co. in Canada, including the deposit, are not sufficient to meet its liabilities, including its matured claims and the reinsurance value of the others, the M. of F. may call upon it to make good the deficiency. If this be not done in 60 days he withdraws the license. The assets of a non-Canadian co. consist of its deposits with the R. G. and with persons named in a trust deed and approved by the M. of F. The trustees must also take care that the assets are not so diminished as not to equal the liabilities. But if such co. give notice before that time, these provisions shall not apply to its policies issued before the 31st of March, 1878, but the deposits in the hands of the R. G. shall be dealt with in accordance with 34 V., c. 9, ss. 4 and 5; and as the liabilities on those policies fall below the amount of securities deposited, these latter may be, from time to time, released till they are but $50,000. So long as the deposit is unimpaired and the foregoing provisions complied with, and no notice of judgment served on the M. of F. or R. G., the interest on securities is handed over to the co. Before license issues, a copy of the charter, or articles of the association of such co., must be deposited in the Dept. of Finance, with a power of attorney to the chief agent, sealed with the seal of the co., and signed by the proper officers, whose quality must be proved by affidavit. This power must set forth where the chief agency or head office in Canada is, or is to be, and authorize the agent to receive on its behalf service of any legal process, or any legal notice from the Government. It also deposits a statement of its affairs up to the previous 31st Decr., or next previous annual balancing day. A new power must be given after each change of head office, chief agency, or chief agent. With each annual statement of affairs must be a declaration of no change since last deposit of documents in the charter, head office or chief agent. Duplicates are to filed in the office of one of the Supreme Courts in the other Provinces, or in Quebec, with the Prothonotary of the Superior Court in the District where the head office is. The Co. must give notice for 4 weeks in the *Canada Gazette* and 1 paper where the head office or chief agency is, of the issue of the first license, and like notice for 3 mos. when it ceases to do business. A quarterly list of cos. licensed and amount of deposits is to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and a notice for 4 weeks of each issue of a new or withdrawal of a license between such quarterly statements. Any person who, on behalf of a co., not authorized as above, delivers a policy or collects a premium (except on policies issued to persons then not resident in Canada) forfeits $1000, to be recovered on information filed in the name of the A. G.—one half for the Crown and the other for the informer; and for non-pay-

ment of fine and costs in 1 mo. may be imprisoned 6 mos. When the M. of F. has proof that an undisputed claim on a policy or one on which final judgment has been obtained has remained unpaid for 60 days, he may withdraw a license; but in this as in the cases of diminished deposit, if the co. puts itself right within 30 days he may renew it. Whenever a license is so withdrawn, or is allowed to lapse, and is not renewed in 30 days, the co. may be proceeded against as if insolvent. In that case the deposits in the hands of the R. G. and trustees must be distributed *pro ratâ* among all the policy holders in Canada—the distribution to be made according to order obtained in chancery or equity in the other Provinces, or from the Superior Court in Quebec or Manitoba. When such application is made the Court appoints an assignee, who calls on the co. to furnish a statement of its Canadian policies, and on the policy holders to file their claims. Such claims may be contested and appeals taken according to the ordinary practice of the Court. They shall be for the full net value of the policies, including bonus additions and accrued profits. The superintendent of insurance may be called on to make the valuation according to the table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and at the rate of 4½ p. c. interest, or for bonus or accrued profits at the rates on which they were originally based. For this, 3 cents are allowed him and retained by the R. G. on each policy or bonus. The amounts so ascertained to be due rank with those due under judgments or on matured policies in the distribution. When the schedule of all claims is thus established, the securities held by the R. G. and trustees are to be sold as directed by the Court, and paid *pro ratâ* to the claimants, except what may be used to re-insure claims under any other act,—any balance to be handed over to the co.; but if a claim matures between the filing of the co's. statement and the order for final distribution, or the amount realized, is insufficient to pay the sums adjudged due, the claimants are not deprived of recourse against the co., or any director or shareholder, for any sums remaining due after such distribution. If a policy-holder be insured upon the mutual principle and the co. be incorporated or organized in a country where foreign policy-holders may share in the distribution of general assets elsewhere as well as in Canada, then he may only receive in the distribution of Canadian assets a share thereof, at the rate which, by such general distribution, he would receive out of the total assets. Cos. already licensed and doing business, but which give notice of their intention to discontinue taking new business before the time fixed for the first renewal of license under this Act, may continue to receive premiums and pay claims on policies already issued, as if this Act had not passed—its deposits being also so dealt with. A Co. desiring to withdraw from business may give notice to the Minister of Finance, and use the funds in the hands of trustees to procure the surrender or transfer to other licensed Cos., of the policies issued. It must then furnish the Minister o Finance with a list of all its Canadian policy-holders, shewing those transferred and surrendered, and give notice in the *Canada Gazette* that it will apply for a surrender of its securities on a day not less than 3 mos. after, and calling on policy-holders opposing such surrender to file their opposition within such time. On such day the Minister of Finance with the concurrence of the Treasury Bond, retaining sufficient to cover the net surrender value (calculated as above) of the policies not surrendered or transferred, may release the remainder. Tender of the amts retained is then to be made to the policy holders entitled to them. If accepted, the policy is cancelled. If not the securities are returned to the Co. and the holder retains his policy and recourse against the Co.; or it may be continued in force by special agreement with the Co. and the equivalent securities so released. Tender is to be made by publication of a schedule with notice attached for 30 days in the *Canada Gazette*, and in other papers named by the Minister of Finance for such length of time as he orders, also by mailing from the office of the Supt. of Insurance, 30 days before the day fixed, to each policy-holder a similar notice. A policy-holder not notifying his acceptance in the 30 days is held to decline the tender, but may be allowed to receive the amt. at any time before the assets are handed over to the Co. Annual sworn statements of the affairs of each Co., made by the chief officers thereof, in a form settled by the Minister of Finance, are to be furnished to him during the first 3 mos. of the year. Foreign Cos. use the form furnished for their Canada business, making that of their general business according to the form provided by the law of the country where incorporated or organized. For violation of these regulations a Co. forfeits $500, and $100 per month for a continuing neglect, for non-payment of which, license may be suspended or withdrawn. In computing the reserves necessary to be held to secure Canadian policy holders the Co. may use any standard table used by it in settling its rates and a rate of interest not over 4½ p.c.; but if it appears to the Superintendent that so computed it falls short of the amt. under the table above prescribed—he may upon order of the Minister of Finance re-calculate them on that basis and substitute his amts. for the Cos., in its annual statement—the Co. being obliged to furnish him all necessary information and pay fees as above. The Co. may require the Superintendent to do this for them on payment of such fees. An exceptional rate of interest may be used, as above provided, for bonus additions and accrued profits. Cos. heretofore licensed which have computed their reserves hitherto on the basis of 5 p.c interest may continue to do so for 10 years. The Superintendent is given like authorities and duties with respect to Life Cos., as are assigned to him by 38 V., c. 20, with respect to Fire and Inland Marine Cos. He shall, once in 5 years, (or oftener if ordered) value all Canadian policies on the above basis. He may, from time to time, when instructed visit the head office of a Co. and inspect its affairs, the Co. forfeiting its license if it refuses any necessary documents or information. They are to pay with other licensed Cos. *pro ratâ* upon their gross premiums, towards the expenses of the Superintendent's office

Companies not licensed as provided in this Act or that of 1875, unless confining themselves exclusively to Ocean Marine Insurance, may do no insurance business in Canada of any kind without special permission of the Minister of Finance, issued after report of Treasury Board and confirmation of the Governor in Council, and subject to such conditions respecting deposits, fees, statements, inspections, &c., as may be deemed necessary. Issuing a policy or receiving a premium, without such permission or compliance with its conditions, renders a party liable for the respective penalties of $1000, $50 and $100 above provided. Special Acts of incorporation hereafter shall lapse unless the Cos. take out a license in two years after they pass, and so with Cos. already incorporated if the license is not taken out before 28th April, 1879. The time for depositing the annual statements of Fire and Inland Marine Cos, required under the Act of 1875, is extended to the 1st March in each year. Cos. under the exclusive legislative control of any Province are not affected by this Act, but they may avail themselves of its provisions and so be authorized to transact business throughout Canada. Previous Acts are repealed saving any rights acquired under them. Deposits by instalments may be continued under their provisions till the $50,000 are reached. Saving existing rights, the Mutual Insurance Co. Act, Con. Stat. U. C., Chapter 52, an Act to repeal which has been passed by the Legislature of Ontario, is repealed in so far as Parliament may repeal it.

INCORPORATION BY LETTERS PATENT.

Chap. 43.—The G. in C. may, by letters patent, incorporate any 5 or more persons to transact any business, except that of constructing and making railways, or banking and the issue of paper money or insurance. The applicants must give notice for one month in the *Canada Gazette*, stating the proposed name of the Co., its purposes, its chief place of business its proposed capital (which for a loan company must be at least $100,000), the number and amount of shares, the names, places of residence and occupation of all the applicants, and 3 to 15 of them are to be Prov. Directors. Within a month after the last publication of the notice, the petition is to be presented through the S. of S. It must recite the facts as in the notice, and also the amount of stock taken by each applicant and paid in upon it, and how paid in and held by the Co. At least one-half the proposed capital must have been taken, and 10 per cent. paid in. In case of a loan Co., the payment must amount to $100,000. The money must be paid in to credit of the Co., or of trustees, in some chartered bank; but if the business requires the holding of real estate, one half may be invested in it and held by trustees. Provisions inserted in the charter may not be altered by by-law, unless the charter so provides. Before it issues, the parties must establish to satisfaction of the S. of S., or other officer charged with the duty, the sufficiency of the notice and of the statements in the petition, and their truth. Also, that the name proposed is not that of another Co., or objectionable. If it be, the G. G. may give another. Notice of the granting of the charter must forthwith be given in the *Canada Gazette*, and the parties are thereupon incorporated and become vested with all moneys of or properties theretofore held in trust for them. Such Co. may hold real estate necessary for carrying on their business. The G. in C. may issue supplementary letters patent to change the name, if it be found that it is likely to be confounded with that of another Co., or may change it on application of the Co. The shareholders may, by a two-thirds vote in value, authorize the Directors to apply for supplementary letters extending the powers of the Co. to other objects. And they may apply within 6 mos., giving notice as before, and establishing their authority to the satisfaction of the S. of S., &c. Notice, as before, must be given of the issue of such supplementary letters. By by-law, approved by two thirds in value of the shareholders, the Co. may change the No. of Directors (within the above limit), and the chief place of business. Such by-law, duly sealed and certified, to be deposited with the S. of S., and published in the *Canada Gazette*, before having effect. The Directors (if other than a loan Co.), may, by by-law, subdivide the shares. Directors may in like manner reduce the capital, (in case of a loan Co., not lower than $100,000) or, after all the stock is subscribed and half paid in, increase it, and settle the No. and allotment of new shares, or reduced shares. Such by-laws for reduction or increase require confirmation by the shareholders as above; and no decrease shall interfere with liabilities to creditors incurred before it. Within 6 mos. supplementary letters patent must be asked for to confirm the same, and granted if proof of such compliance with above provisions, and of expediency of change, is given. Notice of such issue is to be given in the *Gazette*. Provisional Directors act till others are elected. To be elected, one must own in his own right stock to the amount fixed by the by-laws, and owe no arrears on calls. The majority of Directors must be residents in Canada. They are to be elected by the shareholders in general meeting, for not more than 2 years, at times and places fixed by the by laws or charters. If not otherwise provided, the election shall be by ballot, held yearly, 21 days' notice having been given in a newspaper published at or near the chief office. A vote is given for each share by the owner or his proxy. Proxies must be shareholders. Arrears on calls disqualify from voting. The chairman has a casting vote. Vacancies are filled by the Directors for unexpired term with qualified shareholders. They must elect a President, and may a Vice-President, and such other officers as are necessary. Failure to elect on the day named does not dissolve the Co. The election may take place on a later day, the old Directors continuing till then. The usual full powers to transact the business of the Co., and to make by-laws are given them. Such by-laws have effect until next general meeting, when they must be confirmed or lapse; except those to issue, allot, or sell unissued stock at a less premium than previously authorized

at a general meeting, or payment of the President or any Director, which do not come into force till aproved by the shareholders. One-fourth in value of the shareholders can call a special general meeting. Unless otherwise provided the Directors regulate allotments by by-law. Copy of a by-law under the Co's. seal and purporting to be signed by the proper officer, shall be *primâ facie* evidence against any shareholder. Stock is personal property, transferable only in manner provided by the Act, charter or by-laws. Books are to be kept in which are recorded all letters patent granted, alphabetical list of shareholders, with address and calling, No. of shares of stock, amount paid or remaining unpaid, a list of Directors, with addresses, &c, and terms during which they served. Also, a Register of transfers. They are to be open to inspection by shareholders and creditors of the Co. or their personal representatives (who may take extracts) during business hours Neglect to keep such books forfeits the charter. They are *primâ facie* evidence against the Co., or any shareholder. Any Director or officer making false entries or wilfully neglecting to make those necessary, or refusing access to them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. No transfer can be made of a share on which a call is due, nor is one valid as against those not parties to it, (unless made by order of a court) until entered in the Register. No transfer of a share not fully paid up shall be made without consent of the Directors. If they consent to the transfer of others to a person of insufficient means they become liable jointly and severally to the creditors for any loss entailed. But if a Director enter his protest and within 8 days, publishes it in a newspaper as required for other notices, he is exempt. When shares are transferred by inheritance, or otherwise than by sale, &c., and the Directors doubt in whom they are legally vested, they may apply to a superior court for an order declaring the owner, and acting thereon, they are to be held blameless. Notice must be given to the parties claiming, of such application, and the procedure thereon is as in similar cases. Co ts incurred by the Co. to be paid by the party declared proprietor before registration of the transfer; those by other contestants to follow judgment. The Directors may refuse to register transfers of shares by holders indebted to the Co. A transfer by the representative of a deceased shareholder is valid, though his own name is not registered. Each shareholder is liable to the creditors of the Co. for the amount unpaid on his shares, but he may not be levied upon for it till after execution against the Co. proves insufficient. Persons holding shares as an executor, administrator, tutor, curator, guardian or trustee, though they vote on the stock, are not personally responsible for such payments, nor is one who holds stock as collateral security. Pledger may still vote on it. The Cos. are not bound to see to the execution of trusts, but the receipt for dividends, &c., by the person standing in their books as shareholder is sufficient. Calls are to be made by the Directors under provisions of charter or by-laws. Interest at 6 p. c. runs on their amt. from the day fixed for payment. Directors may accept payment on shares in advance of calls and allow not more than 8 p. c. interest, while so in advance. Shares may be forfeited by the Directors, if in arrear for the time settled by charter or by-law. The shares become the property of the Co., to be disposed of by the Directors; but the original holder remains bound to the Co's. creditors for any amt. not received by the Co. on such shares. Or the Co. may enforce payment of calls by an action, in which a certificate under the seal of the Co., and signed by the proper officer, is *primâ facie* proof that defendant is a shareholder and indebted in the amt. of calls sued for. Directors may be indemnified out of the funds of the Co., upon vote at general meeting, for any damages, costs or charges incurred in the discharge of their duties, unless incurred by their wilful neglect or default. No dividend is to be declared or paid which will reduce the capital. Sums due by shareholders to the Co. may be deducted from their dividends. The Co. must establish an office and legal domicile in the place where their chief place of business is, and give notice thereof, and of any changes, in the *Canada Gazette*. Other offices and agencies to be established at the direction of the Directors. Service of process may be made on the Co. at such chief office, or on the President or Secretary personally, or at his domicile. If there be no such office or officers, then the court may order service by advertisement. The signature of the authorized officer, without the seal, authenticates any summons, notice, order or proceeding. Notices from the Co. to its members may be served personally or by post; in the latter case they are held to be served at the time when in due course a registered letter would reach its destination; proof of posting and registration to be proof of service. Deeds signed by the duly empowered attorney of the Co., and sealed with his seal, are valid as if under seal of Co. So also of any negotiable security or other document signed, under authority of the by-laws, by any officer or servant of the Co. The Co. may not issue any note payable to bearer, or that may circulate as money, or engage in banking business. Directors are responsible jointly and severally for any dividend diminishing the capital, or declared when the Co. is insolvent. But each may free himself from liability as in the case of improper transfer of stock. Except in a loan Co., no loan may be made to a shareholder, the Directors becoming personally responsible, if they make it. The employees of a Co. have a recourse against the Directors for 6 mos. salary or wages, earned while they are such Directors, if they are unable to recover from the Co., and sue within one yr. after the debt is incurred or the Directors go out of office. In an action between the Co. and a shareholder, any other shareholder is a competent witness. The production of an exemplification of the letters patent under the great seal is full proof of incorporation, which can only be attacked by *scire facias* or direct impeachment thereof. A charter is forfeited for non-user during 3 yrs. The right remains in Parlt to make other provisions respecting Cos. after incorporation. They are subject to the provisions of the Insolvent or Winding-up Acts. The G. in C. settles procedure and fees for

issue of letters patent: no proceeding to be had till fees are paid. Proofs required by this Act may be made by declaration under 37 V., c. 37, or affidavit. Letters patent are not invalid on account of any irregularity in preliminary proceeding. The word "limited" is to be added in any sign to the corporate name outside of all its offices or places of business, on its seal, in all notices, publications, negotiable securities, orders for goods or money, bills of parcels, or invoices. Penalty for neglecting to have word on sign $20 per day against the Co. and any Director authorizing it. For not inserting it in notices or official publications, negotiable security, invoice, receipt, &c., $200 against the party making or endorsing on behalf of Co., who becomes liable personally on such papers if Co. fails to pay. Any Co. now incorporated for any of the purposes named above, may, after 4 weeks notice of application in *Canada Gazette*, surrender old charter and take letters patent under this Act. Rights of creditors against shareholders under previous charter are preserved. The G. in C. may extend the powers of the Co., change its name and appoint new provisional Directors. All shares to be issued for their full amt. in cash, unless as above provided respecting real estate or under special agreement, filed with the S. of S. before issue. The dates and names of parties to preliminary contracts with promoters, trustees, &c., must be inserted in every prospectus or notice inviting subscriptions, or it shall be held fraudulent, as regards any subscriber without notice. Cos. may borrow money on bonds or debentures of not less than $100 to the extent of 75 p. c. of the paid up capital, under authority of a by-law passed by a two thirds vote. This limitation does not apply to ordinary commercial paper. Offices may be opened at any place in the United Kingdom. The Directors must report fully each year on the affairs and position of the Co.

LOAN COMPANIES.

Their shares must be of $100 each. They may lend money on real security, the securities of the Dominion or of any Province or of any municipal or other corporation authorized to borrow, or purchase and re-sell such securities and use their own capital for the purpose, or acting as agents loan the capital of others, as above, or to any corporate body or municipal authorities, or board of trustees or Comrs., and may guarantee the payt. of the interest or re-payt. of principal. And moneys so received and loaned with guarantee is t be held as borrowed by the Co. The Directors, with consent of shareholders in general meeting, may borrow money and issue its debentures (for sums not less than $100 or £20 stg.) or other securities, or assign any of its titles, deeds, securities or property to guarantee repayment. They may borrow or lend at rates legal for individuals in other Provinces, or corporate bodies in Quebec They may, with like consent, receive moneys on deposit and allow such interest as may be agreed on. These are also to be reckoned as moneys borrowed. A Co. may not borrow until either $100,000, or 20 p c. of its capital (whichever is the greater amt.) is paid up. If the borrowing be by deposits the amt. is not to exceed the paid up capital and cash in hand or bank. If not by deposits but by debentures or like securities or by way of guaranteed capital or both, the amt. must not exceed its subscribed capital or 4 times its paid up and unimpaired capital. If by all these methods the amt. is not to exceed that remaining unpaid on securities held by the Co., nor double the amt. of paid up unimpaired capital, but the cash in hand is to be deducted from liabilities. These restrictions are not to affect the rights of debenture holders in existing Cos., though such Cos. procure extension of powers under this Act. Loan Cos. may not purchase stock in other Cos. They may hold real estate necessary for their business not exceeding $10,000 in yearly value, or acquire property necessary to procure repayments of advances, disposing of it within 7 years When acting as agent they may charge comns. Registers of securities must be kept and entries made within 14 days. One Co. may amalgamate with another or purchase its franchises, securities and property. The Directors of these two Cos. enter into the agreement provisionally, submit it to the shareholders of each at general meetings, 6 weeks notice being given. If ratified by two thirds of the votes of all the shareholders of each Co., that fact is certified by the respective Secretaries and certificate sealed with the corporate seals. The agreement and certificates are then filed with the Secretary of State, and becomes evidence of such amalgamation or acquisition. But due proof is to be laid before the Governor in Council if asked for, who may, if he see fit, issue new letters patent and give notice thereof in the *Gazette*. A new company is thus formed with the franchises of both, all previous rights and liabilities of third parties being saved. Annual reports under oath are to be made to the Minister of Finance, on or before each 1st of March, shewing the business and position of the Co. up to the previous 31st December, in such detail as the Minister of Finance may require, not disclosing the names or private affairs of persons dealing with them. Cos. incorporated to loan money, under 37 Victoria, chapter 49, must make like returns. All notices of the issue of letters patent inserted by the Secretary of State in the *Canada Gazette* must be inserted 4 times in a newspaper at the place of the head office, by the Co.

VOTES OF BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

Chap. 44—Declares that shareholders in banks subject to 34 Victoria, chapter 5, sections 27, 29 and 30, may not vote if in arrears upon calls.

RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

Chap. 45.—Crossing or uniting with a railway organized under a Dominion charter, by a railway under a Provincial charter brings latter under the provisions of the Dominion Act 31 Victoria, chapter 68, section 7, sub-sections 15 and 16.

TRURO AND PICTOU BRANCH OF I. C. R.

Chap. 46.—Provides for the transfer of the above branch of the Intercolonial Railway to any person or Co. constructing a railway from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso, and establishing a steam ferry there. Temporary possession may be given as soon as $100 000 is expended on the new road, security being taken for payt. of its revenues and return in good order if the Strait of Canso line is not completed. In case of failure to complete and work the road and steam ferry satisfactorily the Govt. may resume possession of the branch.

NORTHERN RAILWAY GOV'T. LIEN.

Chap. 47.—The £50 000 second preference bonds of this Co. held by the Gov't. are to rank with the others in the arrangenent provided for by the private Act of this session: and the £50,000 s g. of third preference with interest are to be extinguished on the Co. paying on or before 1st May, 1878, $45,000 stg with interest at 5 p c. from 1st May, 1877; also $27 458 87 for sums improperly expended which should have been paid in acquittal of the Gov't. claim, and assigning its mortgage on the Couchiching hotel.

PERMAMENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, ONTARIO.

Chap. 48.—The Governor in Council may permit, if found unobjectionable, the change of name of any such Society, upon its petition, after giving 4 weeks notice of its application in the *Canada Gazette*. The Secretary of State inserts a notice of such change in the *Gazette*, and the Society must file his certificate with the Clerk of the Peace where their declaration of organization is deposited and have the same endorsed thereon, within 1 mo. after notice of granting it is inserted in the *Gazette*, under a penalty of $200

Chap. 49—Such societies, having a permanent paid-up capital of $100,000, which is not liable to be withdrawn, may receive deposits as those with a capital of $200,000 were authorized to do by 37 V., c. 50; but the amt. of such deposits and debentures together must not exceed twice the amt. of such capital unimpaired; the deposits shall not exceed such unimpaired capital and its total liabilities. In these estimates the cash in hand or in bank may be deducted from liabilities, and loans to shareholders must be deducted from capital. The position of the present debenture-holders of Cos., hereafter taking advantage of their enlarged powers, is not to be impaired. The annual returns are to show the rate of interest at which mortgages have been computed to ascertain what remains unpaid.

BUILDING SOCIETIES—QUEBEC.

Chap. 50—Provides for the issue to such societies, by the G. in C., of letters patent of incorporation, no other form of charter being permitted. The petitioners must be not less than 30. The capital must be not less than $250,000. First directors 5 to 9. Petition, issue of charter, and notices in the *Canada Gazette* similar to those for other joint stock Cos. Half the stock must be subscribed, and 20 p. c. on the permanent, and 5 p. c. on the temporary, paid in, ere petition can be granted. No dividend of over 8 p. c. can be paid until there is a reserve fund equal to 20 p. c. of the paid up permanent capital stock. All real estate of an annual value over $10,000 must be sold within 7 yrs. after acquisition. Societies may receive money on deposit, and may issue debentures for not less than $100, having not less than 1 yr. to run. Persons not now authorized by the laws of Quebec may make deposits up to $200. The limits of borrowing powers is the same as in other joint stock Cos., except that, if both by way of deposits and upon debentures, the aggregate shall not exceed the principal amt. unpaid on securities held by it, nor the unimpaired capital by more than one third. The borrowing powers must be based on the amt of its permanent (not temporary) stock. Societies may be amalgamated like other joint stock Cos., and in a similar manner. Annual returns to the M. of F. are to be made, showing amt. of stock subscribed, and amt. paid in, the amt. borrowed for investment, and securities given therefor, the amt. invested and secured by hypothecs, the value of immovable property under hypothec, the amount of hypothecs overdue and in default, the amount of same payable in instalments, the amt held as deposits. The M. of F. has the same power of suspending charter of society as under Joint Stock Co's. Act. The Act is made applicable to existing as well as future societies Those in operation with less than the prescribed capital, however, need not increase it or stop; but if their borrowing powers have not been exercised they shall not be, till the paid up capital is so increased. If they have borrowed they shall not issue further debentures, nor in cities or towns after 1st July, 1878,—nor in other places after 1st July, 1879—receive money on deposit, or otherwise contract loans till the conditions of this Act are complied with.

HARBOUR OF QUEBEC.

Chap. 51.—Tonnage dues under 25 V., c. 46, s. 3, apply to trade with "ports outside of Canada" instead of "ports beyond the seas." The rates to be levied on tow boats and steamers plying in or to the harbour is $15 per season on those of 25 tons or under, and on larger vessels an additional 10 cts. per ton. On goods imported into or exported from the port, from or to the United States, or by transit from any other country, through the United States, whether by sea or not, the toll is 1-10th of 1 c. p. ton on the invoice value. The obligation of a master of a vessel to report within 48 hours to the Secretary of the Comrs. extends to vessels from Newfoundland and the United States as well as ports of the Dominion, and he must pay the tolls, &c., within the same time under the same penalty. The Comrs. may, by by-law approved by the G. in C., impose penalties not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days for breach of their regulations, to be enforced before a Judge of Sessions or 2 J. P. All other penalties under the Harbour and Pilotage Acts, are recoverable before the

Comrs. as before the late Trinity House. They may fine a pilot $100 or less, instead of suspending or dismissing him.

Chap. 52—Authorizes the corporation of the town of KINCARDINE to impose and collect tolls on all goods shipped or landed there, or lumber, &c., passing through, to be employed in paying off the debt incurred, or to be incurred, in building piers and wharves and improving the harbour, with a right to enforce payment by seizure of such goods, &c., or vessels on which they are laden

Chap. 53—Provides a new tariff of tolls to be levied on vessels and goods by the HARBOUR Comrs. of MONTREAL.

Chap. 54—Extends and applies to BANK of B. N. A., the provisions of section 56 of the Act relating to Banks and Banking, 34 V., c. 5.

Chap. 55—Reduces the capital of LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000; confirms an arrangement distributing the paid up shares of the Bank among the shareholders, and permits the Bank to amalgamate with another Bank; or other Banks with it, under the terms of 34 V., c. 5; saving the rights of the Banks and of the creditors of the Banque Jacques Cartier.

Chap. 56—Provides for the winding up of the METROPOLITAN BANK. A special general meeting of shareholders to appoint three liquidators, who shall proceed to realize the assets of the Bank as speedily as possible, and pay off its liabilities and divide the balance of proceeds among the shareholders—first retaining the full amount of calls paid in, in excess of 40 per cent., and then divide what may remain equally among the shareholders. Liquidators to be paid reasonable expenses out of the assets and receive such remuneration as shall be voted at final meeting of shareholders. Assets may be sold by liquidators *en bloc*, if shareholders at a special general meeting consent.

Chap. 57—Enacts that the Directors of the NORTHERN RAILWAY Co. may issue securities to the amount of £650,000 stg., either in bonds bearing 5 p. c. int., or in perpetual or redeemable stock, bearing the same int. Such bonds or debentures to be a first charge on the property of the Co., and int. to be paid next after working expenses, but not to prejudice any existing right to priority of bonds of Northern Extension Co. Holders of these debentures to have rights and powers of mortgagees except right to require payment of principal. Securities to the amount of £200,000, stg., may further be issued for the purpose of extinguishing loan capital of Extension Co. Sanction of two-thirds of existing shareholders at a special general meeting must be obtained before securities are issued, and such sanction must be obtained within 12 mos. of passing of Act. Claims of Dominion Government not to be affected by this Act except upon terms and conditions prescribed by Act passed during session. Sections and parts of sections included in part first of Railway Act, not expressly incorporated in this Act, not to apply to the Co. Act to be called "Northern Railway Co. Act of 1877."

Chap. 58.—Amends Act incorporating MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND BOSTON RAILWAY Co., declaring the work to be for general advantage of Canada, extending time for completion for 3 years. Railway to be considered under 31 V., c. 65, and Railway Act of 1868 to apply to it. Certain Acts of the Quebec Legislature to be held special Acts, for the purposes of Railway Act of 1868, and "Quebec Railway Act of 1869" not to apply.

Chap. 59—Changes the name of SAINT FRANCIS & MEGANTIC INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY Co., to "International Railway Co" Limits amt. of bonds to be issued to $13,000 per mile. Said bonds to bear interest not exceeding 7 p. c.

Chap. 60—Extends time for construction of OTTAWA, VAUDREUIL & MONTREAL RAILWAY, between West Hawkesbury and Ottawa, for 5 yrs.

Chap. 61—Amends COTEAU & PROVINCE LINE RAILWAY and BRIDGE Act, allowing Co. to change terminus of railway to St. John's, or to same point on N. E. boundary of New York, or N. W. boundary of Vermont, crossing the river Richelieu at some convenient point for bridging, and extends time for 8 yrs. Co. may not build bridge over St. Lawrence, but may have a steam ferry.

Chap. 62—Incorporates ST. LAWRENCE & PACIFIC RAILWAY FERRY Co., with power to construct and work a railway viaduct and turnpike road from S. shore of St. Lawrence in Longueuil, via St. Helen's Island to W. shore of Isle Ronde, and a steam ferry thence to N. shore of St. Lawrence Capital $500,000 in shares of $100. Provisional Directors: J. R. Thibeaudeau, R. J. Reekie, J. Barsalou, C. S. Watson, J. Rankin and J. Perrault, of Montreal. All shareholders to have equal rights, whether British subjects or aliens. First meeting to be held when $200,000 shall have been subscribed and 10 p. c. paid up. Railway Co's. having terminus near Montreal or connecting with railways having such terminus, may subscribe to stock. Each Director to hold 50 shares and have paid up all calls. No call to exceed 10 p. c. of subscribed capital. Co. may borrow money under Railway Act of 1868, to the amount subscribed upon which 10 p. c. has been paid up. Co. may give promissory notes for not less than $100. Plans must be approved by G. in C. before work is commenced. Usual provisions for acquiring land &c. Co. may make agreements with other Co's. for use of works and other Co's. may loan their credit by direct guarantee or traffic contract. All railway Co's. to have equal rights to use of said viaduct and ferry. Arbitration of such rights provided for. Tolls subject to provisions of 31 V., c. 68, s. 12, and to approval of G. in C. Wilful damage to said viaduct and ferry to be punished by forfeiture of three times the amt. of damage. Rights of Harbour Comrs. not to be affected. Work to be commenced in 2 yrs. and completed in 5.

Chap. 63—Amends Act respecting CANADA SOUTHERN BRIDGE Co., authorizing construction of a tunnel under Detroit River from Amherstburg to Grosse Isle in Michigan to be commenced in 2 yrs. and completed in 6.

Chap. 64—Extends time for NIAGARA GRAND ISLAND BRIDGE Co. for 3 yrs.

Chap. 65—Releases BRIDGE Co. of RIVIÈRE DU LOUP, (*en haut*) from duty of maintaining a drawbridge over Grande Riviere du Loup. Plans of bridge as proposed to be approved by M. of P. W.

Chap 66—Authorizes UNION FORWARDING & RAILWAY Co. to reduce the paid up capital and shares by 50 p. c. Power to increase stock when advisable not impaired.

Chap. 67—Incorporates PICKERING HARBOUR Co. Capital $40,000 in shares of $100. Joint Stock Cos. Clauses Act, 1869, to apply, except s. 18, 40 & 43. J. H. McClellan, W. McGill, and J. Holden, Provisional Directors. Meeting to be called when one half of stock is subscribed. Debentures for $25,000 at 8 p. c., may be issued.

Chap. 68.—Incorporates UNION ATLANTIC CABLE Co. to establish telegraphic communication between some point on Atlantic coast of N. America or of Gulf of St. Lawrence to some point on coast of Great Britain or Ireland. Land or submarine telegraph may be constructed in Gulf or River St. Lawrence, and Co. may connect with other lines, but not amalgamate with any other Cable Co. between N. America, and Europe. Co. may lease lines and make arrangements with any Co. not having exclusive privileges. Capital £1,250,000 stg. in shares of £10, with right to double. Co may borrow to actual amt. of paid-up capital stock, and issue bonds of not less than £100 stg. Provisional Directors. E. A. Prentice, H. Stephens, Hon. John Hamilton, Thos. Davidson, R. Dalglish, E. C. Monk, of Canada, and Hon. J. R. D. Tollemache, No. 8, St. Jas Square, London, Eng. No. of Directors to be 9; qualification £500 stg. Aliens to have equal rights with British subjects. First meeting when 10 p. c. is subscribed and 10 p c. of that paid-up. Directors to appoint officers, open stockbooks and appoint agents. 3 Directors to retire each year but may be re-elected. No. shareholder to vote who does not hold stock of value of £100 Stg. Work to be commenced in 2 yrs. and completed in 4. Co. to have powers given by Chapter 67, C. S. C., subject to 38 Victoria, Chapter 26.

Chap. 69—Amends Act incorporating CANADA ATLANTIC CABLE Co., reducing No. of Provisional Directors to 8, with power to increase to 15. Gives power to connect with land telegraph system, subject to provisions 38 V., c. 26. Capital £1,000,000 Stg. in shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £1,500,000 Borrowing power not to exceed actual *bonâ fide* subscribed capital. Time for work extended 3 yrs.

Chap. 70—Authorizes ROYAL CANADIAN INS. Co. to reduce its capital stock to $2,000,000; shares $100. Capital stock paid-up may be reduced to one half. Existing policies not to be affected by said reduction. Special assessments not exceeding $100 per share may be made for a special reserved fund. The call of 5 p. c. made payable 15th May, 1877, may be converted into a special assessment.

Chap. 71—Amends Act incorporating CANADA MUTUAL MARINE INS. Co., appointing A. L. Palmer, J. S. B. DeVeber, and Z. Ring, Comrs., in place of Hon. A. J. Smith, R. Marshall and John Crawford, and authorising said Comrs. to raise the guarantee fund provided for in the Act; and as soon as the required amt. has been paid in, to organise the Co. Guarantee fund may be increased to $400,000.

Chap. 72—Exempts the BEAVER AND TORONTO MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co. from penalty and forfeiture for contravention of 38 V., c. 20, before February 1st 1877, and makes all policies valid issued up to that date. Allows the Co. to borrow money on debentures of Co. to make up requisite deposit. Meeting of guarantee stock holders to be held to decide whether to wind up business or change to an ordinary Stock Co. If the latter, Co. to be called "Commercial Fire Ins. Co. of Canada"; new Co. to be liable for all debts and entitled to all assets of old. Capital $500,000 in shares of $100 each. Co. to have all the usual powers.

Chap. 73—Incorporates UNION MARINE INS. Co. of Halifax, N. S. Capital $160,000 in shares of $100 each. Paid up capital never to be less than $50,000. Every subscriber to give security for payment of all future calls. Wm. Roche, Jas. A. Moren, John A. Ross, John Gibson, N. L. West, John P. Moll and Edward Smith, to be Prov. Directors. Real estate may be held to value of $30,000. No funds of Co. to be employed in merchandise, nor any part of capital stock loaned directly or indirectly to any Director. Chief place of business, Halifax. License to be obtained from Minister of Finance before entering on Inland Marine business, and Co. to be then subject to general law.

Chap. 74—Amends Act incorporating OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INS. Co., explaining "detached properly" to mean —churches, convents, schools, colleges and other educational establishments, court houses and gaols, and generally all isolated and detached buildings.

Chap. 75.—Changes name of UNION LIFE AND ACCIDENT ASS. Co. of Canada, to "Union Assurance Co. of Canada," substituting Toronto for Hamilton as chief place of business; and empowers Directors to receive amt. of shares in advance and pay interest, not exceeding 10 p. c., on amts. so received.

Chap. 76—Amends Act incorporating BRITISH CAN. LOAN AND INVESTMENT Co. (Limited), striking out certain names and substituting—"Hon. Sir Alex. T. Galt, K. C. M. G.; Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Hon. S. C. Wood, W. Thomson, A. R. McMaster, D. MacKay, A. H. Campbell, G. Greig, and D. Galbraith." Empowers the Co. to lend and advance money upon securities, and to receive any interest

that may be lawfully taken in the Province where the contract is made or is executory; authorizes the Co. to act as agents and to guarantee payment of principal and interest of any moneys entrusted for investment. Head office to be at Toronto. Co. authorized to amalgamate with any other Co. of like kind, with the usual provisions for rights of creditors.

Chap. 77—Amends Act incorporating NATIONAL INVESTMENT Co. of Canada, allowing Co. to receive an annual payment on any loan, by way of a sinking fund, for the gradual extinction of such loan, and allowing Co. to borrow to the extent of 80 p. c. of subscribed capital on which 20 p. c. has been paid up. No. of Directors not to exceed 7.

Chap. 78—Amends Act incorporating LONDON AND ONTARIO INVESTMENT Co. Allowing Co to receive any interest lawful in Province where contract is made. Total amount of sums borrowed never to exceed amount of subscribed capital on which 20 p. c. has been paid up. Debentures and bonds of Co. may be made payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery. Co. may make loans on stocks and other securities; may have local Boards of Directors in United Kingdom; may unite with any other like Co. in the usual manner.

Chap. 79—Incorporates CANADIAN SECURITIES Co (Limited), as an Investment and Trust Co., with the usual powers. Provincial Directors: F. MacCulloch, Geo. Stephen, D. A. Smith, M.P., Henry Lyman, R. Lindsay, and T. W. Ritchie. Capital $2,000,000, in shares of $100. Business to commence when one half of the stock is subscribed and 20 p. c. thereon paid up. Co. may act as agents, may guarantee payments, may hold real estate for 7 yrs. Head office, Montreal. 40 V. c. 43, to apply, except when raised by terms of Act

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Chap. 80—Incoporates DOM. BUILDING SOCY, under name of Dom. Mortgage Loan Co. Principal place of business, Montreal. Co. not to be deemed a new corporation, but rights and liabilities o Dom. Building Soc. continued. All property of old transferred to new Co. Officers of old Co. to continue until replaced. Accumulating shares, called appropriation shares of 1st and 2nd issue of said Soc., to be converted into permanent shares and reduced to one-fifth of the original number. Obligations of borrowing shareholders to continue. Capital may be increased to one million. Calls on shares may never exceed 20 per ct. of value of shares, nor be made at less than 3 mos. interval. Semi-annual dividends may be paid to shareholders in permanent stock, and a reserve fund set aside out of the profits. Joint Stock Co. Act to apply except where varied by this Act.

Chap. 81—Incorporates LA SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSTRUCTION ST. JACQUES as a permanent building society. Capital stock of shareholders who have received no appropriations to be reduced to 40 p. c. of amt. subscribed by them. Capital stock to be divided into shares of $100 each. Capital may be increased and classes of temporary shares may be opened. Claims of society against proprietor of shares to be first claim on such shares. Society may invest its money in real security, or in Dominion or Provincial securities, or municipal debentures. A reserve fund may be established from profits under certain conditions.

Chap. 82—Incorporates DOM. OF CAN. CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, with usual powers. Real estate may be held for 5 yrs. Directors to be six. Provisional Directors: Wm Patton, W. H. Kittson, H. Cobeck, J. B. Eager, Wm. Gillesby, J. F. Jagoe and Alfred Crisp. All dues to be paid to and recoverable by the Treasurer. Funds to be invested in Govt. securities, mun. debentures, 1st mortgage on real estate, or on deposit in bank, chartered or savings.

Chap. 83—Incorporates DOM. GRANGE OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY of Canada, for improvement of agriculture and certain other purposes, with power to hold property and dispose of it, sue and be sued, to make rules, &c. All funds to be devoted to carrying out the objects for which the corporation is constituted. Corporation to have power to institute Division Granges subject to rules of Dominion Grange if not inconsistent with laws of Canada. No. of Directors, 7. Provisional Directors: S. W. Hill, W. P. Page, J. Daly, A. Gifford, A. J. Hughes, W. Cole, and C. Drury. Returns to G in C to be made when required, of all property, real and personal, and all receipts and expenditures.

Chap. 84—Amends Act incorporating GLOBE PRINTING Co., giving power to establish branch offices, and to increase capital stock as required.

Chap. 85—Amends Act respecting CANADIAN ENGINE & MACHINERY Co., extending their powers to any place or places in Canada, allowing capital stock to be reduced to $100,000; liabilities to third parties being reserved.

Chap. 86—Grants further powers to SPRINGHILL & PARRSBORO, COAL & RAILWAY Co., (Limited) giving all railway powers and privileges conferred by Railway Act of 1868. Power to buy and sell, and charter ships, steamboats or other vessels, for the carriage of coal or other freight, to lease or hire railway plant, to borrow a sum not exceeding $600,000 at not more than 8 p. c., and issue debentures of $100 each for such sums, and mortgage the lands and revenues of the Co for their payment, and to issue promissory notes of not less than $100 but not payable to bearer.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(*Legislature opened 3rd January, and prorogued 2nd March,* 1877.)

SUPPLIES.

Chap. 1—Is the supply bill and grants $2,605,378.51 for services of the year 1877, and $19,223.87 for 1875.

RAILWAY AND INSURANCE ACTS.

Chap. 2—Parts of 39 V., c. 77, relating to the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Co.; of 39 V., c. 79, relating to the Niagara Falls and Lake Erie Railway Co.; and 39 V., c. 91, incorporating the Home Fire Insurance Co.; and c. 98 to incorporate the Union Fire Ins Co., are repealed.

ESCHEATS AND FORFEITURES.

Chap. 3—Property escheated to the Crown because the last owner died intestate and without heirs, or forfeited for any cause, may be taken possession of by the Crown, or a person appointed in its behalf, without previous inquisition; and the L. G. in C. may convey it or any part of it) to any person having either a legal or moral claim, or to fulfil a contemplated disposition of deceased, or to reward the person making the escheat known,) before possession is obtained, and in face of a dispute as to the title of deceased—leaving the person to whom it is conveyed to make good his claim thus derived through the Crown.

ESTATES OF INTESTATES.

Chap. 4—When a person dies intestate, without heirs in the Province or where they may be conveniently communicated with, the L. G. may direct the A. G. to apply for letters of administration which an competent Court may grant. If deemed advisable, the L. G. in C. may direct the sale of the estate by auction or otherwise, and the A. G. may grant valid title. If an heir or will be found, the A. G. still acts until the other parties receive authorization rom the Courts and his letters are revoked, and he may complete sales and conveyances begun. Pending his administration he may cause an inquiry in chancery into the rights of the Crown in such estate. A separate account is to be kept of moneys realized from such es ate. At the end of 10 yrs. they are to be paid into the C. R F. if meantime unclaimed. When any person proves hi right to them they are to be paid over with interest realized as settled from time to time by the L G. in C. Claimants must take their recourse in chancery giving security for costs if the A. G. demands it. The A. G. deducts all disbursements made for inquiries or in administering the estate.

REFERENCES TO SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS.

Chap. 5—Gives jurisdiction in cases of dispute between the Dominion and the Province, and between Ontario and any other Province which passes a similar Act, to the above Courts; and in cases in which the validity of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, or of the Legislature of Ontario is raised and is held by the presiding judge to be material, he may, even if not moved thereto by either party, refer the question to the Supreme Court.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chap. 6 Enacts and provides for putting in force of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, providing also for the incorporation therein of Acts of the present Session The L. G. in C. puts them in force by proclamation.

Chap. 7.—Provides for the amendment of divers Acts incorporated in the Roll of the Revised Statutes, and the incorporation therewith of such amendments.

AMENDING ACT.

Chap. 8—Amends divers Acts of Ontario.

Judges of the Exchequer Court have the same right to use Court Houses, &c., as have Judges at *Nisi Prius*.

After the next vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of the Q. B., the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is to be styled Chief Justice of Ontario.

The Practice Court under Con. Stat. U. C. c. 10, s. 9, is abolished, its business being transferred to the Court under s. 19, of Administration of Justice Act, 1874.

Salaries of officers of Courts are payable monthly.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas may, by rule in Easter term, dispense with Trinity term in each year.

The Judges in Chancery may arrange for additional sessions, if found necessary at any place, after the Circuits have been arranged under the Act. All mortgages, securities, funds, &c., standing in the name of the Accountant of the Court on 28th June, 1876, are declared to have been since vested in the Referee in Chambers, and hereafter, when there is no Accountant, all such securities, &c., shall vest in the Referee, or such other officer as the Court appoints.

When there are two County Judges, or two persons doing the duties, they may sit concurrently, the one for jury trials the other for cases tried without jury, after the adjournment or termination of the Quarter Sessions. The judges may, with the approval of the L. G. in C., fix the sittings of the County Courts and Quarter Sessions in June and December. If the Municipal Council approves, the L. G. in C. may appoint a short-hand writer to any County Court, to be paid by salary or fees or both. If by salary the fees go towards it,—the County Council paying the balance quarterly. But this does not apply to York. A retired County Court judge may hold a court at request of the

Judge or under order of the G. G., on request of the L. G., and he may be appointed upon the County Court judges' board. Actions by or against a County Judge may be brought in an adjoining County, and a Division Court action by or against a Stip. Magistrate in an adjoining County or District.

The Chief Justices and any 2 other judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law may make and alter rules of court for their own and the County Courts; the judges of the Court of Chancery for their own court. They have the force of law.

Comrs. for taking affidavits in the other courts are officers for a like purpose of the Court of Appeals. And they may receive affidavits respecting claims over which such courts have jurisdiction, though proceedings are not pending before them.

Persons not barristers or attorneys may not be appointed Notaries Public until they have passed an examination prescribed by the L. G. in C., before the County Judge or other person named for the purpose, and received his certificate of having passed the examination and that the appointment is advisable. A fee of $5 is payable for the examination and certificate.

Goods exempt from seizure remain so when they pass to the widow or children on the debtor's death, or his representatives, in case he absconds, and the selection under the Act may be made by the widow, heirs or guardian of the children.

In order to obtain a good title to chattels mortgaged in one county or district, and removed to another without renewal of registration therein, the purchaser or mortgagee must be in good faith, else the claim of the mortgagee in the first county holds.

In case of a vacancy, by death, disqualification or resignation, in a trust, the remaining trustee or trustees, or administrator of such trustee, in default of persons named in the instrument creating the trust, may appoint a new trustee to fill the vacancy, and the property, &c., should be forthwith conveyed to the trust as thus newly constituted. This power may be exercised when a trustee named in a will has died in the testator's lifetime.

The Courts may appoint the mother guardian to her minor children notwithstanding the father, by will, has ordered otherwise, or appointed another person, if they see proper, and order payment out of the estate for the support of the minors. They may also give effect to a testamentary appointment by the mother different from the previous appointment of the father. The Court of Chancery may remove testamentary guardians and trustees for the same reason as others. But this is not to interfere with the directions of the father respecting the religious faith in which a child is to be brought up.

Papers on which an order under the Married Women's Real Estate Act has been obtained must be filed with the Clerk of the Court to which the judge belongs When a person, whose wife is insane, desires to sell property free from dower, or has sold, leaving a portion of the purchase money to meet it, or giving an indemnity against dower, he may apply to a judge, who, the facts being proved, may dispense with the wife's intervention to bar the dower, but taking care that the value of it remains a charge on the estate or is otherwise secured for her benefit. If the wife of a vendor be living apart from him, under circumstances which would prevent her from claiming alimony, a Judge of a Superior Court may permit the sale free of dower. Deeds by the wife for barring dower on property which the husband has sold, though the husband is not a party to them, or there is irregularity respecting the certificate or acknowledgment, are confirmed.

Contingent interests in lands, over which any "party has any disposing power which he may, without the assent of any other persons, exercise for his own benefit," are liable to seizure and sale under execution.

Provision is made for the partition or sale of property by the Court of Chancery, when persons interested are not known to the plaintiff, or have not been heard from for 3 yrs. or upward, it having authority, as in cases under 32 V., c. 33, respecting persons supposed to be dead.

Every contingent remainder at present or existing, or hereafter created is declared capable of taking effect, notwithstanding the determination by forfeiture, surrender or merger of any preceding estate of freehold.

Grants by O. in C. of the G. G. or L. G. may be registered in the Division where the land is situated, by deposit of a certified copy.

A Police Magistrate or Stip. Magistrate has the authority of two J. P.

The Acts relating to the Niagara Falls district are made permanent.

The Clerk of the Peace summons the Auditors under 33 V., c. 8, by order of the County Judge, submits the accounts, records the proceeding and carries out the orders of the Boards. The returns made by the Clerk of the Peace, under 32 V., c. 6, s. 9, are to be recorded as when made to the Quarter Sessions, and the same fees are allowed them. The County Treasurer provides the County Audit Board with a list of items rejected from previous accounts by the Provincial Treasurer, and the amts. may be deducted from future accounts of the same officers—and the Board may order payment to be deferred until items concerning which they have a doubt have been allowed by the Provincial Treasurer. If there be no assessment rolls to guide them, the seniority of 2 townships united is determined by the L. G. in proclamation or County Council in by-law. A County Council may provide by by-law, passed before 1st July, for holding nominations of Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors, on the last Monday but one in December, in remote townships. In case of the incorporation of new townships, &c., although the first election may not be held till the 1st Monday in January which is 3 mos. after the proclamation or by-law, the nominations and unopposed elections may take place on the last Monday in the intervening December.

A bribery oath is provided to be administered to Municipal electors.

The rate-payers are to vote upon a by-law at a time fixed therein, not less than 3 nor more than 5 weeks after the first publication of it.

Upon the organization of a new township in territorial districts, 1 Reeve and 4 Councillors, being voters, are to be elected. All resident householders of age, and British subjects, are voters. The voting is to take place at the time and place settled by the Stip. Magistrate as in other municipalities. If a poll be demanded, the election is adjourned for a week, and notices put up in 6 conspicuous places The poll book is to be of the old form for open voting. The Returning Officer has the casting vote if needed, but no other. Those elected hold office till their successors are elected or appointed and sworn in.

The Councils of townships or villages, not attached to counties for municipal purposes, may grant licenses to Auctioneers, &c.

The Assessor's certificate must state that the notices sent to the person assessed shows the correct amt. The assessment roll is binding after it is finally passed, notwithstanding errors in it or in the notice sent to the ratepayer. Complaints against drainage assessment go to the Court of Revision of the municipality, the Clerk furnishing it with the necessary part of the roll; and appeals go to the County Judge. When an alteration is made the whole of the assessment of that municipality must be so raised as to make the aggregate the same as before.

A person dissatisfied with the award of fence viewers, under 37 V., c, 25 or c. 26, must serve notice of appeal to the County Judge within 1 week after notification to him of the award.

If the fence viewers laying out a ditch for a water course find that the owner of any property *en route* does not require it but adjacent proprietors do, they order it to be done at the expense of the others, and these may cut it through his lands without trespass

Directors of Mutual Fire Insurance Cos. may waive forfeitures of policy under 36 V., c. 44, s. 37-40, and pay the claims.

In granting letters patent of incorporation, the L. G. in C. may change the name and vary the objects of the Co. from those set forth in the notice and petition. The quantity of real estate to be held by a Joint Stock Co. is settled by the Letters Patent. In case due notice of a bill to incorporate a Co. is given, but such bill is thrown out or withdrawn, the parties may, within 1 mo. from the close of the session, present their petition for letters patent—the other notice being sufficient. And in case the proposed capital is $3,000 or under the L. G. may dispense with any notice. Upon proof of solvency, &c., a Co. may obtain a change of name in a similar manner to that prescribed for Cos. chartered by the G. in C. by Dominion Act of this session.

A debenture made payable to a Provincial Treasurer, by his name, or to his order, may be endorsed by his successor in office.

The Govt. may invest moneys in Municipal debentures for drainage under 36 V., c. 39, although the by-law provides for an issue larger than $20,000, but not over $30,000 —the government not taking more than $20,000 from one municipality.

Timber seized for non-payment of crown dues may be sold 2 mos. thereafter unless dues be paid.

An agreement for the maintenance or partial maintenance of a lunatic in an asylum, holds good for such maintenance in any other Provincial Asylum to which he or she may be transferred.

By-laws under the Temperance Act, 1864 (Dunkin Act), hereafter come into force on the 1st May next, after they are passed.

The time for the registration of partnerships under 33 V., c. 20 and 35 V., c. 18, is extended to 1st January, 1878

No license for sale of spirituous liquors may be granted to a License Comr. or Inspector, nor for the premises of which either is owner. If the Comr issues or the Inspector recommends such license he forfeits $500. This does not apply to property held by a Joint Stock Co., in which the Comr. is a shareholder. But he may not vote on any question concerning such license, under a like penalty.

VOTES TO FARMERS' SONS

Chap. 9—Provides that farmers' sons of proper age, &c., resident at home, may be entered on the assessment roll as joint owners with their father, when he is living, or as tenants or joint tenants of their mother—their father being dead, and be given a vote thereupon. If the property is not assessed for enough to give all votes, only so many of the elder sons shall be entered as the land will qualify together with their father if living The residence must be for the year preceding the return of the assessment roll; absence from home for 4 mos. or less of the 12 not to invalidate right When so entered on the assessment roll with his consent the son becomes liable for his share of the assessment and for statute labour; and he has all the rights of others entitled to vote to compel such entry of his name. Proper oaths are provided to be taken by such voters when required at a Legislative or Municipal election.

LEG. ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Chap. 10—On the copies of draft voters' list sent out—notice of date of posting in clerk's office and to electors to claim corrections is dispensed with; also the notice of posting up, in a newspaper. A person struck off under 39 V., c 11, s. 4, as having parted with property named in list. may apply to be replaced for other property acquired. And any person rated or liable to be rated may apply to be placed on the roll and list within 60 days of final revision of latter. The time within which complaint of errors may be made runs from the date of posting only. The Returning Officer obtains from the Municipal Clerk and furnishes to each D R. O. the dates of the return of the roll (on which the voters list is based) by the Assessor, and on which it was finally revised and corrected. The clerk must give this under penalty of $200, receiving 25 cts. therefor. The date so established is to form part of the voters oath. An oath is provided for those who have ceased since the date of the revision of the roll to hold the qualifying property, but, being still resident in the municipality, are entitled to vote.

STOUFFVILLE VOTERS.

Chap. 11.—This village, formed for municipal purposes out of portions of Mark-

ham in East York, and Whitchurch in North York, is separately incorporated; but voters are to vote in the separate ridings as if such incorporation had not taken place, and the clerk of the municipality must make 2 separate lists accordingly.

VOTERS' LISTS—MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Chap. 12.—The Voters' List Act of 1876, as amended, is made applicable to Municipal elections The polling subdivisions for Legislative and for Municipal elections shall hereafter be the same, but the Council may unite any two adjoining ones for the latter. The alphabetical voters' list shall hereafter consist of 3 parts—one showing those entitled to vote at both elections, one shewing those entitled to vote at municipal elections alone, and the third those who may vote at Legislative elections alone,—and this for each polling subdivision. Before the day of nomination of municipal officers, the Treasurer, if he have the Collector's roll, if not, the Collector furnishes a list, verified upon oath, of those entered on parts 1 and 2 for income who have not paid their taxes before the 14th of December, and also (in municipalities where by-laws have been passed, disqualifying for non-payment of taxes,) of defaulters among those assessed on real property. Certified copies of these defaulters lists are to be furnished in like manner as voters lists, and copies of both are to be delivered to each Deputy-Returning Officer before the poll is opened For copies of these voters' lists furnished by the Clerk of the Peace he receives 6 cts per 10 names. The defaulters list is legal proof of its contents to the D. R. O. The Clerk of the municipality must furnish to the D. R. O. a certificate of the date of return of the assessment roll and of its final revision and correction, as well as to any other person for 25 cts., under a penalty of $20. And this is also to be evidence on which the D. R. O. must act. The Clerk of the municipality is hereafter Returning Officer, those presiding at polls, Deputy-Returning Officers. Where a municipality is not divided into polling districts, the clerk acts as D. R. O. also, providing himself with the necessary documents. In all oaths, the date of the clerk's certificate as to final revision of roll is to be inserted in oath of qualification instead of reference to it. In municipalities divided into several polling districts, when votes are to be taken upon a by-law—a list is to be furnished to each D. R. O., in accordance with 39 V. c. 5, of those entitled to vote under 36 V. c. 48, s. 232 & 233. Where they are not divided, the clerk provides himself with documents and acts as D. R. O. An agent may take the oath of secrecy before the D. R. O. as well as the Municipal Clerk or a J. P. The last list certified by the Judge and returned to the clerk shall be used at all municipal elections. No person may vote who is not entered thereon, and no person's qualification questioned who is.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

Chap. 13.—In the unorganized parts of the following districts, the L. G. in C. may order the expenditure of the following Municipal Loan Fund moneys for any purpose for which an organised township might pass a by-law, viz.: Algoma, $8,256; Muskoka, $1,010; Manitoulin Island, $2,094; Parry Sound, $1,238; Nipissing, $3,582.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES AND LAND SUBSIDY FUND.

Chap. 14.—Subsidies are granted upon the subjoined conditions, to the following railways: The Victoria, from Kinmount to Haliburton, 23 miles, $692.16 per mile per an.; the Whitby and Pt. Perry, 27 m., $173 04 per m per an.; the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia River, 6 m., $173 01 per m. per. an.; the Kingston and Pembroke from the Mississipi to the Madawaska Rivers, 30 m., $692.16 per m. per an.; the Credit Valley, from Toronto to Ingersoll, from Streetsville to Alton, and from Cataract to Elora, 154 m., $86.52 per m. per an.; the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction, from the Province Line to Ottawa, 66 m., $86.52 per m. per an.;—the last two in addition to the previous subsidy.—The previous appropriation to the Kingston and Pembroke Co., for that portion of the line north of the Mississipi not yet under construction, is cancelled. All these to be payable half yearly, in January and July, for 20 years Payments only to be made upon condition that the Company gives such running powers over its road to other Cos. connecting with it and upon such terms as the L. G. in C. may deem necessary and just. Also that the portion of the road (not less than 10 consecutive miles) for which the payment is claimed has been completed to the satisfaction of the C. of P. W., within the time prescribed by law. Thereupon scrip or certificates, transferable, are issued for the amounts payable. The conditions prescribed by 39 V, c. 21, s. 6, also apply. The Cos. must furnish such information respecting progress, and such statistical information after completion as the Com. P. W may require, and plans, location, weight of rails, &c, of colonisation railways, are subject to approval of the Govt. engineer. The iron may not be removed from a subsidized road without leave of the L. G. in C. The time for the completion of all these lines is extended to the 1st January, 1880. Crown lands, ten miles in width on each side of the Victoria railway from the N. boundary of Ayr and Clyde to the river Ottawa, at or near the mouth of the Matawan, are reserved, to be sold, at not less than $2 per acre, to form a railway subsidy fund. Terms to be settled by the L. G. in C. and price may be reduced by O. in C., of any parts certified not worth the $2 by the C. C. L. after they are in the market. A separate fund is to be formed and separate account kept of the proceeds. And after cost of collection, they are to be applied to pay subsidies hereby or hereafter granted to railways. Pine trees are to be reserved and their proceeds not to go into the fund. The L. G. in C. may dispose of any of those lands as a free grant for the way or station grounds or other necessary uses of railways or other public purposes.

FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEAD LANDS.

Chap. 15.—Timber licenses may be and might at any time have been granted, respecting lands reserved under the Free Grant and Homestead Acts, as over any other waste lands of the Crown. And all such grants heretofore made are confirmed. This not to interfere with judgments rendered, or any case pending on the 28th December, 1876.

EDUCATION.

Chap. 16.—The Council of public instruction may decide what are equivalent to examinations for entrance to High Schools or Collegiate Institutes, either in Public School teacher's examinations or in those of learned bodies in the Province and make arrangements with the latter on the subject. They may arrange for the use of a public school as a County Model School for the training of teachers. They provide for examination of pupils in Model Schools. Agricultural chemistry, mechanics and agriculture, are made optional studies in public schools. The Council may impose such further conditions on candidates than those now exacted as may be necessary to secure proper teachers. Persons need no longer be candidates for 1st class certificates in order to obtain the second class, these latter being granted by the department, and third class only by County boards, which may renew them. The examination papers for admission to High Schools, &c., may be sent to any other person appointed besides the Inspector, and it is the duty of the Chief Superintendent to see that the examinations are properly held. The right to appoint a clerk to perform his duties in his absence, is taken away from him. A person deputed to make an inquiry into school matters may take evidence under oath. The Superintendent may authorize the payment, out of moneys voted, of one half the cost of maps and apparatus bought by school corporations elsewhere than from the Dept. His annual reports need not be made on or before the 1st July, but up to 31st December. The L. G. in C. may allot moneys voted for payt. of travelling expenses of candidates for second class certificates. The sums to be paid out of local rates for salaries of teachers of High Schools, &c., must equal the *minimum* Govt. grant to the municipality or section. Teachers Associations as well as Institutes are to be encouraged. The school year for Public Schools is divided into two terms, from 3rd January to 7th July, and from 18th August to 2nd December. But High Schools and Public Schools joined to them, or the latter in cities, towns or villages where there are High Schools, open on 7th January, and close on the Thursday before Easter, re-open the Tuesday after Easter, and close on 13th July, re-open on 1st September and close on 22nd December. The election of school trustees is to be by open voting. The polls close at any time after 11 o'clock, when a vote has not been polled within an hour. In cities, towns and villages the poll is to open at 10 o'clock. A school site includes land for offices and play-grounds, as well as for the school house. The rights of mortgagees, lessees or tenants, are to be arbitrated like those of the owner. The Township Council is to pass a by-law to authorize the trustees to borrow money for purchase of site and erection and repairs of house, &c. Loans of surplus money by a municipality may be made to any school corporation within its limits. Boards of Examiners of teachers in cities are done away with. The teacher's report to the Superintendent or Inspector, may be through the Trustees or otherwise. School Inspectors may take advantage of the superannuation fund. The additional pay of an Inspector for remote settlements, may be derived from moneys voted by County Councils as well as the Legislature. In rural school section corporations two trustees must agree to authorize any action; in cities, towns and villages, or township boards, a majority is a quorum; the chairman having the casting vote. A by-law to incur a debt does not require the sanction of a popular vote. But to change a school site a special meeting of rate-payers must be called; if the meeting and trustees disagree arbitration is had. In any township divided into school sections, the question of forming a township board may be submitted at the annual school meeting; and if assent be given by ⅔rds of such sections not united to another municipality, the Township Council passes a by-law (to take effect on the next 1st January,) establishing such board and dividing the township into 4 wards for the purpose,—to be the same as those for municipal purposes where formed. Two trustees are elected in each ward at next election and thereafter one retires each year in rotation and one is elected in his place, the elections taking place on the 2nd Wednesday in January. All the powers of the trustees for sections are merged in the board. The union of any portion of the municipality with another or part of another is dissolved by such by-law, but may be renewed. If permanently dissolved all rights and liabilities created under the old union nevertheless remain. A valuation of the property and debts of each section is to be made by the Inspector and 2 non-residents of the township appointed by the Council, and they settle their respective rights and claims. In case of separation as above, each township Council appoints a person to act with the Inspector in a like valuation, and decide how the claims of each is to be settled. The County Judge is added if the arbitrators be an even No. After the Board has existed 5 yrs. the Council may, on the petition of 20 rate-payers in each of the majority of the wards, submit to vote in the several wards the question of returning to the school section system,—the voting to be open. If a majority in a majority of wards decide in favor of it, a by-law is passed accordingly and a new valuation and adjustment is made as above. This Act is to apply after 1st January, 1878, where township boards already exist, the township Councils dividing into wards before 1st October, 1877, if not done already. The power of Councils to alter the boundaries of sections includes the division or union of sections or parts of them. When finally settled, after or without appeal, such alterations, &c., remain in force for 5 yrs. at least. Teachers salaries are payable quarterly, and if the trustees are not in funds they may borrow the necessary amt. at

not higher than 8 p. c. Portions of several municipalities may be united into 1 school section, a board of arbitration being formed as above (or separations, &c.,) and reporting on its advisability and the proper conditions of such union, and by-laws being passed by the several Councils. It is to be considered a section of the township or a division or district of the village or town in which the school house is. The boundaries may be altered or union dissolved, if a majority of rate-payers in the part belonging to any municipality, petition for and the Council pass a by-law. Existing unions are confirmed and proceedings for setting them aside for informalities may be stayed on payt. of costs. Towns not separated from Counties may put their schools under the County Inspector, paying him like salary as for rural schools. The L. G. in C. may form inspectors' districts in remote settlements and territorial or judicial districts,—the County or Provincial Councils paying their share of the Inspector's salary and expenses. Further provision is made for the entering in all assessment rolls, not only the school section of the rate-payer, but whether rated for separate or public school, and whether Catholic or Protestant, and the same in the Collectors Roll, a special column being also inserted for school debts. This portion of the Assessment Roll may be appealed against as any other. And the Council are to levy and collect all such legal rates and account annually for them. Separate School Trustees wishing these provisions carried out must give notice to the Municipal clerk a week before assessment is begun. Otherwise they may go on under former Acts. County Councils are to make provision for the quarterly payment of teachers' salaries and may, if necessary for that purpose, borrow money at 7 p. c. It is the duty of the Co. Treasurer to pay over County rates in proper proportion to local Treasurers—who are to be considered as County sub-Treasurers—for school purposes. The provision for payts. by him on the Inspector's order is repealed, and the local Treasurers are to do this. Where several townships are united for school purposes, there being no County organization, a board of 5 members with same powers as other school trustees is to be elected on the 2nd Wednesday in each January, who may provide a school and teachers on the requisition of the heads of five resident families. Appeals from assessments which are made by the officer of the board in unorganized townships go to the Stip. Magistrate or County Judge. When an organized and an unorganized township are to be united for school purposes the Stip. Magistrate acts on behalf of the latter instead of a Reeve. The County Council is to raise $100 at least for the County Model School, and $50 for the Teachers Institute or Association. Accommodation must be provided by the School Trustees for ⅔rds of the school children in the section according to the census of the preceding year. Trustees vacate their seats by ceasing to reside, by absence from meetings for 3 mos. without leave, and by being convicted of a felony or misdemeanour. Parents are excused from penalties for not sending their children to school, if the neglect has not been wilful, but caused by extreme poverty, ill health or too great a distance from school.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are under the jurisdiction of the County Council, though deriving their title from the city, town, or village in which they are situate. High School Districts are no longer to be formed, except of a county or electoral district, but those now existing remain till abolished by the County Council; more than one such school may be established in a county. Where such school is established in a city or town separate from, but within a county, the two Councils may agree upon terms upon which it may serve for both. A sum equal to the minimum grant is to be provided by any separate city or town for any such school within it. Where minor municipalities are formed into a High School District, they must furnish the sums required, equal to their proportion of Government grant, on application of the High School Board.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Convocation may discuss and advise the Senate respecting the application of any college for affiliation, but the power of decision is taken away from it.

AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c.

Chap. 17.—Consolidates the laws respecting Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures, and the Boards and Associations formed for their encouragement. The Council of the Provincial Association is made up of the C. of A., the M. of E., all the Professors of Agriculture in chartered Colleges and Universities, the President or a Vice-President of the Fruit Growers Association, the Entomological Society the Dairymens' Association, and the Ontario Society of Artists, and the President and Vice-President of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, or persons appointed in their places—and 13 delegates elected from the several Agricultural Divisions.

SALES OF LIQUORS.

Chap. 18.—The appointment of Inspectors and Commissioners may be under authority of the L. G. Licenses for sale on vessels may be issued by an Inspector at a port in a district in which they sail, or at which they call. The prohibition of connection between a tavern and grocers' shop only applies in townships where a by-law to that effect is passed Petitions for license to take effect on the 1st May, should be filed with the Inspector on or before the 1st April. Unless otherwise provided, every license holds good only for the person while resident on the premises described in it. The right to transfer a license must be asked from the Comrs. within 1 month after the removal, death, or assignment of property, &c., of the original holder, and the transfer forthwith made upon leave being granted. Before leave is granted, the proposed transferee must produce an Inspector's report in his favour. If a license becomes void in any way before its expiry, the Comrs.

may grant a new one for the unexpired term, on such conditions as to refunding duty to original licensee as may seem just. The penalty for a person with a shop license, or chemist or druggist permitting liquors sold to be consumed on the premises, is from $20 to $50. No person who is not licensed may hold himself out to be so, by any sign or notice. A chemist or druggist must record every sale of intoxicating liquors, the quantity, purchaser's name, and the physician's certificate, if any; and a sale not recorded is *primâ facie* illegal. Drinking liquors, whether sold or not, in licensed premises between 7 p. m. on Saturday and 6 a. m. on Monday, is forbidden, under the penalty provided, except by members of the family or lodgers. The same prohibition is applied to vessels in ports. The penalties enacted against municipal councillors and officers, by 37 V., c. 32. ss. 32 and 33, are in addition to other penalties incurred. Previous convictions under s 35 of that Act may be proved by a certificate under the hand of the J. P, or Clerk of the Peace, or other satisfactory evidence, Conviction may be had as for a first offence, though there were previous convictions, and for various offences on the same day; but the increased penalty can only be inflicted for an offence on a subsequent day, and after information for the first laid. If the first conviction be set aside, the later one may be amended and the lesser penalty only exacted, as for a first offence. The two convictions need not be under the same section or for an offence of precisely the same description. Proceedings to cancel the license may be had before the County Judge, after 3 convictions of the licensee under the Act, although not for an offence precisely alike. Police Magistrate or J. P. may not suspend any penalty or punishment awarded. Prosecutions must be brought in 30 days after an offence. Notice of appeal to the County Court for convictions before J. P. or Police Magistrate, under 37 V., c. 32., s. 35, must be given within 5 days. If in custody, the appellant must remain so, or give security to appear personally to prosecute it and abide the decision. Proof of traffic in liquors by any person employed by, or allowed to act for the occupant of premises, or allowed by occupant to remain on them, is conclusive evidence of traffic with his sanction. Officers, policemen and Inspectors, whose duty it is to prevent violations of the Act, may not only demand admittance to premises where refreshments or liquors are reported to be sold, but search them—and obstructing such search is punishable as hindering admission. On information, a J. P. or P. Mag. may issue a warrant, authorizing an officer at any time within 10 days after its date, to force his way into a place where it is suspected there is liquor kept for sale, and break open if necessary, any cupboard, or other receptacle; and any liquor found is presumed to be kept for illegal purpose, till the contrary is proved. Bylaws to increase duty on licenses must be passed before 1st March in any year, and has force till repealed. License duties are to be paid by licensee into bank, and the deposit receipt furnished to Inspector. Cheques on License Fund are to be drawn by the Inspector and endorsed by the Chairman or other Comr. Fines under this Act at Clifton also go to License Fund. Wholesale licenses may be granted at any time after the Comrs. have so directed, and become void if a retail trade is carried on upon the premises. The penalties under the License Act may be inflicted for illegal retail sale where the Temperance Act is in force, and a wholesale license must be taken out for the sale of the quantities thereby allowed. Where a new license for a year is refused to a person licensed in the previous year, the old license may yet be extended for a period not exceeding 3 months on payment of proportional duty. In cities the number of licenses prescribed by the Act may be exceeded by the Comrs. for cause shewn, provided the Nos. on 30th April, 1877, be not exceeded; also in places of summer resort, one additional license for 6 mos. may be granted. In judicial or territorial districts the L. G. in C. may erect License Districts and appoint Comrs. and Inspectors. Its proportion of the cost of maintaining a License Board in municipalities when a by-law under the Temperance Act is in force, is payable by the municipal authorities so soon as the acct. is audited by the Prov. Treas. and demanded by the Lic. Comrs. No J. P. who is a License Comr. or Inspector may try any case under the Act in his district; but this does not apply to County Judges.

COURTS IN COUNTY OF YORK.

Chap. 19.—The County Court sits for issues of fact and assessment of damages, on 1st Tuesday in December and 2nd Tuesday in May, and the General Sessions of the Peace on the 1st Tuesday in March and the 2nd Tuesday in September. The terms of the County and Surrogate Courts commence respectively on the 1st Mondays in January and April, and 2nd Mondays in June and October. The L. G. in C. may appoint a short-hand writer for the County Court, payable by fees or quarterly by the County—the City of Toronto paying its share.

CONSTABLES.

Chap. 20.—A County Judge may at any time appoint a Constable for his County, notifying the Clerk of the Peace, who submits the appointment to the next General Sessions, and if by them not cancelled it remains valid. The Judge may suspend a Constable also, till one week after the opening of the Sessions, giving him notice in writing; if he thinks him worthy of dismissal, he reports fully to the Clerk of the Peace, who submits it to the next Sessions for their action thereon. The L. G. may appoint Provincial Constables having authority in all counties or districts.

MORTGAGES AND SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Chap. 21.—Provides for the registration of certificates of discharge of Chattel Mortgages where they are registered. Where there have been renewals registered the discharge need only be registered upon and against the last renewal. Assignments also may be registered. The necessary affidavit may be made by the next of kin, executor or administrator of a deceased mortgagee or assignee, or the

assignee if living; but the assignment or several assignments under which he claims must be filed, in case of re-filing of mortgage by the assignee or his representatives.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Chap. 22.—These Societies may borrow upon debentures an amt. which, with all their other liabilities, equals twice their capitalized fixed and permanent stock and their reserve fund. But the total liabilities must never exceed the amt. remaining due on the mortgages held; the former being calculated deduction made of cash in hand or bank; the latter being computed or discounted at an interest at least equal to that they bear or were calculated to yield. But holders of debentures issued under the restricted powers granted by 39 V., c. 32, must receive notice at the place where they are payable of the intention to use these additional powers; and they can thereupon claim, on giving 6 mos. notice, payt. of those debentures with interest.

DENTISTRY.

Chap. 23.—No person not a member of "Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario" shall practice or hold themselves out as authorized to practice dentistry, under a penalty of $20—the rights of licensed medical practitioners being saved. Penalties are recoverable before a J. P. or in the proper Division Court Proceedings before J. P. to be under 38 V., c. 4, and in default of payt. of penalty the party convicted may be imprisoned for 1 mo. Penalties to be paid over to Secretary of College. A person contravening this Act cannot recover for dental work done or materials furnished. The College may grant the degree of Master of Dental Surgery to practitioners of 5 yrs. standing, passing required examinations.

TERRITORIAL AND TEMPORARY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, &c.

Chap. 24—The L. G. may direct the C. P. W. to provide one or more gaols or lock-ups in any District or Provisional County. Except for purposes of 31 V., c. 35, and 23 V., c. 24, Muskoka and Parry Sound districts are annexed judicially to the County of Simcoe. The gaols or lock-ups therein are common gaols of the district and of Simcoe, in which persons held for trial may be confined, or persons condemned to imprisonment for not more than 1 mo., or those sentenced for longer periods till they may be conveniently removed to the gaol at Barrie. Those in Thunder Bay district are gaols or lockups of that district, and of Algoma, for persons held for trial or sentenced for 2 mos. or under, or until, if under longer sentence, they can be removed to Sault Ste. Marie. In the Provisional County of Haliburton, they are in like manner connected with Victoria, 1 mo. sentences only being served out in them. But the Court or Magistrate may order direct committal to the gaols at Barrie, Sault Ste. Marie or Lindsay. A County Court Judge for Simcoe may, at the request of the Stip. Magistrate, hold a Division Court in the district, and the Magistrate, at the request of the Judge, may hold one in the county. In lieu of other provisions, in previous Acts, it is provided that the Stip. Magistrates, in those districts, have therein the authority of County Court Judges in Division Court matters, and shall perform like duties; but the provisions of law, authorising the signing of judgment by default for want of a notice disputing plaintiffs' claim, or the garnishment of debts or money demands, do not apply to said Division Courts. An appeal is given from the decisions of Stip. Magistrates to the Court of Appeal under similar conditions as apply to appeals from the decisions of County Court Judges. Provision is made for the registration of Chattel Mortgages in the districts. When the mortgagor or bargainor is resident in a temporary judicial district or not resident in the Province, but the chattels are in such district, the law on the subject applies, the Clerk of the District Court being substituted for that of the County Court. In a territoral district, the Clerk of the first Division Court acts, and 10 days is granted, instead of 5, for the registration. In Nipissing, the Clerk of the County Court of Renfrew acts, and 20 days is allowed. Such mortgages already made may be registered to 1st January, 1878. The Act to go into force on 1st July, 1877; and is not declaratory of application already, or non-applicability of law respecting registration of Chattel Mortgages to such districts. In other than Division Court cases, in Nipissing, the action may be brought and venue laid in any adjoining county, but a court or Judge may order it for trial to another. All writs of execution, for that district, must be directed to the Sheriff of Renfrew, and bind the land and goods from the time they are delivered to him,—the district, for those purposes, being made part of his bailiwick.

LANDS ACQUIRED BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Chap. 25 Cities, towns, and villages may acquire lands outside their limits for public purposes, but they do not thereby become part of such municipality, but remain as before.

DRAINAGE.

Chap. 26.—In cases where drainage can only be accomplished by embanking, pumping, or other mechanical operations, a petition of two-thirds of owners is required before action of the council. Works need only to be maintained during pleasure of council.

STATUTE LABOUR.

Chap. 27.—The exemption from Statute Labour of a volunteer, may be secured on the certificate of the captain of his Co., instead of the District Staff officer.

PAYING TAXES BY INSTALMENTS.

Chap. 28.—The council of any city, town, or incorporated village, may pass a by-law, making taxes payable by instalments.

LINE FENCES.

Chap. 29—The owner of a division or line fence, forming part of the enclosure of another's land, may not take it down without giving him 2 mos. notice, nor until he refuses, after a demand in writing, to pay therefor the price awarded by the fence viewers.

Chap. 30—Applies Municipal Law to TOWNSHIPS OF HAGARTY, SHERWOOD, JONES, RICHARDS and BURNS, in District of Nipissing, erecting them into a Township Corporation; and also the Townships of Clara and Maria; and gives power to Lieut Gov. to annex said municipalities to County of Renfrew.

Chap. 31—Amends Act respecting MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH, conferring further powers on Council, authorizing it to pass by-laws respecting auctioneers, hawkers, ferries, cabs, &c.; applying consolidated Public School Act to the municipality, fixing rate of assessment, and giving power to issue debentures and remit arrears of taxes.

Chap. 32—Gives to MUNICIPALITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE power to pass by-laws respecting auctioneers, &c, and legalizes assessment roll of 1873-4.

Chap. 33—Incorporates the Town of BELLEVILLE as a city, gives power to issue debentures for consolidating the debt, and declares Collector's Roll of 1876 valid.

Chap. 34—Incorporates the Town of BRANTFORD as a city. Also, provides for the removal of bodies from Mount Hope Cemetery to another at the expense of the Corporation, and sale of the Mount Hope Cemetery.

Chap. 35—Extends and defines the limits of the TOWN OF ORILLIA, in Co. of Simcoe, making lots in South Orillia to form part of said town, when sanctioned by a vote of rate-payers on those lots.

Chap. 36—Empowers the Corporation of the Village of PORT ELGIN, to sell certain lands, with the consent of the donors of such lands, and apply the proceeds to finishing the Town Hall and erecting school buildings.

Chap. 37—Amends the WATER WORKS Acts of City of OTTAWA, authorising issue of debentures to $100,000, by the Corporation, by by-law, for their completion, and dispensing with the usual formalities with respect to the by-law, but it must receive the assent of the Electors. Water Comrs must raise annually from Water Rates money to pay the interest on debentures and a sinking fund, the Water Works property to be charged for payment of the debentures.

Chap. 38—Provides for the erection of a COURT HOUSE in the City of HAMILTON, at the joint expense of the City and the County of Wentworth, according to an agreement set forth in the Act.

Chap 39—Respects the CITY OF TORONTO, the Toronto WATER WORKS and other matters, giving further powers to the Water Works Comrs., allowing Corporation to assume lands of said Comrs. for city purposes on payment of a certain sum; or if not assumed, lands to be sold. Makes further provisions respecting breaking up of streets by Gas Cos.; allows Corporation to purchase Gas Cos. Works, and gives direction for application of purchase money.

Chap. 40—Legalizes a By-law, 772 of City of TORONTO, for the issue of certain debentures, and directs where and how such debentures shall be payable.

Chap. 41—Legalizes a By-law of COUNTY of SIMCOE, for guaranteeing certain debentures of the Town of Barrie.

Chap. 42—Legalizes a By-law of TOWN of WINDSOR, to raise a loan for the aid of a line of steamers between that town and Prince Arthur's Landing.

Chap. 43—Gives power to PORT HOPE HARBOUR COMRS. to issue debentures, and consolidate the harbour debt, with provisions for sinking fund.

Chap. 44—Enables the corporation of COBOURG to aid the Norval Manufacturing Co. to the extent of $2,500 out of the Harbour Debentures.

Chap. 45—Authorizes the TOWN of DUNDAS to exempt certain property of the Canada Screw Co. from municipal taxation with the consent of the ratepayers of the town.

Chap. 46—Empowers the Council of the TOWNSHIP of ADELAIDE to sell St. George's Square, in the village of Adelaide.

Chap. 47—Legalizes a certain survey of lands of CANADA CO. in the Township of BOSANQUET and MCGILLIVRAY.

Chap. 48—Legalises certain surveys in the TOWNSHIP OF MATILDA, but no existing rights shall be disturbed.

Chap. 49—Authorizes Rector and Church Wardens of ST. MARK'S CHURCH, NIAGARA, to sell certain lands, and add the proceeds to Rectory Land Fund of said Parish.

Chap. 50—Authorizes SYNOD of ONTARIO to apply a certain sum of money, held in trust by them, to payment of certain lots bought by St. John's Church, Iroquois, Dundas Co., and empowers Vestry of such Church to raise money on said land by mortgage, for the erection of a Parsonage House.

Chap. 51—Authorizes the BISHOP of ONTARIO to raise $3,500 by mortgage on a certain lot, in the village of ALMONTE, in County of LANARK, for the erection of a Parsonage.

Chap 52—Authorizes certain lands belonging to ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NEWMARKET, Co. of York, to be sold for the building of a Parsonage and other needs of the Church.

Chap. 53—Vests in the Rector and Church Wardens of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORON-

TO, certain property and lands belonging to that church, makes valid a mortgage on those lands, and authorizes the payment of money raised by such mortgage for building a school house.

Chap. 54—Authorizes the Rector and Churchwardens of the Church of ST. ALBAN THE MARTYR, OTTAWA, to mortgage such lands for any sums of money necessary for the purposes of the church, and renders valid a mortgage already given to Trust & Loan Co. of Canada.

Chap. 55—Enables the SYNOD of Diocese of NIAGARA to sell certain lands in Township of ARTHUR, Wellington Co., proceeds to be applied to purchase of parsonage site and house in village of Mount Forest.

Chap. 56—Authorizes SYNOD of Diocese of HURON to sell certain lands in Township of WARWICK, Co. of Lambton, and invest proceeds, paying the int. to Rector of St. Mary's Church in said Township, until such time as the vestry shall procure the necessary site for a parsonage, when one-fifth of the principal may be applied to the building of such parsonage.

Chap. 57—Enables Trustees of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of ORILLIA to dispose of certain lands in Orillia and to remove the remains of the dead from them to a new Cemetery.

Chap. 58—Makes the R. C. BISHOP of HAMILTON a corporate body, vesting in him all lands, tenements, &c., belonging to R. C. Church in the Diocese of Hamilton, with power to borrow money on mortgage, and making valid mortgages already held on such lands.

Chap. 59—Incorporates the "WILLARD HALL, PETERBOROUGH PROTESTANT POOR TRUST"; to be composed of 8 trustees, of different Protestant churches, to hold such trust, invest funds and use the dividends for benefit of Protestant poor of the town, who may be *bonâ fide* residents.

Chap. 60—Incorporates the "CONFERENCE of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH in Ontario," giving them power to establish District Boards, Missionary and other funds, make by-laws, acquire and sell lands, &c., &c., and hold lands by devise whose annual value is $1000; and no land acquired can be held except for actual use for more than 7 years.

Chap. 61—Incorporates ONTARIO MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church in Canada, with power to hold land, &c., to the annual value of $1000 The Corporation to be under the control of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada.

Chap. 62—Amends the Act incorporating UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY, enabling Directors to make grants to the British and Foreign Bible Society and other Societies, and to acquire property to the annual value of $1000.

Chap. 63—Amends Act incorporating CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE of Woodstock, increasing No. of Trustees to 21, of whom two-thirds are to be Regular Baptists, and authorizing the raising of a loan not to exceed $10,000.

Chap. 64—Incorporates ALMA COLLEGE, at ST. THOMAS, as a Ladies' College of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the usual corporate powers; with power to hold property to the annual value of $5,000, to make by-laws and rules for government of college, &c. The Corporation to be under the control of General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chap. 65—Incorporates, as TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, E. M Hodder, N. Bethune, B Geikie, J Fulton, W. H. Ellis, J. E. Kennedy, H. Robertson and J. A. Temple, with power to hold real property to the value of $20,000, with all powers necessary to continue and conduct a school for medicine, surgery, &c. No religious test to be required. School may affiliate with an University and College of Physicians and Surgeons—may grant degrees to students.

Chap. 66—Incorporates STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE Co., with a capital of $1,000,000. Provisional Directors: D. B. Chisholm, J. J. Middleton, T. McIlwraith, Alpheus Beamer, and Robert Duncan. Head office, Hamilton.

Chap. 67—Incorporates "PEOPLE'S GAS Co. of TORONTO," for supplying said city and vicinity with gas. Capital $300,000. Usual powers. Provisional Directors: Hon. A. Campbell, Hon. W. McMaster, J. Maughan, jr., P. D. S. Conger, J. B. Boustead, N. Barnhart, C. J. Campbell, J Hallam, A. Manning, A. B. Lee, P. G. Close, A. Nairn, H. L. Hime, W. B Scarth of Toronto; C. J. Starling of Belleville, and T. D. Hall of New York.

Chap. 68—Incorporates INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION Co., for establishing and holding Industrial and General Exhibitions in the Province of Ontario, with power to hold land and tenements to annual value of $5,000. Capital, $500,000, with power to increase. Prov. Directors, Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Hon. W. McMaster, J. Michie, W. H. Howland, T. McCrosson, W. Arthurs, J. Hallam, S. P May, and P. G. Close.

Chap. 69—Vests the property of the BOTHWELL LAND and PETROLEUM Co. in certain trustees to sell and dispose of the same, and divide proceeds according to directions given.

Chap. 70—Enables the PICKERING HARBOUR and ROAD Co to issue bonds to the amt. of $25,000, for improving the Harbour.

Chap. 71—Amends the PEEL GENL. MANUFACTURING Cos. Act, giving the co. power to carry on business as Dairy Farmers.

Chap. 72 — Incorporates LEAMINGTON, COMBER and LAKE ST. CLAIR RAILWAY Co., to construct a railway from Leamington on Lake Erie to Stoney Point on Lake St. Clair. Capital, $50,000. Railway to be completed in 7 yrs Provisional Directors: G. Russell, C. H. Fox, C. Chamber-

lain, W. Ryall, P. Conover, W. Watson, P. Williams, J. Baker, J. Askew, W. Hazleton, G. A. Morse, A. Lamarsh, M. W. Scott, and H. J. Coulson.

Chap. 73—Incorporates the NIAGARA & ST. CATHARINES RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT Co, to construct a railway from Niagara to St. Catharines, or Merritton, and to own steamboats to ply in connection with said railway between Toronto and Niagara. Capital, $250,000, viz: $100,000, preferental shares; $100,000 steamboat scrip; $50,000 railway scrip. Railway to be completed in 5 yrs. Provisional Directors: R. Bell, P. J. Close, J. Ginty, P Patterson, P. A. Scott, J. Silliman, J. T. Bush, C. Brown, R. Struthers, F. Stinson, J. D. Tait, N Pafford, S. H. Follett, R. Best, J. W. Avery. G. A. Clement, and J. T. Kerby.

Chap. 74—Amends Acts incorporating PORT DOVER AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY Co., confirming resolutions limiting bonds to $4,000 per mile, and 2nd issue of bonds to $125,000, and shares $100,000; restricting first preference debt to £95,000 stg., and giving Directors certain powers for the issue of new bonds. The purchase of Port Dover Harbour is confirmed.

Chap. 75.—Amends NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY Co. Act. Meetings of the co. may be held at Penetanguishene. By-laws granting bonuses are declared valid and binding though the route of the railway is changed from that set forth in them. The Alliston by-law is declared valid. The line may be extended to intersection with the Hamilton & N. Western.

Chap. 76.—Amends HAMILTON AND N. W. RAILWAY Co Act, confirming certain agreements made with the township of of Innisfil, and alterations in by-laws of City of Hamilton, and County of Simcoe, authorizing issue of new debentures. Trustees holding Collingwood debentures to pay $600 annually to Town of Collingwood until Collingwood branch is commenced.

Chap. 77.—Amends CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY Co. Act, confirming resolution of Co. for issue of new bonds and cancelling of old, both issues not to exceed $2,100,000. Ten years are given for building the road from date of charter.

Chap. 78.—Confirms the settlement entered into between the TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY Co. and bondholders. Loan capital fixed at $2,000,000.

Chap. 79.—Amends STRATFORD & HURON RAILWAY Act, authorizing issue of bonds not to exceed $12,000 a mile, with power to amalgamate with Port Dover & Lake Huron Co.; confirming certain by-laws of townships of Listowel, Mornington and Elma; extending time for 3 yrs. and giving power to change route, under certain conditions.

Chap. 80.—Empowers the Town of PETERBOROUGH to grant aid to the Huron and Quebec Railway Co., makes valid a by-law of Town of Lanark and changes the name to "TORONTO & OTTAWA RAILWAY Co.," with power to construct the railway from Ottawa to Toronto by way of Peterborough.

Chap. 81.—Confirms a foreclosure in favour of Debenture Holders of the COBOURG, PETERBORO' AND MARMORA RY. Co., establishing the new Co. and giving power to issue debentures to amount of $500,000, and extends time to 1st July, 1885. Co. are authorized to carry on smelting works at Cobourg, and to acquire land in the town, not exceeding 5 acres.

Chap. 82.—Empowers PORT PERRY AND WHITBY EXTENSION Co. to issue preferential mortgage bonds; confirms by-laws and changes the name to the Port Perry and Lindsay Railway Co., transferring all propety to new Railway Co.

Chap. 83.—Incorporates GUELPH STREET RY. Co., with a capital of $50,000.

Chap. 84.—Incorporates METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Co. of TORONTO, for constructing and operating street railways in Toronto and adjoining municipalities. Capital $100,000. Prov. Directors—R. Jaffray, J Shields, N. Dickey, E. Galley and J. Ginty.

Chap. 85.—Amends TORONTO STREET RY. Co. Act. The Co. need not put down permanent pavement when the city is doing so in a street through which its rails pass, but may call upon the city to do it and pay assessment to the amount of the cost price, not exceeding $2.50 per square yard. If it choose to lay it itself, it must do so of the same materials as the city uses, within a month after notice. The value of the remaining life of such pavement, so laid down or paid for, must be reckoned among the assets of the Co., if the city assume the road. The Co. maintains the street between the rails and for 1 foot 6 inches on the outside of each.

Chap. 86—Extends time for construction of ST. CATHARINES STREET RAILWAY, 2 years.

Ckap. 87.—Admits WILLIAM E IDSARDI, of St. Thomas, Co. Elgin, as a Provincial Land Surveyor.

Chap. 88.—Makes verbal corrections in chap. 72, 73, 39 and 67 of the present session.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(*Legislature opened 10th November, prorogued 20th December,* 1876.)

SUPPLIES.

Chap. 1—Grants $1,970,'58 for the services of the year 1877-'78, and $116,489.38 for 1876-7.

CON. RAILWAY FUND.

Chap. 2—Forms a Consolidated Railway Fund of all debentnres issued or to be issued for subsidy to railways, and unexpended balances on hand from their sale, as well as for the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. Also municipal debentures or subscriptions, under 39 V., c. 2. From this fund subsidies, &c., are to be paid to railways authorized to receive them And out of it the L. G. in C. may pay $3,0 0,000 to the Q. M. O. & O. Ry., receiving their bonds therefor. And interest on such bonds is to be taken out of the net earnings of the road and paid into such fund until they are paid or released. The L. G. in C. may sell or pledge such bonds for moneys to be raised for subsidies, &c., and to guarantee their payment by endorsement. Whenever the Govt. holds those bonds for advances made, it may exercise all the powers of other bond holders in respect thereof, and will hold like rank and priority as against the revenues of the road.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Chap. 3.—A further advance of $1,000 per mile is authorized to the Levis & Kennebec, the Quebec Central, and the St. Francis, Megantic & International Ry. Cos., on portions already built, upon their being placed in good running order, and on completion of future sections; advances may be made which do not exceed $6,000 per mile built, and leave $2,000 per mile for the portions remaining to be built. The L. G. in C. may direct the expenditure of the $1,000 in perfecting a road or paying for right of way, rolling stock, &c. The subsidy to the Montreal, Portland & Boston Ry, is increased to $4,000 per mile for 56 miles, from Longueuil to the Province line, via Chambly, West Farnham & Frelighsburg, (if the co binds itself to the same rates as those of the Q. M. O. & O. Ry.;) to the Waterloo & Magog Ry. on 43 miles, and the Laurentian Ry. on 15 miles. If any subsidized co. abandons or loses its charter, the portion of subsidy remaining unappropriated may be divided between the Levis & Kennebec, 45 miles; the Quebec Central, 52 miles; St. F. M. & I. 53 miles, and the South Eastern from Acton to Sutton, in amts. not exceeding $1,500 per mile of the uncompleted sections. The Quebec & Lake St. John need not refund the $48,171 already received for the first section, but must give security for the completion of the second section by 1st January, 1881, default in which will involve repayment of advances. The subsidy is continued to the Missisquoi & Black River Valleys Ry. if the co. c mplete 10 miles by 1st December, 1877. The debentures of a railway co., guaranteed by the Govt., may bear 6 p. c. int., and the L G. may fix when it shall be paid. Any part of a subsidy already paid may be returned and converted into a guarantee for so much from a date settled with the directors The Comrs. of the Q. M. O. & O. Ry may guarantee payment to subcontractors under Duncan Macdonald, the contractor for the western section, if approved; and they may use moneys provided for contingent expenses for construction.

COURT HOUSE—QUEBEC.

Chap. 4—Authorizes the expenditure of $75,000 on the building of a Court House for Quebec; and for its re-imbursement the L. G. in C. may impose such taxes on proceedings, papers, &c., as may be necessary, to continue till the amt. is refunded.

CONSOL. REV. FUND.

Chap. 5.—The C. R. F. is charged with all loans and debts of the Province, contracted by debentures or otherwise, and the interest on them and sinking fund provided for their repayment.

INSURANCE LICENSES.

Chap. 6.—The Act requiring Ins. Cos. to take out licenses does not apply to accident policies for less than 30 days.

VAGRANTS, &c.

Chap. 7.—For each person committed to gaol as a vagrant, or for contravention of municipal by-laws, the local corporation must pay 25 cts. per day.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES.

Chap. 8.—The L. G. in C. may appoint not more than 3 Comrs. and a Secretary to consolidate the Statutes of a general and permanent character of the Province, including those of the former Province of Canada applicable to Quebec, and those passed since 1867. They may also suggest amendments. They may add the general Statutes, Imperial and Canadian, affecting the Province, (but not within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature,) as well as such treaties, proclamations, O. in C &c., as may be prescribed by the L. G. in C. They are to report from time to time and submit their work as completed in print; when finished the L. G. submits it to the Legislature.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Chap. 9.—The Civil Service, consisting of Deputy heads, clerks and messengers at the Seat of Government, is divided among the following departments, viz: Executive Council, Prov. Secretary and Registrar with *bureau* of Queen's Printer, Law Officers of the Crown, Treasury, Crown Lands,

Agriculture and Public Works, and Public Instruction. The salary of the Deputy heads begins at $2000 on appointment and increases by $100 per an., to $2,400. Clerks are divided into 5 classes, and a person may be appointed into either. The salaries of the 5th class rise by $50 per an. from $600 to $800. 4th class, by same increase from $800 to $1000. 3rd class, by same increase from $1000 to $1200. 2nd class, same increase from $1200 to $1400. 1st class, from $1400 to $1600. Promotions from one class to another are not to be made till after 4 yrs. service, except on special order of L. G. in C. Special officers, having technical knowledge necessary for special work, may be appointed at salaries fixed by the L. G. in C. Messengers receive not more than $400 on appointment, and may receive annual increases of $40 up to $600 The Deputy head is given the usual powers under the political head. The latter may give authority to a first class clerk or officer to act as Deputy in such Deputy's absence. The Deputy must report monthly respecting efficiency and assiduity of clerks. The Civil Service board may prescribe examinations and grant certificates for each class. No person may be appointed to such class without that or a higher certificate. No appointment is to be made without an O. in C. upon the application of the Deputy, or promoted except on his report. A report of appointments and promotions, with copies of the O. in C., is to be laid before Parlt. at the beginning of each session.

SUPERANNUATION.

Chap. 10.—Pensions may be granted to civil servants who become incapable of discharging their duties, or 60 years of age. It is to be calculated on length of service; for 3 to 10 years service, 10-fiftieths to be allowed; for 11 years, 11-fiftieths, and so on up to 35-fiftieths—the maximum. Service in the former Province of Canada counts, but interruptions of service are to be deducted. The law is extended to the officers and clerks of the two houses of the Legislature. A pension fund is established, moneys belonging to which are invested at interest. 5 p c of the salary of every clerk for the first 3 years' service is to be deducted and paid into this fund, and 3 p. c for each subsequent year, and the Prov. Treasurer adds to fund from the C. R. F. one-fourth of amount of such deductions. Pensions run to 1st day of month following death of pensioner. Full pension is not paid to those who have not contributed for 15 years but equivalent deductions must be made from payments of pensions till 15 years' contributions are secured. After death of a pensioner, half of the pension continues payable to the widow during her life or widowhood If she be already dead, or afterwards dies or marries again, the half pension goes to the children who are under 18, till they attain that age Superannuation with pension must be accepted. If one retires voluntarily or because his office is abolished, the sums he has paid in to the fund are returned to him,—not if removed for misconduct, &c. A pension is not transferable or subject to seizure. It is not paid to persons residing out of the Province, unless for special reasons the L. G. in C. permit it. If the fund becomes insufficient to meet the claims upon it, a *pro ratâ* deduction is made from all pensions till funds are forthcoming. A pensioner not 60 years of age may be called back to service if able, at the seat of Government or in the district in which he resides. Refusing to serve, he forfeits his pension.

SHERIFFS' SALARIES.

Chap. 11—Provides that the L. G. in C may make an allowance not exceeding $500 per an., to Sheriffs in districts other than Quebec and Montreal for their services in criminal matters.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Chap. 12—These magistrates are given jurisdiction in Treasury cases in which the cause of action arose in the county and the defendant resides in the Province, though not in the district. Where no Judge of the Superior Court resides within the district, the magistrate must reside at the *chef lieu*; but the Act does not apply to those already appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chap. 13—Gives the Chief Justice, after consulting his colleagues, the right to send a Judge to assist in judicial work in a district where those resident are overworked, or the usual Judge is absent or unable to perform his duties—but this only when the regular district work of the Judge sent permits. In districts where more than one Judge are resident, each must sit in separate rooms to facilitate business. The L G in C may dispense with a term where business does not require it, or order a special term when required, either of the Superior or Circuit Court. The Judge for Beauharnois takes the Terrebonne district, instead of a Montreal Judge. The Prothonotary exercises the judicial functions which are accorded to him in districts where no Judge is resident, in any of the districts where a Judge, though a resident, is ill or absent.

JUDGMENTS OUT OF THE PROVINCE.

Chap. 14.—In suits on foreign judgments, the Defendant may set up any plea that he did or might have set up where judgment was originally brought; but if obtained in any other Province of the Dominion and the defendant was personally served, or appeared to answer, this cannot be done. In suits against corporations, service according to the law of such Province and the charter of the corporation is held to be personal service. In absence of personal service or appearance, the Defendant may plead as against a foreign judgment. This Act not to apply to pending actions.

INCORPORATED COS.

Chap 15.—Incorporated Cos. (other than banks and ins. Cos,) carrying on business in the Province must file with the Prothonotary of the Superior Court or Registrar for the district, where its chief place of business is, a declaration signed by the President, or its chief officer in the Province, stating its name, where and

how and when incorporated, and where its principal place of business within the Province is. The declaration must be filed by the President or chief officer or agent within 60 days after this Act came into force, for old Cos., or 60 days after commencing business for a new, and to be renewed at each change of name or chief place of business.

CADASTRAL PLANS.

Chap 16.—When land set out on a cadastral plan is taken for a railway, the Co must furnish a plan thereof to the C.C. L., who, if he find it correct, assigns it a No. on and amends the cadastral plan accordingly; an entry of the change is also made in the book of reference, and the land ceases to belong to the lot from which it is taken Whenever a subdivision or a re-division plan is deposited, the Registrar enters in the index to immovables against the original No the fact of such new division. The new Nos. given, thereafter become the correct description When only a part of a lot is subdivided, the remainder is to be called the undivided residue of the original No. The C. C L. may cause the reference book of a new division to be published in the *Official Gazette*.

HYPOTHECS.

Chap. 17.—Art. 2042 of the C. C. is amended, and description of lands by coterminous lands, or the number or name by which it is known, or the No. on the plan and book of reference is made sufficient. Hypothecs are declared valid, though the property is described by ranges and lots not by co-terminous lands.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Chap. 18.—Municipal Councils may use sums raised for a sinking fund of a loan in purchase of their debentures, instead of depositing them in a bank.

SAFETY IN PUBLIC EDIFICES.

Chaps. 19 and 20.—The L. G. in C. may make regulations for the safety of the public in theatres, halls or edifices used for public meetings, lectures, performances or amusements, to be published in the *Official Gazette*, and thereafter to have force of law. Proprietors and lessees of such places must comply with such regulations and procure the certificate of the C. P. W, else the police, either Provincial or Municipal, may prevent their use by the public. If so used, the owner or lessee forfeits $100.

GAME LAWS.

Chap. 21—Consolidates the game laws. Close time for elk, moose, cariboo, deer, or hares, 1st Feb to 1st Sept.; for grouse, ptermigan, partridge, woodcock, or snipe, 1st March to 1st Sept.; for wild swan, wild geese, wild duck, sea duck widgeon and teal, 1st May to 1st Sept. for places west of Three Rivers; 15th May to 1st Sept. for places east. Inhabitants of places east of the "Brandy Pots" may kill and themselves use for food any of these protected animals, &c., during the close season. Woodcock, snipe, wild swans, wild geese or wild duck of any kind, are not to be shot at, hunted, taken or killed between 1 hour after sunset and 1 hour before sunrise. Trapping or spearing of any protected bird or animal, except hares, is prohibited, as is the setting of any engine for the purpose. Any person finding one set may seize and destroy it. The disturbing, injuring or gathering the eggs of wild fowl is prohibited, and boats, &c., engaged in gathering may, with the eggs, be confiscated Close time for wild cat, martin or pekan, from 15 April to 1st Nov.; for mink, 15 April to 15th Oct.; for otter, 1st May to 1st Oct.; beaver, 30th April to 1st Sept.; musk-rat, 1st June to 1st April, in district of Quebec, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Rimouski and Gaspé. Elsewhere they can only be taken during the month of April. The use of strychnine or other poison, or spring guns is prohibited. Any game-keeper, appointed by the C. C. L., may seize animals or birds taken in close season or by illegal means, and bring them before a J. P, who may declare them confiscated, whereupon they become the property of such game-keeper. Birds or animals, legally taken, may be bought or sold for 11 days after the end of the close season, otherwise their possession is prohibited. A game keeper may cause to be opened or open any parcel or receptacle containing, as he has reason to believe, game or peltries killed or taken out of season. For any breach of the law a J. P. may convict summarily, or on summons, or on view, and inflict a penalty of $50 or less and imprisonment, for 3 mos. or less, in default of payment. The fine goes to the informer The complaint on which the summons issues need not be under oath; the evidence of complainant or one witness is sufficient. *Certiorari* is taken away in those cases, but an appeal, as under the Municipal Code, is given to the Circuit Court. Prosecutions must be brought within 12 mos. The C.C. L. is to appoint officers to enforce the law Persons may procure permits to take birds or animals or eggs during the season, for scientific purposes, but must, within 2 mos., make a return, under oath, of what they have so taken.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Chap. 22.—The Act 29 V., c. 11, allowing school corporations to collect taxes is repealed. The trustees of Dissentient Minorities are made corporate bodies by the title "The Trustees of the Dissentient Minority of the Municipality of in the County of ." Their former proceedings, unless quashed by the Courts, are declared valid. Under authorization from the Superintendent, Municipalities and School Corporations may not only appropriate revenues, but issue bonds or debentures to raise loans to support libraries in any city, town, village, township or parish. Their management is to be under the inspection of and regulations framed by the R. C. or Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, these to be pulished in the "Journal of Education" and *Journal d'Instruction Publique*. In case of trial

of a teacher under C. S. L. C., c. 15, s. 22, the costs may be recovered at law, the Comrs.' certificate being proof. The teacher's diploma, &c , may be restored to him, if after 2 yrs. he shows to the proper committee that his conduct has merited it The proper committee may direct enquiry into charges against an Inspector, of bad conduct, immorality, intemperance or serious neglect of duty, the documents to be forwarded to the L G. in C. with a recommendation of dismissal if the charges are made out. If dismissed, an Inspector cannot be re-instated. The meetings to recommend persons to be School Comrs in default of election at the proper time, provided by C. S. L. C., c. 15, s. 46, is done away with The maximum amt. to be raised to build an Academy, High School or Model School is $3,000, for an Elementary School $1,600. But they are to be built on plans approved or furnished by the Superintendent, and he may authorize a larger expenditure on request of the local authorities. An appeal to the Superintendent is given to the ratepayers, in case of neglect of the Trustees or Commissioners to choose a school site or make alterations in districts as well as when their action is disapproved of. His decision is final Parents are not exempt from monthly contributions for blind children, but are for those attending a classical course, or being boarders for the year in a college or similar institution, though it be within the municipality. The amendments to the assessment roll must be made during the last 10 days of the 30 during which it lies for inspection in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer. The Comrs. or Trustees must give notice of the day on which they will proceed with the revision, and even if no complaint is made, must revise and correct any error found in it. They must hear and determine all complaints by ratepayers. Amendments are to be made upon it or a separate paper annexed to it and vouched by the initials of the Sec. Treas.—a certificate of the accuracy of all amendments being signed by the Chairman and Sec Treas. In 20 days after the expiry of the 30, the Secy. Treas. may proceed by suit or distress to collect the rates. In the latter case a demand in writing must be first made Service on non-residents may be made through the post by means of a registered letter. 15 days after service, if rates and costs are not paid, he may proceed to levy by seizure and sale of goods and chattels, under a warrant signed by the Chairman and served by a bailiff, who executes as in other cases. Opposition by the ratepayer may be made, supported by affidavit, before the Circuit or Magistrates Court,—he making a deposit of $5, or amt of assessment if less. A list of unpaid rates is to be made out each year by the Secy. Treas. if required, shewing also the lands liable for said rates. If approved by the Comrs. or Trustees, it is sent to the Secretary Treas. of the County Council, and he proceeds with sale of lands as for other taxes. When a judgment is obtained against a school corporation it is to be paid out of unappropriated moneys, or, if there are none, application is made by them to the Superintendent to authorize the levying of a special rate to pay it. If he grants it, the money is levied as other rates and paid over. On his refusal, or the neglect of the Comrs. or Trustees, the party may obtain a Writ of Execution from the Court, which will accord any necessary delay to the Superintendent or Trustees or Comrs. to levy and raise the money. Thereafter the writ of execution issues, and any movables of the corporation may be seized and sold. If there be none, or they do not realize a sufficient amt., an *alias* writ issues to the Sheriff, who procures the municipal assessment roll, or in default of that makes one, and levies the amount required by assessment upon the rateable real estate in the school municipality. He gives notice of the assessment roll made by him, as is done in other cases, and hears and decides upon complaints,—the 2 delays af 20 and 30 days being allowed. After that he may levy by sale of the effects of the ratepayers, and where movables are insufficient he levies on lands on the 1st Monday of the next March as for municipal assessments. When land is advertised for sale by the Sheriff and Secy. Treas. on the same day, the latter hands over his claim to be levied by the former. Redemption of lands is to be made with him or he gives the deed. When his proceedings are completed he hands over his assessment roll to the Comrs. or Trustees, paying any surplus he has collected. Any arrears on such roll belong to and may be collected by the school corporation. If judgment is for building a school house, only part of the municipality being liable, that shall be set forth in the proceedings. Real estate owned by the school corporation, other than school houses, may be seized and sold, and movable effects in hands of third parties, or debts due by them, may be attached. Before examination of a teacher the candidate pays to the board of examiners $2 for a model or elementary school certificate, and $3 for an academy diploma—not to be returned if he fails. $1 goes to the Secy. Treas, and the balance to pay expenses of board. In proceeding to recover the fine of $5 to $20 per day imposed on a Comr., Trustee or Secy. Treas. refusing to deliver up, on retirement from office, anything in his hands belonging to such Comn. or Trust, all penalties incurred may be sued for in one action, coupled with a demand for the articles so detained. A bailiff is to serve the preliminary demand and make his return to the Superintendent. The defendant may be sentenced to imprisonment in default of payt. of fine or delivery of the articles claimed. Actions are to be brought in the Superior Court in the name of the Superintendent; and moneys recovered, after deduction of costs and expenses, go to the Common School fund. The Protestant portion of the Council of Public Instruction consists of 8 members. The two Committees may make by-laws and regulations respecting board of examiners, to be sanctioned by the L. G. in C., and published in the official educational journals School teachers are to be paid half-yearly, and the government grant is only to be paid on the report of the Secy. Treas. to that effect. The school Comrs., Trustees or Secy. Treas. incur a penalty of $20 for neglecting this. When the depository is established, schools shall be furnished from it with books, maps and ordinary school furniture. The Comrs. or Trustees

make a requisition in July or August each year fo the supplies needed, which are supplied to and distributed among the children at cost. Regulations are to be made on the subject by the Superintendent, and sanctioned by the L. G. in C. Drawing is to be taught in schools where practicable. The Council of Arts and Manufactures are to draw up rules for and settle the method of such teaching, to be approved by the Committees and published by the Superintendent in the official educational journals. Each member of the Council of A. & M. is made a school visitor for schools of his faith in his municipality, and the Prov. Secy. and Superintendent of Education are made *ex-officio* members of that Council. The Superintendent may sue a Secy. Treas. to compel him to account or amend his accounts after first giving notice to the Comrs. or Trustees, and giving them time to do so. He may also sue to set aside agreements on the subject between such Trustees or Comrs. and their Secy.-Treas., and intervene in any action by them against him; and he may bring the sureties of the Secy. Treas. into any action he brings against him. Proceedings, when necessary, are at the cost of the Comrs. or Trustees. The Superintendent may sue Comrs. or Trustees for a teacher's salary, and collect and pay it over. He decides upon the form in which the books of account are to be kept. When a school municipality is formed out of several municipalities unequally rated, the Comrs. or Trustees shall cause a new assessment roll to be made by 3 assessors appointed by them. When made, it is deposited with their Secy. Treas. for 20 days and thereupon, unless objected to, becomes *ipso facto* in force. But the Comrs. or Trustees may amend it after giving 8 days' notice of the day on which they will do so. This is the basis of the assessment roll until the rural municipality makes one according to law. In case of a division of a school district, or where a portion of the rate-payers become dissentient, that portion in which the school house is, in one case, or the majority in the other, retain the school house, paying the others their share of its value, upon a valuation made by 3 parties chosen, with appeal to the Superintendent from their decision. The Superintendent is *ex officio* visitor of the Schools of Arts and Manufactures. To be appointed inspector a person must have taken out his certificate or diploma as teacher and taught for 5 yrs. and discontinued teaching for not more than 5 yrs., and passed an examination before a Committee of Council, under regulations adopted for that purpose and published. Teachers not intending to continue their engagement after the expiry of the year must give 2 mos. notice.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

The Polytechnic School of Montreal is under control of the Superintendent according to agreement and programme agreed upon with the R. C. Comrs. there. Annual reports are to be made to him concerning it by the principal or an examiner appointed by him, including an account of receipts and expenditure. 2 or more examiners are to be commissioned by the L. G. in C. to examine the pupils annually. They report to the Superintendent and R. C. Comrs. for Montreal. Upon such report he awards diplomas to those found qualified, as civil engineers, mining engineers, mechanical or industrial engineers—the names to be published in the *Official Gazette*. Examinations passed by present pupils before the school authorities will count with future examination for a diploma. The appointment of principal and professors rests with the R. C. Comrs. of Montreal subject to ratification of Superintendent.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Regulations may be made and published and Comrs. appointed by the L. G. in C. to conduct School Exhibitions.

Chap. 23—Makes special provision for separate school boards in Sherbrooke, similar to that for Montreal and Quebec.

NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

Chap. 24.—In addition to the other penalties imposed on N. P., practising as such while also in practice as a surveyor, advocate or physician, or holding office as prothonotary or sheriff or registrar or deputy of either, are to be those styled "disciplinary penalties." Deeds executed by N. P. not on the list are nevertheless valid, except in the above mentioned cases. To elect a member of the board at least 5 N. P. must be present. Non-practising N. P. may not sit as members of the board. In case of a vacancy caused by a member ceasing to practice the board fill the vacancy at the next meeting. N. P. appointed Registrars before 1st Jany., 1874, and therefore allowed to practice, may have their Notarial in the Registry Office.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Chap. 25.—The University course is allowed to count, although the prescribed preliminary examination has not been previously passed by a student or apprentice. It may be passed during the 1st or 2nd yr. of his course. Until 28th December, 1876, a shortened term of apprenticeship is allowed to persons holding commissions in the Royal Navy, Royal Engineers, the French Marine or *corps des ingenieurs des ponts et chaussées, or ingenieurs militaires.*

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Chap. 26.—All previous Acts on the subject are repealed. All medical practitioners in the Province are incorporated as "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec,"—the corporation having the right to hold real estate of the value of $20,000. There are to be 40 Governors, 15 elected from the District of Quebec; 19 from Montreal; 3 from Three Rivers, and 3 from St. Francis. 8 (of the 15) from the City of Quebec and 8 (of the 19) from the City of Montreal; of these 16, 8 (or 2 each) to represent McGill, Laval and Bishop's College Universities, and the Medical School connected with Victoria University. Quebec District comprehends the judicial districts of Quebec, Gaspé, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, Montmagny, Beauce and Kamouraska; Three Rivers, those of Three Rivers and Artha-

baska; St. Francis that of St. Francis; Montreal the remainder of the Province. Governors are elected for 3 yrs., but may resign. Vacancies by death or resignation from a University or Medical School are notified to such bodies, who fill them; if from the cities or districts, the Board fills them from qualified parties in the city or district. The Governors form the Provincial Medical Board, and no person may practice medicine, surgery or midwifery without its license Holders of diplomas in medicine from one of the above institutions may obtain the license without examination, and the privilege may be extended to the holders of diplomas of other British or Colonial universities or colleges. Persons admitted to study must take out a certificate of qualification, and a diploma will not be sufficient for license unless such certificate was taken out, or an equivalent preliminary examination passed. The subjects are to be English, French, Latin, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, *belles lettres*, and either Greek or natural or moral philosophy. Four examiners are to be appointed each 3 yrs. by the Board, to conduct such examinations—one English and one French at both Montreal and at Quebec. Persons without diplomas must pass an examination before the Board before being licensed to practice. The Board of Governors regulate the studies, and their duration, necessary for license, and the age at which it may be obtained; examine credentials presented and identify the candidate as the person to whom they were granted—examining him under oath; cause all practitioners to register their names, residences, &c. in the books of the college; provide the period at which a member becomes eligible to a governorship—to be not less than 4 yrs. after joining; they also provide for election of a President and officers, and generally pass by-laws for the regulation of the affairs of the College, which become law after approval by the L. G. in C. As the Provincial Medical Board, they make regulations for the examiners and examinations, the curriculum and duration of study, and settle a tariff of fees for practitioners They may also appoint 2 licensed practitioners, not teachers in such institution, to assist at the examinations of each of the above colleges, &c., and report thereon. If any be found unsatisfactory, the diploma of such institution may be refused until the examination is amended. For this purpose the institution must give the board 1 mos notice of examination. The medical board also fixes fees of examiners, assessors, &c., of candidates for study, for licenses and for registration.—such fees to be disposed of for the benefit of the college. The qualifications for license are—that the candidate is 21 yrs. of age, has continuously studied for 4 years, and has attended at some university or medical school in H. M. dominions, 2 six mos. courses of lectures in general or descriptive anatomy, practical anatomy, surgery, practice of medicine, midwifery, chemistry, *materia medica* and general therapeutics, institutes of medicine or physiology and general pathology, clinical medicine and clinical surgery; a 6 mos. course or two 3 mos. courses of medical jurisprudence, one 3 mos. course of botany, and a course of 25 demonstrations on microscopic anatomy, physiology and pathology; also the general practice of an hospital with at least 50 beds and 2 or more attendant physicians or surgeons for a year and a half or 3 periods of 6 mos. each; that he has attended 6 cases of labour, and compounded medicine 6 mos. A 6 mos course consists of 120 lectures, except in clinical medicine, clinical surgery and medical jurisprudence. Three of these courses must be taken at an institution recognized by the board. The board makes regulations also for admission of midwives. Members pay a fee of $2 per an. to the board. The board appoints a registrar who keeps the register of all members, which is always open to the inspection of practitioners. Only those therein mentioned are entitled to practice. The present holders of licenses are to register within 1 yr., paying a fee of $1. While not registered a person is liable to all penalties of practicing without license and a fine of $5 per an. He cannot collect accounts for services, nor is any certificate given by him valid. No person convicted of felony shall be registered; if registered his name shall be struck off. Persons practising without legal authority are liable to a penalty of $25 to $100 on summary conviction before the Sheriff, District Magistrate, Recorder, or Judge of Sessions. A like penalty is incurred for assuming the title of doctor, physician or surgeon, &c., or giving himself out as such. The onus of proof of registration lies on the party prosecuted. The judge may grant costs, and order imprisonment for 30 days in default of payt. Prosecutions may be brought by or in the name of the College, or by any person authorized by the Provincial Medical Board. In the former case the fine goes to the College; in the latter the board may transfer the whole or part to the prosecutor. Members are competent witnesses. A copy from the register signed by the Registrar makes proof as the original. The rights, powers and property of the old College is transferred to the new. This Act is not to interfere with the rights of homœopathists under 28 V., c. 59 and 29 V., c. 95.

AMENDING ACT.

Chap. 27—Amends various Acts of previous sessions.

The term "Parliamentary elections," in 38 V., c. 7, means elections to the Legislative Assembly. The term "Parliamentary," 39 V., c. 42 & 43, is declared to refer to Legislative Assembly elections. The penalty for a Secy. Treas, who, in making up the voters' list, refuses or neglects to make corrections, wilfully inserts or omits names, is $500, or imprisonment for a year If any person having custody of them makes such wilful omissions or insertions he incurs a like penalty. Forging, counterfeiting or altering a ballot paper is not punishable under s 218 of the Act. The penalty of $200 imposed on a Returning Officer refusing to return a person declared elected after trial of an election petition, does not go to the party aggrieved,—he having his recourse in damages besides. Sections 290 and 291, and last clause of 238 respecting penalties for disturbances at elections, are repealed.

The powers given to the corporation of Three Rivers under 38 V., c. 70, extend to authorize, under restrictions, the sale of liquors, not to prohibit, and subs. 4 of s. 79 is repealed, as dealing with matter of criminal law. Also subs. 4 s. 33, of the Act incorporating Sherbrooke. So in case of powers granted to corporation of Hull; and the clauses respecting ferries to Ottawa and Templeton in the latter case are repealed. And the clause in the Act incorporating Lachine, which professes to grant power to the local police other than for the enforcement of corporation by-laws is repealed. The powers given to the Recorder's Court, Hull, to try offences against C. S. C. 102 is repealed. The clauses of the charter of the Atlantic Insurance Co, of Montreal, giving it power to do business out of the Province, or on vessels or cargoes going out or coming from outside the Province, is repealed. The 15th, 18th and 19th sections of the Act incorporating the Sherbrooke Gas Company—dealing with matters of crime—are repealed. So s. 7 of 39 V., c. 31, respecting Notaries, for the same cause. The Act 39 V., c. 56, amending the charter of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Co, is repealed.

Those portions of the Act incorporating the Patriotic Insurance Co. of Canada, which profess to give it rights to act outside the Province, or insure vessels or cargoes coming into the Province from outside, or going out of it, or to take action in criminal matters, &c., are repealed, and the name is changed to the Patriotic Ins. Co. of Montreal.

The Acts 39 V., c 62, respecting the Provincial Loan Co; chap 63, respecting the Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.; chap. 66, respecting the V. Hudon Mills Co, and chap 76, respecting the Lauzon musical band, are amended in the same sense.

ACTS MADE PERMANENT.

Chap. 28.—The Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 8, respecting the Common of La Seigneurie de Lapraire de la Magdeleine, the 2 Geo 4, c. 1, to enable the inhabitants of the Seigniory of La Baie St. Antoine, commonly called la Baie du Febvre, to provide for the better regulation of the common of the said Seigniory, and 4 Geo. 4, c 26, to authorize the chairman and trustees to terminate disputes relating to said common, the 9 Geo. 4, c. 32, to amend an Act to authorize the inhabitants of the fief Grosbois, St. Maurice, to make regulations for the common, are made permanent.

TOWN CORPORATIONS.

Chap. 29.—This Act provides clauses for the incorporation of towns in the Province, supplementary to the Municipal Code.

QUEBEC RAILWAY ACT.

Chap. 30—Any Judge of the Superior Court doing duty in or for the district may appoint an arbitrator for the owner in his absence. And the judge of an adjoining district acts when the resident judge, or the one doing duty in that wherein the land is, is interested. The judge is also to appoint the third arbitrator when those appointed by the parties cannot agree. He also fills vacancies—the party applying giving in all cases 2 clear days' notice to the other.

Chap. 31—Amends Act incorporating the LEVIS AND KENNEBEC RAILWAY Co, extending time of construction 6 yrs., and altering the direction of the line in the town of Levis.

Chap 32—Amends QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY Act, extending time of construction to 28th December, 1881.

Chap 33—Amends Lake St. CHAMPLAIN AND ST LAWRENCE Railway Junction Co. Act, allowing a change of the line between Farnham and Philipsburg, authorizes a mortgage on property of railway as guarantee of principal and interest of debentures, and extends the time of construction for 1 yr.

Chap. 34 Incorporates A. Thompson, D. A. Ross, J. H R. Burroughs, C. Tessier, Z. Vandry and W. A. Griffith, as the ST JOHN ST RY. Co, QUEBEC, to construct and operate a street railway in the upper town of Quebec, with a capital of $50,000.

Chap. 35—Corrects a verbal error in the Act 39 V., c. 40, respecting the limits of the County of CHAMPLAIN

Chap. 36—Detaches a certain piece of land of about 189 arpents from the municipality of CAP-SANTÉ, Co of Portneuf, and annexes it to the municipality of Ste. JEANNE DE NEUVILLE.

Chap. 37—Detaches a certain part of the Parish of STE. GENEVIÈVE DE BERTHIER, and annexes it to that of STE. ELIZABETH, Co. of Joliette, for all civil purposes.

Chap. 38—Detaches Lots 7 and 8 in 12th range of township of KILDARE, Joliette Co., from the parish of ST. AMBROISE DE KILDARE, and annexes them for all purposes to the Parish of St. ALPHONSE.

Chap 39—Authorizes the corporation of village of NOTRE DAME DE GRACES, to have a plan of the municipality made, and defines the proceedings necessary to make such plan binding.

Chap. 40—Erects a new village municipality by the name of "NOTRE DAME DE GRACES WEST" in the parish of Notre Dame de Graces, comprising the lands of Côteau St. Pierre, Côte St. Luc, and several lands of Côte St. Antoine, and divides the municipality into three wards.

Chap. 41 Changes the name of the municipality of LA RIVIÈRE ST. PIERRE to VERDUN, and extends its powers.

Chap. 42 Incorporates the village of STE. CUNÉGONDE in Co. of Hochelaga.

Chap. 43 Divides the municipality of the township of Cox, Bonaventure Co. Gaspé, into the two municipalities of New Carlisle and Paspebiac.

Chap. 44—Divides the municipality of MALBAIE, Co. of Gaspé, into the two municipalities of St. Pierre de la Malbaie No. 1, and No. 2.

Chap. 45—Erects the township of BOLTON into two municipalities for municipal and school purposes, to be known as East Bolton and West Bolton.

Chap. 46—Erects the village of POINTE AU PIC, parish of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, Charlevoix Co., into a separate municipality.

Chap. 47—Erects the village of WEST FARNHAM into a town. Boundaries to extend 40 perches each way beyond limits of village; divides into 4 wards and provides for election of mayor and 6 councillors, and defines the rights of council.

Chap. 48—Consolidates and amends Act incorporating town of BERTHIER, defining boundaries and dividing into 3 wards, and authorizing council to impose certain taxes.

Chap. 49—Incorporates the town of ST. HENRI, Hochelaga, defining its boundaries and powers of council. Council to be composed of mayor and 8 councillors, and authorizing council to borrow $20,000 on bonds of municipality.

Chap. 50—Amends Act incorporating City of ST. HYACINTHE, authorizing the collection of certain taxes, disqualifying certain persons from holding municipal offices, and giving power to issue debentures to amt. of $30,000.

Chap. 51—Amends Act incorporating City of THREE RIVERS, and gives directions for holding elections, &c., defining the powers of the Council and authorizing the issue of bonds for rebuilding bridges over the St. Maurice and for school purposes.

Chap. 52—Amends Acts incorporating City of QUEBEC, and authorizes issue of Debentures for $30,000, redeemable in 30 years at 6 per cent, and the imposition of an additional personal tax of $2 00 on every person doing any business in the city.

Chap. 53—Incorporates Mesdames L. M. Baylis, Barbara Wilkes, M. B Stevenson, M. D. Bessey, C. T. Hutton, K. C Meeker, S Blackman and others, as the PROTESTANT HOME for friendless women, Montreal, with power to hold real estate to the value of $5,000.

Chap. 54—Incorporates R. W. Warner, C. S. Shattuck, L C. McKinstry, C. L. Percival, J. H. Carbee, J. Elliott, L Bergoine, D N. Chadsey and J. M. Colby, as THE BEEBE PLAIN CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION, in the township of Stanstead, for the purpose of holding camp and other religious meetings, with power to hold property to the value of $ 5,000, and real estate of 10 acres, to be used exclusively for religious purposes

Chap. 55—Incorporates the UNIVERSALIST CHURCH of the PROVINCE of QUEBEC. Each congregation may hold property to the annual revenue of $2,000. Ministers must keep registers of civil statistics, &c.

Chap. 56—Incorporates EMMANUEL CHURCH, Montreal, as an Evangelical Pedo-Baptist Congregational Church, with power to hold property to the annual value of $1,000 Secular affairs to be administered by a Board of Trustees. Members of the church to be elected by ballot.

Chap 57—Enables Rector and Churchwardens of ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Montreal, to sell that church and erect a new church on other lots within the parish.

Chap. 58—Amends Act incorporating "LES CLERCS PAROISSIAUX OU CATECHISTES DE SAINT VIATEUR," in the village of Industry, Co of Berthier. Striking out the words "in the village of Industry" in the corporate title, and giving power to hold property to the value of $20,000; and defining the powers of the Managers.

Chap. 59—Amends Act concerning "LES SŒURS DE L' ASILE DE LA PROVIDENCE DE MONTREAL," authorizing them to manufacture remedies and medicaments and sell them, and exercise industries and sell their manufactures, but solely for the maintenance of their benevolent institutions.

Chap. 60—Authorizes LES HOSPITALIÈRES DE L' HOTEL DIEU of Quebec, to hold property for the use of their community and the poor of *Hotel Dieu*, to the value of $8000 per annum above that possessed at the passing of the Act, and to purchase and sell real property in the province of Quebec.

Chap. 61—Amends the Act concerning the CEMETERY OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, giving more ample powers to the Fabrique de Notre Dame of Montreal, to regulate the concession of burial lots, &c.

Chap. 62—Incorporates, as the FAIRMOUNT CEMETERY Co. of Sutton, Brome Co., with power to hold real estate to the extent of 25 acres, G. C. Dyer, E. A. Dyer, F. A. Cutler, jr., S. N. Boright and others.

Chap. 63—Incorporates, as the FRENCH CANADIAN ARTISANS SOCIETY of the City of Montreal, with power to hold immovable property to the value of $5,000, L. Archambault, J. Mercier, P Giguère, J. Paquet, T. Labelle, G. Grondin, P. Desautels, L Lamontagne, and J. B. Bélanger.

Chap. 64—Consolidates and amends the Acts incorporating the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of Montreal, giving it power to hold real estate to the yearly value of $25,000, and directing how its officers shall be chosen.

Chap. 65—Incorporates the QUEBEC JOINERS' UNION SOCIETY, with power to hold property to the annual value of $4,000, gives directions for by-laws, &c. All rights under Act to be forfeited if corporation share in a strike.

Chap. 66—Incorporates the HACKMAN'S UNION BENEFIT SOCIETY of Montreal, to place the business of hackmen on a respectable footing and afford security against imposition, &c. May hold property to annual value of $2,000.

Chap. 67—Regulates the FLOATING of CORD WOOD on the unnavigable portions of the RIVER ST. FRANCIS, ordering a trustee to be appointed by the municipal council of Yamaska, who shall regulate and inspect all such wood, receiving and classifying it and dividing it, and receiving such fee as the council shall order.

Chap. 68 Substitutes LOUIS MOLLEUR the younger, of St. Johns, Iberville, as sole proprietor in the stead of the WATER WORKS Co. of St. Johns, and charges him with all the obligations and gives him all the privileges of that co.

Chap. 69—Authorizes the CANADIAN MEAT AND PRODUCE Co. to issue preferential stock to an amount of $100,000.

Chap. 70—Incorporates MONTREAL LAND Co. with power to hold real estate, purchase, sell and lease land and property in the island of Montreal, with a capital of $500,000. Annual revenue of real estate never to exceed 50,000, and any not built upon or improved within 5 years to be sold, and no more than 5 arpents to be held within 20 years. Prov. Directors—J. L. Cassidy, J. Brunet, F. L. Béique, of Montreal; A. Charlebois of St. Henri, and E. Z. Paradis, of St. Johns.

Chap. 71—Incorporates, as THE MINING Co. OF QUEBEC, to work mines and establish foundries and factories of all kinds in the Province of Quebec, with capital of $500,000, and power to increase to $1,000,000, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. P. Garneau, Hon. L. Beaubien, Hon. J. Young, A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P., T. White, Jr., and others.

Chap. 72—Changes the name of MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co. of HOCHELAGA, to Hochelaga Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and makes better provision for carrying on the business of the Co.

Chap. 73—Incorporates as the MONTREAL OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, with power to hold property to the value of $100,000, for the purpose of establishing an exchange where the members may buy and sell stocks, debentures, &c., A. C. Clerk, W. Weir, M. P. Smith, W. H. Weir, F. H. Burnett, J. H. Bell, W. McKenzie, L. A. R. Barthe, J. P. Withers, G. A. Patterson, E. Rawlings, J. R. Middlemiss, and others.

Chap. 74—Amends Act incorporating MONTREAL EXCHANGE, giving every shareholder as many votes as he owns shares of $100 in the stock, and authorizing the sale of its real estate by a vote of three quarters of the shareholders.

Chap. 75 & 76—Amend Act incorporating the WINDSOR HOTEL Co. of Montreal, authorizing them to issue preferential shares to the amount of $300,000, and to give a lien on the furniture to the vendor of it to the Co.

Chap. 77—Authorizes the sale of two immovable properties substituted by the will of the late THOS BARRON, of Lachute, Co. of Argenteuil, and the investment of proceeds of such sale in securities.

Chap. 78—Authorizes the sale of certain real estate substituted by the will of GUILLAUME MORIN of St. Arsène, Co. of Temiscouata.

Chap. 79—Authorizes the Board of examiners for LAND SURVEYORS to admit WILLIAM CRAWFORD to practice as Land Surveyor and grant him a diploma.

Chap. 80—Authorizes the BAR of QUEBEC to admit ONESIPHORE D. LARRIE to the practice of Law in the District of Quebec.

Chap. 81—Authorizes the PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION of Quebec to admit WILLIAM WHITEHEAD as a licentiate in pharmacy.

Chap. 82—Changes the name of WM. TAYLOR, of Montreal, to Wm. Taylor Lindsay.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(*Legislature opened* 15*th February and prorogued* 12*th April*, 1877.)

GREAT SEAL.

Chap. 1—Empowers L. G. in C. to alter the Great Seal of the Province from time to time, issuing a proclamation specifying such alterations and directing when change shall take effect.

Chap. 2—Confirms all acts and proceedings under the Great Seal in use since 1867, making them valid.

COMR. OF CROWN LANDS.

Chap. 3—Abolishes the office of Comr. of Crown Lands, and orders the duties thereof to be discharged by the Attorney-General.

MARINE INSURANCE & FISHERIES.

Chap. 4—Declares the authority, conferred by certain Insurance Acts, to be limited to such powers as are conferred by the B. N. Am. Act on Local Legislatures. Also the powers conferred upon the N. S. Fishing Co. (limited.)

SUPREME COURT.

Chap. 5—Extends the time for the sitting of Supreme Court at Kentville, and makes Digby and Bridgetown into an independent circuit.

COUNTY COURTS.

Chap. 6—Amends the Act establishing

County Courts, extending its provisions and defining their powers.

LANDS UNDER EXECUTION.

Chap. 7—Amends c. 104, Revised Statutes, respecting Sale of Lands under Execution. Plaintiff may issue execution in name of original parties, should defendant die and no executor or administrator be appointed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Chap. 8—Amends c. 91, Revised Statutes, respecting the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, giving them jurisdiction if the cause of action arose in the County as if defendant resided there. Writs are to be served by a constable of the County where defendant resides.

STIPENDIARY AND POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Chap. 9—Amends s. 2, c. 129, Revised Statutes, of Stipendiary Magistrates.

JURIES.

Chap. 10—Amends Revised Statutes respecting Juries. In case the sessions fail to appoint the 2 J. P. to assist the Prothonotary in drawing the jury list, or one or both declines or dies, the custos acts in their place, and fills vacancies. Juries for Nov. Halifax sittings are to be drawn in April sittings.

Chap. 11—Legalizes Jury Lists and Panels for the year 1877.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Chap. 12—Confirms and legalizes Assessment Rolls and Revisor's Lists for the year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Chap. 13—Alters and amends Revised Statutes respecting Public Instruction, withdrawing bonus under Revised Statutes, c. 2, s. 43, from teachers holding Provincial License; and extending to graduates in British Universities up to 1st Jan'y, 1879, the right to take out a license as teacher upon passing an examination on professional subjects only After that only Halifax graduates may do so.

UNIVERSITY.

Chap. 14—Amends Act establishing a Provincial University, extending time for graduates to enter names on register, to 3 yrs. from holding first examinations for B. A. degree in the University of Halifax. The Halifax Medical College is made an affiliated institution, its graduates to be recognized. $2000 per an. is to be paid by the Superintendent of Education, as to other institutions receiving grants, to be expended under directions of the Senate.

FILIATION ORDERS.

Chap. 15—Orders Justices of the Peace to obey orders of filiation made by Supreme Court or a judge thereof.

HOMESTEADS.

Chap. 16—Repeals Part 2 of c. 11, Revised Statutes, of Free Grants and Homesteads; existing rights confirmed.

STATUTE LABOUR.

Chap. 17—Repeals s. 73, c. 38, Revised Statutes, exempting officers of the Lunatic Asylum from performance of Statute Labour on roads.

TAVERNS, &c.

Chap, 18—Amends Law respecting Licenses for Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, providing that every licensed tavern or shop shall be closed by 10 p m. under penalty of fine of $20.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Chap. 19—Enables Courts of Sessions of Counties or Districts to borrow money for erection of Exhibition Buildings, by adding to yearly assessments of County a sum not exceeding $4000, and may sell County Lands, not required for County purposes, for exhibition purposes. Cos. of Pictou and Colchester exempted from this Act.

MISSIQUASH MARSH LANDS

Chap. 20—Makes provision for rating or assessment of proprietors of certain of the Marsh Lands on the Missiquash river, living out of the jurisdiction of Court having competence in cases of residents.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, &c.

Chap. 21—Amends Act relating to Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery. The right to recover penalties is given to any other regularly organized Medical Society or its members as well as to the Provincial Medical Board.

CORONERS.

Chap. 22—Amends Statute "of Coroners" and provides that the coroner shall receive $7 for each inquisition, $2.50 to be paid to the jury and 50 cents to the constable.

BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES, &c.

Chap. 33—Amends Act respecting Boundaries of Counties and Townships. The award of the majority of the parties appointed by the sessions is only valid if approved by the surveyor. Otherwise the head of the C. L. Dept. decides between them.

Chap 24—Amends Revised Statutes "of Poor Districts," providing for alteration of boundaries of such districts.

GAME.

Chap. 25—Amends "Laws for preservation of useful Birds and Animals." Moose or cariboo may be killed during October, November, December and January, not more than 3 moose or 5 cariboo to be killed by any one party in one year. Blue winged duck may be killed except in April,

May, June and July. Beavers may be taken in November and 4 following months. Killing of pheasants, robins and other small birds prohibited and also trapping them or destroying their eggs Minks may be caught and kept for purposes of breeding. Persons not living in Nova Scotia must take out a license from Prov. Secy's. office (paying $20 therefor) to be enabled to hunt in the Province. Penalty for shooting without license $20 to $50.

COSTS AND FEES.

Chap. 26—Amends Revised Statutes "of Costs and Fees" respecting fees payable at Prov. Secy's office.

Chap. 27—Extends for 2 years time for building RAILWAY from MIDDLETON to LUNENBURGH.

Chap. 28—Guarantees Int. on £50,000 of A Debenture Stock of WINDSOR and ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Chap 29—Authorizes issue of Provincial Debentures to the amt. of the subsidy before granted to WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY Co.

Chap. 30—Continues the provisions of certain Acts for encouraging the construction of RAILWAYS from Strait of CANSO to BROAD COVE, and BRAS D'OR.

RAILROAD APPRAISEMENT.

Chap. 31—Amends Revised Statutes respecting Provincial Gov't. Railroads, making provision for cases in which the Sheriff is interested in appraisement.

SUPPLIES.

Chap. 32—Provides for defraying expenses of the Civil Gov't. of the Province. Sum voted $562,959—of which $185,000 for Education, $50,000 for Local Works, $175,000 for Great and By-Road and Bridge Service, and $40,000 for Legislative expenses

Chap. 33—Authorizes City of HALIFAX to issue new debentures in the place of certain others to be called in, such debentures to be chargeable on the property of the city.

Chap. 34—Authorizes City of HALIFAX to raise money by assessment to pay certain debts of Citizens' FREE LIBRARY and defray expenses of maintenance.

Chap. 35—Authorizes City of HALIFAX to call in certain debentures issued for the erection of a HOSPITAL, and issue new ones, bearing int. at 6. p. c. and redeemable in 20 yrs.

Chap. 36—Authorizes City of HALIFAX to raise a loan of $24,000 at 6 p. c. to pay certain debts

Chap. 37—Authorizes City of HALIFAX to assess to amount of $2,000 a year for maintenance of PUBLIC GARDENS.

Chap. 38—Enables City of HALIFAX to borrow $40,000 at 7 p. c. for 40 yrs., for SEWERAGE purposes.

Chap. 39—Vests powers of Trustees of HALIFAX GRAMMAR SCHOOL in School Comrs. of city, and provides for admission of 20 boys selected from Common Schools free of charge.

Chap. 40—Amends Act incorporating Town of DARTMOUTH, defining boundaries, confirming by-laws and providing for assessments, &c.

Chap. 41—Appoints Comrs. to re-appraise damages for Railway Property in Co. of ANNAPOLIS.

Chap. 42—Provides for payment of Damages assessed for Railway purposes in that County.

Chap. 43—Forbids the burial of any person within the limits of Town of ANTIGONISH.

Chap. 44—Legalizes appointment of Overseers of the Poor in Co. of ANTIGONISH.

Chap. 45—Legalizes sale of old Lock-up House and Gaol at NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.

Chap. 46—Changes name of "ACADIA" MINES in Township of Londonderry, Colchester Co., to "SIEMENS."

Chap. 47—Authorizes Trustees to borrow $25,000 at 6 p. c. to complete NORMAL SCHOOL Buildings in TRURO.

Chap. 48—Revises Electoral Districts of Co. of COLCHESTER and defines their boundaries.

Chap. 49—Enables Trustees to lease "AMHERST COURT HOUSE GROUNDS" for a period not exceeding 49 years.

Chap. 50—Amends Act for payment of damages assessed for RAILROAD purposes in District of DIGBY.

Chap. 51—Adds a POLLING DISTRICT to Township of DIGBY.

Chap. 52—Adds a Polling District in Co. of GUYSBOROUGH, to be called No. 18.

Chap. 53—Establishes a new Polling District in Co. of GUYSBOROUGH, to be called No. 19.

Chap. 54—Amends Revised Statutes of Juries, making Grand Jurors of District of ST. MARYS, 14 in number, to be drawn in open Court every year.

Chap. 55—Divides a Polling District in Co. of HANTS.

Chap. 56—Amends Revised Statutes of Public Instruction with regard to disposal of certain School Money in Co. of INVERNESS.

Chap. 57—Amends Act incorporating Town of NEW GLASGOW, with respect to Municipal Courts, &c.

Chap. 58—Authorizes Town of NEW GLASGOW to issue debentures to amt. of $20,000.

Chap. 59—Amends Act respecting Polling Districts in Co of PICTOU, making an additional district, No 21.

Chap. 60—Provides that the Grand Jury of Co. of RICHMOND shall consist of 13 Jurors—one from each polling district.

Chap. 61—Provides for construction of Bridge or Embankment at LOCKEPORT, Shelburne Co.

Chap. 62—Divides Electoral District No. 4 in Co. of VICTORIA into two districts.

Chap. 63—Authorizes Supreme Court to amerce the Township of YARMOUTH for int., &c., on Bonds for Stock in WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY Co., issued by said Township.

Chap. 64—Enables Town of YARMOUTH to sell Milton Pound in said Township. Proceeds to be paid into Township Treasury.

Chap. 65—Provides for lighting streets of Town of YARMOUTH and legalizes an assessment made for that purpose.

Chap. 66—Exempts Township of YARMOUTH from operation of Chap. 17, Acts 1876.

Chap. 67—Incorporates "TRURO MARINE INS. Co." Capital, 30,000; to be increased to $60,000. May hold real estate to value of $3,000.

Chap. 68—Incorporates "SHIP-OWNERS MARINE INS. Co. of Windsor" Capital, $100,000, with power to double. Head office, Windsor.

Chap. 69—Amends Act incorporating "MAITLAND MARINE INS. Co."

Chap. 70—Amends Acts relating to HALIFAX FIRE INS. Co., regulating the proportion of votes to shares to one vote for every ten shares, and qualifications of directors to 40 shares.

Chap. 71—Amends WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY Act, authorizing Directors to change Debentures for new ones at 6 per cent., to be first charge on property of railway.

Chap. 72—Extends time for completion of WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY to 7th May, 1878.

Chap. 73—Extends time for completion of PUGWASH and SPRING HILL RAILWAY for two years.

Chap. 74—Incorporates WHITEHAVEN RAILWAY Co. for constructing a railway from Whitehaven to the Eastern Extension, Pictou Branch or Intercolonial. Capital $3,000,000. When satisfied of ability of Co., Gov't. to issue a grant of 100,000 acres of Crown Lands to Co. Work to be commenced in 3 years.

Chap. 75—Incorporates NEW GLASGOW COPPER MINING Co. Capital $120,000, with power to double, and power to issue bonds at 7 per cent. Work to be effectively commenced within 3 years.

Chap. 76—Incorporates BOSTON COAL MINING Co., for working coal mines in Cape Breton. Capital $500,000, with power to double.

Chap. 78—Amends Act incorporating CROWN COAL, BRICK and POTTERY Co., appointing Provisional Directors.

Chap. 79—Amends Act incorporating INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING Co., allowing Capital Stock to be increased by issue of preferential shares to extent of $200,000, at 8 per cent.

Chap. 80—Amends CAPE BRETON Co. Act, extending time and making certain deeds valid.

Chap. 81—Incorporates BEDFORD GRAIN IMPORTATION, MILLING and MANUFACTURING Co. Capital $200,000; may hold real estate to value of $100,000. Works to be commenced in 2 years.

Chap. 82—Incorporates UNION PROTECTION Co. of DARTMOUTH for the purpose of affording aid in saving lives and property from fire. May hold real estate to $3000.

Chap. 83—Repeals sec. 4, Chap 49, Acts of 1865, and vests the control of HORTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE in Gov's. of Acadia College.

Chap. 84—Sanctions issue of preferential stock of HALIFAX Academy of MUSIC and confirms increase of Capital.

Chap. 85—Incorporates Trustees of SCOTCH HILL CEMETERY Co of Pictou.

Chap. 86—Incorporates Nova Scotia SOCIETY for PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.

Chap. 87—Vests in DIOCESAN SYNOD of NOVA SCOTIA all property held by Diocesan Church Society, and binds Synod to fulfil all engagements of said Society.

Chap 88—Authorizes sale of First Free BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, PORT MEDWAY, and distribution of proceeds among proprietors.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Legislature opened 8th February and prorogued 16th March, 1877.)

SUPPLIES.

Chap. 1—Provides for defraying certain expenses of Civil Govt. of the Province, a sum of $111,399.96 being voted for the current year (including $50,000 for a Normal School building) besides $1,241.73 for immigration, including over-expenditure of previous year.

Chap. 2—Grants a sum of $18[illegible],291.'8 for repair of roads and bridges and public buildings, and for steam navigation.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Chap. 3—Relates to Municipal Organization extending elective municipal institutions to those counties which have not heretofore received them, and amends the law respecting those in existence. The powers of the Sessions of the Peace for municipal purposes is transferred to them. No parish municipal councils are created, but parish officers are appointed by the County Council. As a rule each parish is represented in the council by two councillors.

JURY FEES.

Chap. 4—Fixes the rate of Jury Fees and by whom they shall be paid.

SUPREME COURT.

Chap. 5—Permits the Judges of the Supreme Court to extend the terms of the court for as long a time as they shall deem necessary.

COUNTY COURTS.

Chap. 6—Fixes the terms of County Court of Westmoreland, and orders, in default cases, that plaintiff's bill of costs be filed with clerk of the court. And taxation may be reviewed by the judge within 3 mos.

NOTARIES.

Chap. 7—Authorizes the Atty. Genl. to examine persons desirous of being appointed Notaries Public, and L. G. in C. to make regulations for such examinations.

ASSESSMENTS.

Chap. 8—Amends General Assessment Act of 1875, ordering where valuation for 1875 was omitted, rates are to be paid under assessment of 1876.

ESCHEATS, &c.

Chap. 9—Respects Escheats and Forfeitures, showing what lands may be declared escheated and how, and authorizing L. G. in C. to regrant escheated property.

SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Chap. 10—Amends Act relating to Sale of Spirituous Liquors, by providing that no person who shall sell upon trust or credit any liquors shall have any remedy therefor in law or equity; no note, mortgage, &c., for liquors so sold shall be binding, and no pawn or pledge shall be taken under a penalty of $40, except for sales of liquors under a wholesale license.

FENCES, &c.

Chap. 11—Fixes the height of lawful fences, and regulates all matters relating to them and to trespasses and pounds.

BEARS.

Chap. 12—Offers a reward of $3 for every bear killed within the Province, said reward to be paid on proper certificate by Recr. Genl.

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES AMENDMENT.

Chap. 13—Provides for certain amendments in and additions to the consolidated statutes, and for their publication and distribution.

Chap. 14—Extends time of construction of the NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY, Co. for 8 years.

Chap. 15—Amends Acts relating to NEW BRUNSWICK RY. Co., authorizing the co. to transfer certain of its powers to the New Brunswick & Canada Railroad Co.

Chap. 16—Extends the time of construction of the CENTRAL RAILWAY for 10 years.

Chap. 17—Consolidates and amends Acts relating to ALBERT RY. Co. from Salisbury on the Intercolonial line between St. John and Moncton to Shepody Bay or River. Capital stock to be $1,000,000 Time for completion of main line extended to June 10th, 1878.

Chap. 18—Provides for compensation to members of the COMMON COUNCIL OF SAINT JOHN not to exceed $100 a year, and directs from what funds such money shall be paid.

Chap. 19—Authorizes the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of ST. JOHN to sell certain lands in the Parish of Simonds, granted for school purposes.

Chap. 20—Defines the streets in that part of SAINT JOHN called Carleton, and orders monuments of stone to be placed as reference points.

Chap. 21—Divides the Parish of LANCASTER, in St. John, into the two parishes of Lancaster and Musquash.

Chap. 22—Authorizes Mayor and Corporation of ST. JOHN to borrow a sum of $9,000 for the grading, paving, &c., of Dorchester street in that city.

Chap. 23—Amends law relating to Civic Elections in ST. JOHN. No person is eligible for Mayor, Alderman or Councillor, whose property was not assessed at last annual assessment at $1,000.

Chap. 24—Confirms a transfer made by the Corporation of ST. JOHN of certain lands to the Crown for the purpose of a deep water terminus.

Chap. 25—Regulates the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Parishes of LANCASTER, SIMONDS and ST. MARTINS, in St. John.

Chap. 26—Changes the name of the corporation "MCCAUSLAND, UPHAM & Co.", of Fredericton, to "Fredericton Leather Co."

Chap. 27—Establishes in FREDERICTON a Court for the collection of small debts.

Chap. 28—Amends Act incorporating Town of WOODSTOCK and provides for the enforcement of payment of taxes.

Chap. 29—Amends COURTNEY BAY BRIDGE Co's. Act, making capital $250,000 with power to double, and giving power to hold lands and premises on either side of the proposed bridge or railway, and extending time of construction to 8 years.

Chap. 30—Erects 3 additional parishes in County of MADAWASKA, to be known as Saint Ann's, Saint Hilaire and St. Jacques.

Chap. 31—Authorizes municipality of VICTORIA Co. to sell certain county lands and to erect county offices.

Chap. 32—Authorizes the County Council of VICTORIA to change the site of Public Buildings.

Chap. 33—Fixes the sum to be assessed on the UPPER ROAD DISTRICT, Woodstock Parish, at not less than $50 or more than $800.

Chap 34—Incorporates as the NEW BRUNSWICK FREESTONE Co,—capital $100,000, office, Hopewell, Albert Co.—G. O. Brastow, E. Hadley, J. H. Hayden, James Hayden, Jos. Hayden, Jos. Hayden, jr., G. Calhoun and E. Dixon.

Chap. 35—Incorporates as the WOODSTOCK CEMETERY Co., capital $6,000,—S. B. Appleby, J. S. Leighton, R. K. Jones, G. H. Connell, W. Dibblee, H. E. Connell, P. McCaffrey, and others.

Chap. 36—Authorizes the Town Council of MONCTON to grant licenses to auctioneers, and requires auctioneers to give bonds to Council for $200.

Chap. 37—Authorizes Trustees of BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, at Centreville, Co. of Carleton, to sell certain lands.

Chap. 38—Amends Act incorporating ST. JOHN GAS LIGHT Co., authorizing a drain from co's. works to harbour, with consent of common council; giving power to enter houses to examine meters, and authorizing directors to make by laws for management of co.

Chap. 39—Incorporates the "BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS," with power to hold real estate to value of $50,000. Corporation to be governed by a Council of 5 members, and to hold all property now owned by the "Christian Brothers."

Chap. 40—Authorizes County Council of GLOUCESTER to raise money by loan to pay off the co. debt, and to levy an assessment, not to exceed $1,000 per annum, for the purpose of paying the loan.

Chap. 41—Incorporates as the ST. MARTIN'S CEMETERY Co., with capital of $4,000, D. Vaughan, A. Skillen, W. Vaughan and others.

Chap. 42—Declares the MOUNT PLEASANT PARK COMPANY, of St. John, capital $75,000, to be a body corporate and politic, with the usual powers to hold real estate, to sell lands, &c.

Chap. 43—Amends MARITIME MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co's. Act, authorizing it to take fire risks, and issue policies for five years. Co. not to insure beyond the limits of the Province.

Chap. 44—Alters the time for municipal elections in CARLETON.

Chap. 45—Allows CITY CLERK of FREDERICTON to appoint a Deputy in case of absence or inability to attend.

Chap. 46—Empowers Town Council of MONCTON to exempt from taxation for 15 years any company for supplying gas light or water to the town.

Chap. 47 — Amends HILLSBOROUGH BRANCH RAILWAY Act, authorizing extension of Railway and building of wharves.

Chap. 48—Provides for establishing a Police Force and Lock-up House at CARAQUET, Gloucester Co.

Chap. 49—Incorporates MONCTON DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, capital $1,800, with power to double Prov. Directors—M Dowlan, C. A. Holstead, G. B. Lutz, D. C. King, J. L. Harris, E. Milliken and R. G. Baxter.

Chap. 50—Provides for Sewage and Water Supply in the Town of PORTLAND.

Members of the Governments and Legislatures.

The following are the members of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and the several Provinces:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

CABINET.

Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, Premier and Minister of Public Works.
Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, President of Council.
Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Finance.
Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON, Postmaster General.
Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, Minister of Customs.
Hon. THOMAS COFFIN, Receiver General.
Hon. R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.
Hon. W. B. VAIL, Minister of Militia and Defence.
Hon. DAVID MILLS, Minister of the Interior.
Hon. RODOLPHE LAFLAMME, Minister of Justice.
Hon. C. A. P. PELLETIER, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
Hon. WILFRID LAURIER, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding Cabinet office.

The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P. C., K. C. B., &c.
The Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C. B.
The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, K. C. M. G.
The Hon. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, C. B.
The Hon. WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C. B.
The Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBAMD, C.M. G.
The Hon. PETER MITCHELL.
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS.
The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C. B.
The Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY.
The Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, C. B., K. C. M. G.
The Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.
The Hon. J. COX AIKINS.
The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C. B.
The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE.
The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR.
The Hon. THEODORE ROBITAILLE.
The Hon. THOMAS N. GIBBS.
The Hon. HUGH MACDONALD.
The Hon. A. A. DORION.
The Hon. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.
The Hon D. LAIRD
The Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE.
The Hon. D. A. MACDONALD.
The Hon. T. FOURNIER.
The Hon WILLIAM ROSS.
The Hon. F. GEOFFRION.
The Hon. JOS. E. CAUCHON.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—Hon. D. Christie.

Clerk—Robert Lemoine, Esq. *Law Clerk*—E. L. Montizambert, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P. O. Address.	Senators.	P. O. Address.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston	Hon. David L. McPherson	Toronto
" Benjamin Seymour	Port Hope	" Donald McDonald	Toronto
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara	" Billa Flint	Belleville
" James Shaw	Smith's Falls	" Geo. William Allan	Toronto
" Alexand'r Campbell	Toronto	" James R Benson	St. Catharines
" David Christie	Paris	" Frank Smith	Toronto
" James Cox Aikins	Richview	" Robert Read	Belleville
" David Reesor	Markham	" Alexander Vidal	Sarnia
" Elijah Leonard	London	" George Alexander	Woodstock
" William McMaster	Toronto	" George Brown	Toronto
" John Simpson	Bowmanville	" Richard W. Scott	Ottawa
" James Skead	Ottawa	" Adam Hope	Hamilton

Province of Quebec.

Hon. Jacques O. Bureau	Montreal	Hon. Matthew H. Cochrane	Compton
" John Hamilton	Montreal	" Eugène Chinic	Quebec
" Charles Cormier	Plessisville	" J. H. Bellerose	St Vine.de Paul
" David Edward Price	Chicoutimi	" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal
" Leandre Dumouchel	Longueuil	" Edward Goff Penny	"
" Louis Lacoste	[illegible]sherville	" P. Baillargeon	Quebec
" Joseph F. Armand	[illegible] Prairies	" A. H. Paquet	St Cuthbert
" William H. Chaffers	[illegible]are	" Hector Fabre	Quebec
" Jean B. Guevremont	[illegible]	" C. H. Pozer	Quebec
" James Ferrier	Montreal	" G. G. Stevens	Waterloo
" Thomas Ryan	"	" C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec
" J. C. Chapais	Kamouraska		

Province of Nova Scotia.

Hon. T. D. Archibald	Sydney	Hon. Alex. Macfarlane	Wallace
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst	" Jer. Northup	Halifax
" John Bourinot	Sydney, C. B.	" H. A. Kaulback	Lunenburg
" William Miller	Halifax	" L. G. Power	Halifax
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry	" R. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S

Province of New Brunswick.

Hon. Amos E. Botsford	Westcock, Westmoreland	Hon. Abner R. McLelan	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton	" John Glasier	Sunbury
" David Wark	Fredericton	" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst	" William Muirhead	Chatham
" Robert D. Wilmot	Belmont, Sunbury	" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N.B.

Province of Manitoba.

Hon. Marc A. Girard	Winnipeg	Hon. J. Sutherland	Winnipeg

Province of British Columbia.

Hon. R. W. W. Carrall	Barkerville	Hon. W. J. Macdonald	Victoria
" F. C. Cornwall	Ashcroft		

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Hon. R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown	Hon. D. Montgomery	Park Corner
" T. H. Haviland	Charlottetown	" G. W. Howlan	Alberton

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. T. W. ANGLIN.

Clerk—ALFRED PATRICK, Esq. Law Clerk—G. W. WICKSTEED, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Addington....	Schuyler Shibley	Napanee	Middlesex, W. R.....	George W. Ross	Strathroy
Algoma.....	E. B. Borron	Sault Ste. Marie	Monck.....	L. McCallum ...	Stromness
Bothwell.....	Hon. David Mills	Clearville	Muskoka.....	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenh't
Brant, N.R...	Gavin Fleming.	Glenmor's	Niagara Town	J. B. Plumb.....	Niagara
Brant, S.R....	Wm. Paterson .	Brantford	Norfolk, N.R.	John Charlton..	Lyendoch
Brockville....	Jacob D. Buell..	Brockville	Norfolk, S.R	Wm. Wallace...	Simcoe
Bruce, N.R.	John Gillies.....	Paisley	Northumbr'd, E.R..	J. L. Biggar.....	Murray
Bruce, S.R ...	Hon Ed. Blake	Ottawa	Northumbr'd, W.R.	Wm. Kerr.....	Cobourg
Cardwell.....	D. McCarthy....	Barrie	Ontario, N.R	W. N. Gibbs....	Oshawa
Carleton.	John Rochester	Ottawa	Ontario, S.R.	Hon. T. N. Gibbs	do
Cornwall.....	A. F. Macdonald	Cornwall	Ottawa City..	J. M. Currier..	Ottawa
Dundas	William Gibson	Morrisb'gh		P. St. Jean ..	do
Durham, E.R.	Lewis Ross	Port Hope	Oxford, N.R...	Thos. Oliver....	Woodst'ck
Durham, W R	H. W. Burk.....	Bowmanville	Oxford, S.R..	Jas. A. Skinner.	do
Elgin, W.R...	Geo. E. Casey...	Fingal	Peel.	Robert Smith...	Brampton
Elgin, E.R....	C. McDougall...	St Thomas	Perth, N R...	A. Monteith....	Stratford
Essex.....	W McGregor...	Windsor	Perth, S.R	James Trow.....	Shakspe're
Frontenac....	George A Kirkpatrick	Kingston	Peterboro', E. R	James Hall.....	Peterboro'
Glengarry....	Archibald McNab.....	Alex'ndria	Peterboro', W. R	John Bertram..	do
Grenville, S.R	Wm H. Brouse	Prescott	Prescott	Albert Hagar...	Plantagenet.
Grey, N.R	George Snider...	Owen S'nd	Prince Edward	Walter Ross....	Picton
Grey, E.R.....	Wm. K. Flesher	Fleshert'n	Renfrew, N.R	P. White, jr	Pembroke
Grey, S.R.....	George Landerkin. ...	Hanover	Renfrew, S.R	J. L. MacDougall	Renfrew
Haldimand...	David Thompson.	Deans	Russell..	R. Blackburn...	N Edinb're
Halton.....	W McCraney..	Oakville	Simcoe, N.R.	H. H. Cook.....	Toronto
Hamilton	Æ. Irving.....	Hamilton	Simcoe, S.R..	W. C. Little.....	Allandale
	A. T. Wood....	"	Stormont.....	C. Archibald....	Dickinson Landing
Hastings, N.R	M Bowell	Belleville	Toronto, East	S Platt	Toronto
Hastings, E.R	John White....	Roslin	Toronto, West	J. B. Robinson..	do
Hastings, W R	James Brown.	Belleville	Toronto, Cntr.	John Macdonald	do
Huron, N.R..	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale	Victoria, N.R.	Hector Cameron	do
Huron, S.R...	Thos. Greenway.	Centralia	Victoria, S.R.	A McQuade. ..	Omemee
Huron, C.R..	Horace Horton	Goderich	Waterloo, N.R	I. E. Bowman...	St. Jacobs
Kent.....	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham	Waterloo, S.R	James Young..	Galt
Kingston	Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Toronto	Welland ..	W. A. Thomson	Queenst'n
Lambton	Hon. A. Mackenzie	Ottawa	Wellington, N R	N. Higinbotham	Guelph
Lanark, N.R	Daniel Galbraith	Almonte	Wellington, S R...	D. Guthrie.....	Guelph
Lanark, S.R..	John G. Haggart	Perth	Wellington, C R	Geo. T. Orton...	Hanover
Leeds & Grenville, N R..	C. F. Ferguson	Kemptv'll	Wentworth, N R ...	Thomas Bain ..	Strabane
Leeds, S R ...	David F. Jones .	Gananoque	Wentworth, S R	Jos. Rymal.....	Barton
Lennox.....	Hon. Richard J Cartwright....	Ottawa	York, E.R ...	Jas. Metcalfe...	Yorkville
Lincoln.....	James Norris	St. Catherines	York, N R ...	A. H. Dymond.	Toronto
London City	J. H. Fraser ..	London	York, W.R ...	David Blain....	do
Middlesex, NR	R. C. Scatcherd	Strathroy			
Middlesex, ER	D. McMillan.....	London			

Province of Quebec.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
			Beauce.	J. Bolduc..	St. Victor de Tring
Argenteuil ...	T. Christie	Lachute	Beauharnois.	U. I. Robillard.	Beauharnois
Bagot.....	J. A. Mousseau.	Montreal	Bellechasse...	J. G. Blanchet..	Lévis

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Province of Quebec*—Continued.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Berthier	E O Cuthbert....	Berthier *en haut.*	MontrealC'tre	B Devlin	Montreal
Bonaventure.	Hon T Robitaille	New Carlisle	" East	Louis A Jetté ..	"
			" West	Thos Workman	"
Brome	Nathaniel Pettes	Knowlton	Napierville ..	S Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville
Chambly.....	P B Benoit.....	StHubert			
Champlain ...	H Montplaisir..	Cap de la Magdeleine	Nicolet	F X O Methot..	St Pierre les Bequets
Charlevoix...	Hon H L Langevin	Quebec	Ottawa Co ...	A Wright	Ironsides
			Pontiac.	Wm M Wright.	Ottawa
Chateauguay.	Hon L H Holton	Montreal	Portneuf	E A de St Georges	Cap Santé
Chicoutimi & Saguenay ..	E Cimon.....	Murray Bay	Quebec C'tre.	J Malouin.....	Quebec
			Quebec East..	Hon W Laurier	Arthabaskaville
Compton	Hon John H Pope	Cookshire	" West..	Thos McGreevy	Quebec
			Quebec Co....	Adolphe P Caron.....	"
Dorchester ...	F F Rouleau.....	Quebec			
Drummond & Arthabaska	Z D Bourbeau....	Victoriaville	Richmond & Wolfe.....	Hon H Aylmer, Jr	Melbourne
Gaspé.....	John Short	Gaspé Basin	Richelieu.....	G I Barthe.....	Sorel
			Rimouski	J B R Fiset.	St G'main
Hochelaga....	A Lejardins	Montreal	Rouville	G Cheval.	St Hilaire
Huntingdon .	Julius Scriver	Hem'ingford	St Hyacinthe	Louis Delorme.	St Hyacinthe
Iberville.....	F Béchard.....	Iberville	St John's, Q..	F Bourassa.....	St Jean, Q
Jacques Cartier	Hon R Laflamme	Montreal	St Maurice ..	Charles Lajoie	Yamachiche
Joliette	Louis F G Baby.	Joliette	Shefford.....	Hon L S Huntington	Ottawa
Kamouraska.	Chas F Roy.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.	Sherbrooke..	E T Brooks.....	Sherbrooke
Laprairie	A Pinsonneault.	Laprairie	Soulanges	J P Lanthier...	St Polycarpe
L'Assomption	H Hurteau	St Lin			
Laval.	J A Oulmet.....	Montreal	Stanstead	Charles C Colby	Stanstead
Levis	L H Frechette ..	Levis	Temiscouata .	J B Pouliot.....	Riviere du Loup *en bas*
L'Islet.....	Phil P Casgrain..	Quebec			
Lotbiniere....	H Bernier	St. Louis de Lotbiniere	Terrebonne ..	L F R Masson..	Terrebonne
Maskinongé..	Louis A Boyer ..	Montreal	Three Rivers.	Wm McDougall	Three Rivers
Megantic.....	Ed E Richard....	Princeville	Two Mountains	J B Daoust	St Eustache
Missisquoi....	W Donahue	West Farnham			
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas...	StJulienne	Vaudreuil	Robt Harwood.	Rigaud
Montmagny .	H T Taschereau	Quebec	Vercheres	HonF Geoffrion	Vercheres
Montmorency	Jean Langlois ..	Quebec	Yamaska	Chas Gill.	Sorel

Province of Nova Scotia.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Annapolis....	William H Ray..	Clementsport	Hants	M H Goudge ...	Windsor..
Antigonish...	A McIsaac	Antigonish	Inverness	S Macdonnell ..	Port Hood
			King's	F W Borden....	Canning
Cape Breton	Wm McDonald..	Little Glace Bay	Lunenburg ...	C. E. Church....	Chester
	Newton L M'Kay	Sydney	Pictou	J Carmichael.	NGlasgow
Colchester ...	T McKay	Truro		J A Dawson..	Pictou
Cumberland .	Hon C Tupper, C B.	Halifax	Queen's.....	Jas S Forbes ...	Liverpool
			Richmond ..	E P Flynn.....	Arichat
Digby.	Hon W B Vail ..	Halifax	Shelburne...	Hon ThosCoffin	Barri'gton
Guysborough.	John A Kirk	Glenelg	Victoria	C J Campbell ..	Baddeck
Halifax.....	Alfred G Jones	Halifax	Yarmouth....	Frank Killam..	Yarmouth
	Patrick Power.	"			

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Continued.*

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Albert	John Wallace	Hillsboro'	St John Co.	Hon I Burpee	Ottawa
Carleton	S B Appleby	Wooksst'k		Acalus L Palmer	St John
Charlotte	A H Gillmor	St George	St John, City	J S B DeVeber	St John
Gloucester	Hon T W Anglin	St John	Sunbury	Chas Burpee	Sheffield
King's	Jas Domville	St John	Victoria	John Costigan	Grand Falls
Kent	G McLeod	St John	Westmoreland	Hon A J Smith	Ottawa
Northumb'l'd	Hon P Mitchell	Montreal	York	John Pickard	Fredericton
Queen's	John Ferris	C'mbridge			
Restigouche	Geo Moffat	Dalhousie			

Province of Manitoba.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Lisgar	J C Schultz	Winnipeg	Provencher	A G Bannatyne	Winnipeg
Marquette	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie	Selkirk	Donald ASmith	Montreal

Province of British Columbia.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Cariboo	J S Thompson	Cariboo	Victoria	F J Roscoe	Victoria
New Westm'r	Vacant			AmordeCosmos	Victoria
Vancouver	Arthur Bunster	Victoria	Yale	E Dewdney	Victoria

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
King's	D Davies	Charlottetown	Prince's	J Yeo	Port Hill
"	P A McIntyre	Souris	Queen's	J C Pope	Charlottetown
Prince's	S F Perry	Tignish	"	P Sinclair	Summerfield

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, P. C., Toronto.

Executive Council.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General.
Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education.
Hon A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. S. C. Wood, Treasurer.
Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works.
Hon. T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(*Continued.*)

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. R. M. Wells. (C. T. GILLMOR, Esq., Clerk.)

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Addington.. .	H. M. Deroche..	Napanee	London.	W R. Meredith.	London
Algoma.....	S. J. Dawson....	Prince Ar. Landing	Middlesex, ER	R. Toolcy	Belmont
			Middlesex, NR	John McDougall	Komoka
Brant, N. R...	H. Finlayson ...	Paris	Middlesex, W R.....	J. Watterworth.	Wardsville
Brant, S.R....	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Brantford	Monck.....	H R Haney....	Fenwick
Brockville ...	W. H. Cole	Brockville	Muskoka.....	John C. Miller.	Toronto
Bruce, N R	D. Sinclair.....	Paisley....	Norfolk, S.R..	R. Richardson..	Rowan
Bruce, S.R....	Hon. R M. Wells	Toronto	Norfolk, N.R	J. Clarke.....	Simcoe
Cardwell.....	John Flesher ...	Galt	Northumberland, E R....	Jas. M Ferris...	Campbellford
Carleton.....	G. W. Monk.	Sth March	Northumberland, W. R..	Wm. Hargraft..	Cobourg
Cornwall....	J. G. Snetsinger	Moulinette	Ontario, N.R	Thos. Paxton...	Port Perry
Dufferin	John Barr.....	Horning's Mills	Ontario, S.R .	N. W. Brown ..	Whitby
Dundas.....	Andrew Broder.	West Winchester	Ottawa	D.J. O'Donoghue	Ottawa
Durham, E.R	John Rosevear..	Port Hope	Oxford, N R..	Hon. O. Mowat	Toronto
Durham, W.R	J. McLeod.....	Bowmanville	Oxford, S.R...	Hon. A. Crooks.	Toronto
Elgin, E R....	J. H. Wilson....	St. Thomas	Peel.....	K. Chisholm....	Brampton
Elgin, W. R...	T. Hodgins.....	Toronto	Perth, N.R ...	D. D. Hay	Listowel
Essex, N.R....	J. C. Patterson..	Windsor	Perth, S R...	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford
Essex, S. R....	Lewis Wigle...	Leamington	Peterboro', E.R.	John O'Sullivan	Peterboro'
Frontenac....	D. D. Calvin....	Kingston	Peterboro', W. R.....	W. H. Scott	Peterboro'
Glengarry	A. J. Grant.....	Williamstown	Prescott	Wm. Harkin....	Vankleek Hill
Grenville, S.R	Hon. C. F Fraser	Toronto	PrinceEdward	G. Striker.	Picton
Grey, N.R....	D. Creighton....	Owen Sound	Renfrew, S. R	James Bonfield	Egansville
Grey, E.R....	A. W. Lauder.	Toronto	Renfrew, N R	T. Deacon	Pembroke
Grey, S.R.....	Jas. H. Hunter.	Durham	Russell.....	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe
Haldimand...	Jacob Baxter. ..	Cayuga	Simcoe, E.R..	John Kean	Marchm't
Halton.....	W. D. Lyon.....	Streetsville	Simcoe, S R	Hon. W. McDougall.....	Toronto
Hamilton....	J. M. Williams..	Hamilton	Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long.....	Collingw'd
Hastings, W R	Thomas Wills.	Belleville	Stormont	J. Bethune	Toronto
Hastings, E.R	N. S. Appleby...	Shannonville	Toronto, East	M. C. Cameron..	Toronto
			Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toronto
Hastings, N.R	G. H. Boulter...	Stirling	Victoria, N. R	Duncan McRae.	Bolsover
Huron, E.R..	T. Gibson.....	Wroxeter	Victoria, S. R	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto
Huron, S.R...	Archd. Bishop	Hay	Waterloo, N R	M. Springer....	Waterloo
Huron, W.R..	A. McL. Ross....	Goderich	Waterloo, S R	Isaac Masters...	Washi'gtn
Kent, E.R.....	D. McCraney....	Bothwell	Welland	J. G. Currie.....	St. Catharines
Kent, W.R ...	Alex. Coutts.....	Valetta	Wellington, N R	J. McGowan	Alma
Kingston . ..	W. Robinson....	Kingston	Wellington, C R	C. Clarke.....	Elora
Lambton, E.R	Peter Graham..	Warwick	Wellington, S R	Jas Massie	Guelph
Lambton, W R	Hon. T.B. Pardee	Toronto	Wentworth, N R.....	J. McMahon	Dundas
Lanark, N.R..	Wm. Mostyn...	Almonte	Wentworth, S.R	W. Sexton	Jerseyville
Lanark, S.R .	A. Code.....	Carleton Place	York, E.R....	John Lane	Thornhill
Leeds & Grenville, N.R...	H. Merrick.....	Merrickville	York, W.R...	P. Patterson .	Patterson
Leeds, S R....	R. H. Preston..	Newboro'	York, N.R....	J. H. Widdifield	Newm'k't
Lennox.....	J. T Grange	Napanee			
Lincoln.....	J. C. Rykert.....	St. Catharines			

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, P. C.—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. C. B. DeBoucherville Premier and Minister of Agriculture and P. Works.
Hon. P. Garneau Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. L. R. Church Treasurer.
Hon. J. A. Chapleau Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
Hon. J. J. Ross, Speaker Leg. Council.
Hon. A. R. Angers Attorney General.
Hon. G. B. Baker Solicitor General.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(*Continued.*)

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. J. J. Ross. (FELIX FORTIER, ESQ., Clerk.)

Division.	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Division.*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Alma	Hon J L Beaudry	Montreal	Lauzon	" A B C de Léry	Quebec
Bedford	" Thos Wood	Dunham Flats	Mille Isles	" F H Lemaire	St Benoit
			Montarville	" C B de Boucherville	Boucherville
De Lanaudiere	" P E Dostaler				
De la Durantaye	Vacant				
De la Vallière	" Jean Bte G Proulx	Nicolet	Repentigny	" L Archambault	L'Assomption
De Lorimier	" J. G. Laviolette		Rigaud	" E Prud-homme	Montreal
De Salaberry	" H Starnes	Montreal	Rougemont	" P. Boucher de la Briere	St. Hyacinthe
Grandville	" E Dionne.	St Anne de a Poc	Shawinigan	" J J Ross	Ste Anne de la Per
Gulf	" T Savage	Cape Cove			
Inkerman	" Geo Bryson	F Coulonge	Saurel	" P E Roy	Sorel
Kennebec	" Jos. Gaudet	Gentilly	Stadacona	" John Hearn	Quebec
La Salle	" Louis Panet	Quebec	Victoria	" Jas Ferrier	Montreal
Laurentides	" J E Gingras	Quebec	Wellington	" W H Webb	Melbourne

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. LOUIS BEAUBIEN. (G. M. MUIR, ESQ., Clerk.)

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Argenteuil	S Bellingham	Montreal	Missisquoi	Hon G B Baker	Sweetsb'g
Bagot	F Dupont	St. Liboire	Montcalm	Louis G Martin	Montreal
Beauce	F X Dulac	St George	Montmagny	N Fortin	Cap St. Ignace
Beauharnois	E H Bisson	St Louis de Gonzague	Montmorency	Hon A R Angers	Quebec
Bellechasse	Pierre Fradet	St Gervais	Montreal, C	A W Ogilvie	Montreal
Berthier	Louis Sylvestre	Berthier (en haut)	Montreal, E	L O Taillon	Montreal
			Montreal, W	J W McGauvran	Montreal
Bonaventure	J I Tarte	Quebec	Napierville	L D Lafontaine	St Edouard
Brome	W W Lynch	Knowlton	Nicolet	C E Houde	St Celestin
Chambly	R Préfontaine	Longueuil	Ottawa (Co.)	L Duhamel	Wright Twnship
Champlain	D N St Cyr	Ste Anne de la Per	Pontiac	Hon L R Church	Aylmer
Charlevoix	O Gauthier	St Urbain	Portneuf	P La Rue	St Augustin
Chateauguay	Ed Laberge	Ste Philomène	Quebec, C	R Rinfret *dit* Malouin	Quebec
Chicout. and Saguenay	Wm E. Price	Saguenay	Quebec, E	Joseph Shehyn	Quebec
Compton	W Sawyer	Sawyerville	Quebec, W	R Alleyn	Quebec
Dorchester	L N Larochelle	St Anselme	Quebec (Co.)	Hon P Garneau	Quebec
Drum. and Arthabaska	W J Watts	Drummondville	Richmond & Wolfe	Jacques Picard	Wotton
			Richelieu	Michel Mathieu	Sorel
Gaspé	P Fortin	Quebec	Rimouski	Alex Chauveau	Quebec
Hochelaga	Hon L Beaubien	Montreal	Rouville	V Robert	Ste Angele
Huntingdon	A Cameron	Huntingdon	St Hyacinthe	P Bachand	St Hyacinthe
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St Jean	St Johns	F G Marchand	St Johns
Jacqs. Cartier	N M Le Cavalier	St Laurent	St Maurice	Elie Lacerte	Yamachiche
Joliette	V P Lavallée	St Félix de Valois	Shefford	Hon M Laframboise	Montreal
Kamouraska	J. Dumont	St. André	Sherbrooke	J G Robertson	Sherbroke
			Soulanges	R S De Beaujeu	Cot'du Lac
Laprairie	L B A Charlebois	Laprairie	Stanstead	John Thornton	Barnston
L'Assomption	Onul Pelletier	L'Epiphanie	Témiscouta	G H Deschenes	St Epiphane
Laval	L O Loranger	Montreal	Terrebonne	Hon J A Chapleau	Montreal
Lévis	T E Paquet	St Nicholas	Three Rivers, City	A Turcotte	Thr Rivers
L'Islet	P G Verrault	St Jean, Pt Joly	Two Mountains	L C Champagne	St Eustach
Lotbinière	H G Joly	Quebec	Vaudreuil	E Lalonde	Ste Marth
Maskinongé	Moïse Houde	Rivière du Loup (*en haut*)	Verchères	J Daigle	Beloeil
Megantic	A Kennedy	S Halifax	Yamaska	J S C Wurtele	Montreal

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR—His Honour, the Hon. Adams George Archibald, C.M.G., P.C.

Executive Council.

Hon. P. C. Hill, Prov. Secy. and Premier.
" A. J. White, Atty.-Genl. and Comr. of Crown Lands.
" R. Boak, Jr. Prov. Treasurer.
" A. Gayton, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

Hon. D. McDonald, Member of Council.
" Colin Campbell, do
" J. McKinnon, do
" E. Farrell, do

Legislative Council.

Hon. JOHN CREIGHTON, President. (JOHN C. HALIBURTON, Esq., Clerk.)

Name and P. O. Address.	*Name and P. O. Address.*	*Name and P. O. Address.*
Hon R M Cutler, Guysboro'	Hon S Creelman, Stewiacke	Hon H Martell, Arichat
" J Creighton, Lunenburg	" W O Heffernan, Guysborough	" Chas Dickie, Cornwallis
" W C Whitman, Annap's	" D McN Parker, Halifax	" Robt Boak, jr, Halifax
" Freeman Tupper, Liverpool	" James Fraser, Pictou	" E R Oakes, Digby
" J McKinnon, Antign'she	" Wm Annand, Halifax	" A McN Cochran, Maitland
" Peter Smyth, Port Hood	" Thos F Morrison	" Jas Butler, Halifax

House of Assembly.

Hon. I. NEWTON MACK, Speaker. (H. C. D. TWINING, Esq., Clerk.)

Constituencies.	*Name.*	*P. O. Address.*	*Constituencies.*	*Name.*	*P. O. Address.*
Annapolis	Avard Longley	Bridgetown	Inverness.	Hn J McKinnon	Whycocom'h
"	Wm B Troop	Wilmot	"	D Campbell ...	Mahon
Antigon'he	Hn D McDonald	Halifax	King's	D B Woodworth	Kentville
" "	J S D Thompson	Halifax	"	John B North ..	Hantsport
Colchester.	D M Dickie.....	Londondery	Lunenb'g.	C H Davison...	Bridgewater
"	W A Patterson.	Truro	"	J Eisenhauer...	Lunenburgh
Cumberl'd.	Hiram Black ..	Amherst	Pictou	Hugh Cameron	New Glasgow
" ..	Edw'd Vickery.	Parrsboro'	"	S H Holmes ...	Pictou
Cape Bret'n	E T Mosely.....	Sydney, C B	"	Alex McKay ..	West River
" ...	H'n A J White.	Halifax	Queen's...	Hon I N Mack.	Mill Village
Digby	H'n C Campbell	Halifax	"	Sam'l Freeman	Liverpool
"	H M Robichau.	Clare	Richmond	Chas Boudrot..	Arichat
Guysbor'h .	O S Weeks	Windsor	"	Murdoch M'Rae	Arichat
" ...	C Francheville.	Port Mulgrave	Shelburne	H'n R Robertson	Barrington
Halifax	Hon P C Hill...	Halifax	"	Thos Johnson	Locke's Island
" ...	Hon E Farrell	Halifax	Victoria ..	John A Fraser.	Baddeck
" ...	Donld Archibald	Musquodoboit	"	David McCurdy	Baddeck
Hants.....	W H Allison ..	Windsor	Yarmouth	John Lovitt ...	Yarmouth
"	Alfred Putnam.	Walton	" ...	Hon A Gayton .	Pubnico

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, the Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B., P. C.

Executive Council.

Hon Robert Young, President.
Hon G E King, Attorney-General.
Hon J J Fraser, Provincial Secretary.
Hon B R Stevenson, Surveyor General.

Hon W M Kelley, Chief Commissioner, Board of Works.
Hon A McQueen, Member of Council.
Hon J H Crawford, do
Hon W E Perley, do

Legislative Council.

Hon J S SAUNDERS, President. (G BOTSFORD, ESQ., Clerk.)

Names.	*P. O. Address.*	*Names.*	*P O Address.*
Hon J S Saunders...	Fredericton, York Co	Hon W Hamilton..	Dalhousie, Restigouche
" D Hanington...	Shediac, Westm'd.	" A McL Seeley..	St John, St John
" J Lewis	Hopewell, Albert	" Gideon Bailey.	Newcastle, Sussex
" R Young.....	Bathurst, Gloucester	" A Harrison....	Maugerville, Sunbury
" T R Jones..	St. John, St. John	" W Lindsay	Woodstock Carleton
" R Beveridge. .	Andover, Carleton	" F Hibbard	St George, Charlotte
" G McInerney...	Kingston, Kent	" J A Beckwith..	Fredericton, York
" E B Chandler...	Moncton, West		

House of Assembly.

Hon W WEDDERBURN, Q C, Speaker. (G J BLISS, ESQ, Clerk.)

Constituencies	*Name.*	*P O Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Name.*	*P O Address.*
Albert.....	Alex Rogers. ..	Hopewell	Queen's	W S Butler....	Sypher's Cove, G L
"	James Ryan...	Coverdale	Restigouche..	A McKenzie ..	Cmpbell'n
Carleton	R K Jones	Woodst'k	" .	John Philips ..	Dalhousie
"	J S Leighton ..	Centrevi'e	St John	Hon G E King	St John
Charlotte.....	Hn B R Stevenson	St Andr's	"	William Elder.	St John
"	J Murchie	Milltown	"	H A Austin	Portland, (St John)
"	J MacKay ...	Penfield	"	Ed Willis	St John
"	Thos Cotterell..	St David's	" City	Hon W Wedderburn	St John
Gloucester....	K P Burns ...	Bathurst	" "	R Marshall	St John
"	Patrick Ryan ..	Caraqu'te	Sunbury	Hon W E Perley	Blissville
Kent.....	H O'Leary.....	Richib'cto	"	J S Covert.....	Maugerv'e
"	U Johnson.....	St Mary's	Victoria	W B Beveridge	Tobique
King's	R E McLeod....	Sussex	Westmorel'd	E J Smith	Shediac
"	John Flewelling	Hampton	"	H'n A McQueen	Mt Whatley, PdeB
"	Hon J H Crawford	St John	"	J A Humphrey	Moncton
Madawaska..	L Theriault	St Leon'rd	"	Thos Pickard ..	Sackville
Northumbl'd.	H'n W M Kelly	Chatham	York.....	Robt Robertson	Canterb'y
"	Wm Swim	Doaktown	"	Hon J J Fraser	Fred'rictn
"	A A Davidson..	Newcastle	"	H Dow	Fred'rictn
"	L J Tweedie ...	Chatham	"	T F Barker	St Mary's
Queen's.....	Francis Woods	Weisford			

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour, the Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon, P. C.

Executive Council.

Treasurer, Hon R A Davis, (Premier.)
Prov. Secy. & Atty. Genl., Hon J Royal.
Minister of Public Works, Hon J Norquay.
Minister of Agriculture and President of the Council, Hon J McKay.

Legislative Assembly.

Hon. JOSEPH DUBUC, Speaker. (THOMAS SPENCE, ESQ., Clerk.)

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
St Paul's	K Black.....	St Paul	St Vital.	Joseph Lemay.	St Norbert
St James'.....	Edwin Bourke..	St James'	St Francois Xavier	Maxime Lepine	St Fr Xavier
Westbourne	C P Brown ..	Palestine	Rockwood....	W F Luxton....	Winnipeg
Baie St Paul..	Eélix Chénier..	Baie St Paul	Lake Manitoba	Angus Mackay.	St Fr Xavier
Poplar Point.	F E Cornish ...	Winnipeg	Portage La Prairie	R McKenzie ...	Burnside
High Bluff....	Jas Cowan, M D	Port. La Prairie	St Agathe....	A F Martin.....	Winnipeg
Winnipeg	Hon R A Davis	Winnipeg	St Charles....	Alex Murray...	Sturgeon Creek
Springfield...	W R Dick.	Springfield	Ste Anne.....	Chas Nolin.....	St Anne
St Norbert....	Jos Dubuc.....	St Boniface	St Andrew's, South	Hon J Norquay	Winnipeg
St Boniface.	Hon M A Girard	St Boniface	St Francois Xavier, W..	Hon J Royal....	"
St Andrews N	John Gunn.....	St Andrews	Headingly. ...	John Taylor....	Headingly
St Clements..	Thos Howard..	Winnipeg	Kildonan.....	Jno Sutherland	Kildonan

N. W. TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, the Hon. David Laird, P. C.

Council—Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut. Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Member of Council, specially appointed.
Lieut. Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police. Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor. William James Scott, Registrar.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, the Hon. A. N. Richards.

Executive Council.

Atty.-Genl. & Prov.Secy. Hon A C Elliott
Min. of Fin. & Agric ... " Wm Smithe
Chief Com. Lands and Works, Hon F G Vernon.

Legislative Assembly.

Hon. JAMES TRIMBLE, Speaker.

Constituencies	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*	*Constituencies*	*Members.*	*Post Office Address.*
Cariboo	— Crawford .	.....	Nanaimo.....	D W Gordon ...	Nanaimo
"	J Evans.....	Lighining Creek	New Westminster	W J Armstrong	N Westminster
"	G A Walkem. .	Victoria	" " ...	E Brown.....	"
Comox	John Ash, M D.	"	N Westminster City....	R Dickinson ...	"
Cowichan	E Pimbury	Har'svilie	Victoria	W F Tolmie, M D.	Victoria
"	Hon W Smithe.	Victoria	"	T B Humphreys	"
Esquimalt....	Wm Fisher. ..	Esquimalt	Victoria City.	R Beaven ..	"
"	F W Williams .	"	" " ..	Jas W Douglas.	"
Kootenay.....	C Gallagher ..	Wild Horse Creek	" " ..	Hon J Trimble.	"
Lillooet.....	Wm M Brown..	15 Mile House	Yale	Hon A C Elliott	"
"	Wm Morrison..	134 Mile House	"	Robert Smith..	Nanaimo
			"	J A Mara	Kamloops
			"	Hon F G Vernon	Victoria

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight.

Executive Council.

Hon Louis H Davies, Attorney General
" W D Stewart, Commissioner of Public Works.
" George W DeBlois, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.
" John Yeo, Member of Council
Hon Alexander Laird, Member of Council.
" Daniel Gordon, do
" John Lefurgy, do
" John F Robertson, do
" Samuel Prouse, do

Legislative Council.

Hon. JOHN BALDERSON, President. (JOHN BALL, Esq., Clerk.)

Queen's Co. Charlottetown and Royalty—Thomas W Dodd
" *1st District*—Hon A B McKenzie
" " — " John Balderson
" *2nd* " — " William McGill
" *2nd* " — " R Munn
King's Co 1st Dis —
King's Co 1st Dis—Hon Simon Bulger
" *2nd* " — " Joseph Wightman
" *2nd* " — " Daniel McDonald
Prince Co 1st Dis—Richard B Reid
" " —Wm Richards
" *2nd* " —Hon Alexander Laird
" " —Hon Wm G Strong.

House of Assembly.

Hon HENRY BEER, Speaker. (ARCHD. MCNEILL, Esq., Clerk.)

Queen's County.

Charlottetown and Royalty.. } Hon L H Davies
" G W DeBlois
1st District..... " Wm D Stewart
" ..... Wm Campbell
2nd District ..... Donald Mackay
" ..... Donald Farquharson
3rd District..... Hon Henry Beer
" ..... Francis Kelly
4th District..... Wm Welch
" ..... Hon John F Robertson

Prince County.

1st District .... Nicholas Conroy
" ..... Edward Hackett
2nd District ..... Hon John Yeo
" ..... James W Richards
3rd District .... J O Arsenault

Prince County.

3rd District..... John A Macdonald
4th District..... John R Calhoun
" ..... Wm C Lea
5th District..... Hon John Lefurgy
" ..... Angus McMillan

King's County.

Georgetown and Royalty } Hon Daniel Gordon
L J Westaway
1st District..... James R MacLean
" ..... Lauchlan Macdonald
2nd District ..... Wm W Sullivan
" ..... Hilary MacIsaac
3rd District..... J E Macdonald
" ..... John D Scrimgeour
4th District..... Hon Samuel Prouse
" ..... Dr Robertson

Finances of the Dominion.

Receipts and payments of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877. (Compiled from the *Canada Gazette.*)

1876.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure*	1877.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure*
	$	$		$	$
July.....	1,158,121 83	2,825,727 46	January.....	1,838,886 76	2,096,200 69
August ...	1,970,009 47	1,502,066 83	February.....	2,363,127 22	1,869,774 11
September.....	1,847,935 11	1,013,534 57	March.....	1,571,084 11	1,915,987 20
October	2,220,776 14	1,797,753 28	April.....	1,367,326 11	1,653,305 16
November	1,910,269 23	1,446,772 37	May	1,906,482 93	1,149,711 57
December.....	1,417-998 65	2,0.3,247 18	June.....	1,887,460 87	1,113,681 42
			Total.	$20,935.428 43	$19,907,810 87

The corresponding figures for the year 1875-6, as published in last year's *Year Book*, taken from the *Canada Gazette*, were: Receipts, $21,608,368.28; and Payments, $20,615,572 54. These figures, however, as corrected by the final publication in the Public Accounts, should read as follow:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1876.

Receipts.		*Amount.*	*Total.*
Consolidated Fund.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	12,870,594 14		
Less, Duties refunded	5[illegible],006 20		
		12,823,837 94	
Excise	5,574,597 52		
Less, Duties refunded	11,110 40		
		5,563,487 12	
Post Office:—			
Ordinary Revenue	1,062,966 07		
Ocean Postage	4,072 89		
Money Order Office	3[illegible],500 46		
		1,102,540 32	
Public Works	1,482,096 50		
Less, Duties refunded	2,864 89		
		1,479,231 61	
Bill Stamps		227,080 96	
Interest on Investments		798,9[illegible]5 95	
Casual		119,765 76	
Ordnance Lands		51,350 80	
Bank Imposts		2,207 07	
Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures		16,836 39	
Premium, Discount and Exchange		32,635 60	
Mariners' Fund		41,507 06	
Marine Hospitals		3,047 67	
Harbour Police		26,499 09	
Steamboat Inspection Fund		13,768 87	
Fisheries		13,571 12	
Light House and Coast Service		3,5[illegible]5 04	
Harbour Improvements		8,700 02	
Cul ers' Fees		57,125 57	
Militia		24,344 73	
Penitentiaries		95,408 80	
Superannuation Fund		38,476 00	
Dominion Lands, Manitoba		8,5[illegible]5 94	
Dominion Steamers, British Columbia		12,439 84	
Canada *Gazette*		828 80	
Emigration Expenditure of 1875		16,417 28	
Gas Inspection		292 25	
Law Stamps		96 05	
Military College		3,600 00	
Weights and Measures		1,514 40	
			22,587,587 05
Loans.			
Dominion Debentures		12,166,606 66	
Dominion Notes		755,0[illegible]8 48	
Stocks		414,6[illegible]3 61	
Savings Banks		3,600,[illegible]57 24	
			16,93[illegible],970 09
Investments			3,5[illegible],123 31
Trust Funds			503,258 26
Province Accounts			71,430 09
Miscellaneous Accounts			202,701 44
			42,922,068 14
Sundry Transfers through Consolidated Fund Statement			4,168 22
			43,926,536 36

Payments.		*Amount.*	*Total.*
Consolidated Fund.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt		6,400,902 07	
Charges of Management		189,506 91	
Sinking Fund		822,953 32	
Premium, Discount and Exchange		18,551 64	
Civil Government		841,995 39	
Administration of Justice		544,091 20	
Police		13,427 73	
Mounted Police, North-West		369,518 39	
Penitentiaries		312,015 31	
Legislation		627,230 67	
Geological Survey and Observations		97,055 32	
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics		67,552 16	
Census		10,191 05	
Emigration and Quarantine		385,815 36	
Marine Hospitals		60,971 57	
Pensions		110,201 04	
Superannuation Fund		101,627 16	
Militia and Enrolled Forces		978,530 41	
Ocean and River Steam Packet Service		546,529 96	
Fisheries		108,183 73	
Lighthouse and Coast Service		545,818 62	
Steamboat Inspection		13,081 86	
Public Works and Buildings		1,948,941 82	
Culling Timber		66,596 95	
Subsidies to Provinces		3,690,355 15	
Dominion Lands, Manitoba		212,841 27	
do Forces do		81,916 53	
Miscellaneous		90,308 67	
Boundary Survey, United States		134,105 18	
Indians		276,325 00	
Settlers' Relief Account, Manitoba		83,405 80	
Insurance Inspection		8,032 91	
Charges on Revenue:—			
Customs	721,008 60		
Excise	218,359 81		
Weights and Measures	90,785 05		
Inspection of Staples	537 72		
Adulteration of Food	2,001 83		
Post Office	1,622,827 10		
Public Works	2,044,497 83		
Minor Revenues	20,024 02	4,729,641 96	
			24,488,372 11
Redemption.			
Redemption		1,045,077 96	
Savings Banks		3,727,720 45	
			4,772,798 41
Premium and Discount Loan Account of 1874		89,920 79	
do do 1875		214,588 64	
Charges of Management do 1874		27,278 60	
do do 1875		105,532 19	
LESS.—This amount charged on Loan Account, 1874, in account of 1874-75		437,320 31 121,666 66	
			315 653 65
Investments			4,330,255 50
Trust Fund			443,843 99
Province Accounts			1,124,058 81
Public Works.			
Intercolonial Railway		998,991 46	
Pacific do		3,346,567 06	
Government do N. S. and N. B		109,330 13	
Prince Edward Island Railway		42,546 10	
Welland Canal		1,569,478 19	
Lachine Canal		327,769 39	
St. Lawrence Canals		50,215 45	
St. Peter's Canal		11,125 00	
Baie Verte Canal		110 75	
Ottawa Works		430,115 41	
Government Buildings, Ottawa		267,839 73	
			7,154,118 96
Miscellaneous Accounts			446,739 80
			43,075,840 96
Balance due by Sundry Banking Accounts, 1876		9,340,774 35	
Off do to do do		178,245 13	
Less differences of Balances of Banking Accounts, 1875		9,162,529 22 8,311,833 82	
			850,695 40
			43,926,536 36

The following is a Detailed Statement of the Total Liabilities of the Dominion of Canada, on July 1st, 1876.

Funded Debt—Payable in London.	$ cts.
Imperial Guarantee Loan (old) 4 per cent	.....
Do 4 per cent	23,360,000 00
Intercolonial Loan, 5 per cent	2,433,333 34
Consolidated Canadian Loan Bonds, 5 per cent	22,353,481 88
Do do Stock, 5 per cent	9,02 ,607 29
Canadian Bonds (old) 5 per cent	20,926 72
Do 6 per cent	23,020,793 39
Nova Scotia Bonds, 6 per cent	1,0-2,833 35
New Brunswick Bonds, 6 per cent	4,491,446 67
British Columbia Bonds, 6 per cent	924, 66 67
Prince Edward Island Bonds, 6 per cent	1,091,106 4
Dominion Loan of 1874, 4 per cent	19,466,666 67
Do 1875, 4 per cent	4,866,666 66
Payable in Canada.	
Canada Bonds (old) 5 per cent	127,016 67
Canadian Bonds (old) 6 per cent	17,500 00
Do 7 per cent	.....
Nova Scotia, 6 per cent	954,353 34
New Brunswick, 6 per cent	180,100 00
Prince Edward Island, 6 per cent	308,004 46
Do 5 per cent	.....
Bonds convertible into Stock, 6 per cent	538,000 00
Dominion Bonds, 5 per cent	.....
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent	4,124,643 83
Do 5 per cent	1,923,433 15
Savings Banks, Post Office, 4 per cent	2,416,363 49
Do do 5 per cent	324,589 10
Do Toronto, 4 per cent	167,789 30
Do Winnipeg, 4 per cent	40,685 75
Do Nova Scotia, 4 per cent	1,666,334 75
Do New Brunswick, 5 per cent	.....
Do do 4 per cent	1,187,068 26
Do do 6 per cent	.....
Do British Columbia, 5 per cent	927,954 97
Do Nova Scotia Suspense Account	4,021 53
Do do Interest Account	1,682 23
Do New Brunswick Suspense Account	1,578 84
Do do Interest Account	780 20
Do Prince Edward Island, 4 per cent	305,269 67
Indemnity to Seigniors and Townships, 6 per cent	466,387 88
Notes, Canada	11,533,891 48
Do Nova Scotia	43,228 79
Exchequer Bills	.....
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island	857 81
Overdue Debentures, Province of Canada	9,614 39
Total Funded Debt	139,354,679 07
Miscellaneous.	
Trust Funds, 6 per cent	1,178,410 58
Do 5 per cent	5,703,527 47
Miscellaneous	404,9-1 40
Provinces of Ontario and Quebec	10,922,628 25
Do Nova Scotia, 5 per cent	1,322,801 99
Do New Brunswick, 5 per cent	412,615 74
Do British Columbia, 5 per cent	501,871 24
Do Manitoba, 5 per cent	393,060 89
Do Prince Edward Island, 5 per cent	831,886 10
Pacific Railway Deposit Account	.....
Total Miscellaneous	21,671,763 66
Banking Accounts.	
London Agents, various	1,906 13
Do special	.....
Bank of Montreal, various	.....
Miscellaneous	176 339 00
Total Banking Accounts	178,245 13
Total Liabilities	161,204,687 86

The following is a Detailed Statement of the Assets of the Dominion of Canada at July, 1st, 1876.

Investments.		$ cts.
Sinking Fund, Consolidated Canadian Loan,	5 per cent	3,655,855 14
Do do	4 do	187,366 66
Do Intercolonial Railway	5 do	252,093 33
Do do	6 do	401,013 32
Do do	4 do	210,726 67
Do Rupert's Land	6 do	75,433 32
Do do	4 do	32,119 99
Do British Columbia	6 do	370,353 34
Do do	5 do	86,626 67
Do Dominion Loan, 1874	4 do	165,466 66
Do do 1875	4 do	54,020 00
Receiver-General, Inscribed Stock	5 do	10,138 88
Bonds for Savings Banks	5 do	.....
Consolidated Canadian Loan	5 do	118, 60 00
Canada Bonds	6 do	38,933 39
Nova Scotia Bonds	6 do	48,666 66
New Brunswick Bonds	6 do	81,278 33
Montreal Harbour Bonds	5 do	385,000 00
Hamilton Coupons	5 do	16,781 35
Cobourg Bonds	6 do	44,798 24
City St John	5 do	21,500 00
York Roads	6 do	21,000 00
Toronto Roads	6 do	.....
Montreal Turnpike Bonds	6 do	67,200 00
Northern Railway do	6 do	243,333 33
Grand Trunk Postal do	Variable	121,666 66
Do Preference Stocks		121,739 66
Miscellaneous Consolidated Fund Investment		58,350 25
Great Western Bonds (variable to 1869)	4 per cent	.....
Intercolonial Construction Account	3½ do	.....
Sterling Debentures	6 do	.....
Bonds for Intercolonial	5 do	.....
India Bonds	5 do	.....
Exchequer Bills		.....
Bank Deposits	4 do	4,153,255 49
Do	5 do	1,658,609 19
Do	Varying rates	480,666 67
Do Special Circulation Acct	5 per cent	.....
Sinking Fund, 4 per cent. Inscription Special Account		.....
Quebec Harbour, 5 per cent		724,140 00
Improvements of the St. Lawrence, 5 per cent		736,000 00
Total Investments		14,648,539 00
Miscellaneous.		
Province of Canada, Debt Account, 5 per cent		9,185 93
New Brunswick Debt Account	5 do	.....
Provincial Accounts		11,916,793 27
Nova Scotia Suspense Account		47,250 32
New Brunswick Suspense Account		1,578 84
Miscellaneous		689,052 27
Pacific Railway Deposit Account		.....
Total Miscellaneous		12,663,869 63
Banking Accounts.		
Cash		4,825,529 33
Special Circulation Account		....
Issue Account and Specie Reserve		3,034,849 26
Financial Agents		885,914 87
Bank of Montreal, Silver Debentures		.....
Silver Deposit Account		.....
Silver Coinage Account		247,715 00
Miscellaneous Banking Accounts		346,765 89
Total Banking Accounts		9,340,774 35
Total Assets		36,653,173 98

Recapitulation.

Total Debt at July 1st, 1876	$161,204,637 86
Total Assets	36,653,173 98
Net Debt	$124,553,493 88

Interest on Public Debt.

Payable in London	5,191,671 46
Payable in Canada	1,209,230 61
Total Interest	$6,400,902 07

Debt and Interest per capita of Population.

Net Debt *per capita*	$31 11
Gross Debt *per capita*	40 30
Total Interest *per capita*	1 10

Receipts per capita of Population.

Consolidated Revenue, Fiscal Year 1877, *per capita*	$5 62
Estimated Tax Receipts, Fiscal Year 1878 do	4 79
Estimated Expenditure, 1877-'8, deducting Cash Investments, *per capita*	5 78
Estimated Gross Revenue for same year, *per capita*	5 79

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

Full accounts have been given in previous volumes of the *Year Book*, of the progress made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Now we have in an authentic form, the result of the several surveys up to the spring of 1877, in the very elaborate report with appendices of the Chief Engineer. The surveys cover a period of six years, at a cost to the Government of $3,136 615.75, and they may, in themselves, be called a marvel of their kind. They have established, not only the perfect feasibility, but the fact of an extremely satisfactory line, from the head of St. Lawrence navigation, on Lake Superior, to the Tête Jaune Cache, on the western side of the great Continental "divide" in the main Rocky Mountain chain. This pass has been before described by Mr. Fleming, as the "gate" of the Rocky Mountains. Its highest point of elevation is 3626 feet above the sea, against 8242 the highest level actually traversed by the Union and Central Pacific Railway from Omaha to San Francisco. That is an altitude of much more than double that of the Tête Jaune or Yellow Head Pass. This is, however, only a small part of the advantages of the Canadian line in respect to altitudes, as we shall presently show, from a comparison with the numerous heights actually successfully traversed by the American line. The length of the various lines surveyed and routes explored by the Engineering staff of Mr. Fleming, is 46,000 miles, of which, no less than 11,500 miles have been laboriously measured, yard by yard

On that portion of the line located west of Lake Superior for a distance of 1,500 miles, the gradients are exceedingly favourable. Out of 1,500 miles 1,200 miles will be level or with gradients under 26½ feet per mile, and no portion of the remainder will rise over 53 feet per mile.

The following figures are taken from a diagram published with the Report of the Chief Engineer, showing the different altitudes of the line of the Canadian Pacific, and those actually crossed at corresponding distances by the American line the "Union and Central Pacific"; the former starting at Fort William, the head of Lake Superior, the latter at Omaha, the distances being given in sections of 100 miles, going from East to West, until the Pacific Ocean is reached:—

	Canadian Line Feet above the Sea.	*U. S. Line. Feet above the Sea.*
Fort William	603	
Omaha		965
Nordland	1,540	
Vermont		1,176
Bridged River	1,540	
Jackson		1,470
(The above are within the 1st 100 miles of distance.)		
Butler	1,430	
Grand Stand		1,650
Wabigoon	1,252	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		2,152
(Above within 200 miles of distance.)		

	Canadian Line. Feet above the Sea.	U. S. Line. Feet above the Sea.
Rossland	1,135	
North Platte		2,739
Keewatin	1,092	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		2,839
(Above within next hundred, or 500 miles of distance.)		
Darwin	970	
Big Spring		3,325
Tyndall	803	
Corresponding distance on U. & C Pacific		4,500
(Above within the next hundred, or 400 miles of distance.)		
Selkirk	750	
Sidney		4,075
Carlyle	874	
Bushnell		4,860
Gough	841	
Corresponding distance on U. & C Pacific		5,250
(Above within the next hundred, or 500 miles of distance.)		
Kapna	825	
Cheyenne		6,041
Speke	861	
Sherman		8,342
Heywood	851	
Laramie		7,125
Blackwood	930	
Corresponding distance on U. & C Pacific		7,000
(Above within the next hundred, or 600 miles of distance.)		
Sussex	1,046	
Miser		6,810
Skalholt	1,390	
Percy		6,959
Morland	1,712	
Rawlings		6,732
(Above within the next hundred miles, or 700 miles of distance.)		
Thackery	1,806	
Table Rock		6,890
Thorwaldsen	1,827	
Corresponding distance of U. & C. Pacific		6,500
(Above within next hundred miles, or 800 miles of distance.)		
Baldwin	1,872	
Green River		6,140
Eldred	1,676	
Hampton		6,500
Goulburn	1,708	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		6,550
(Above within the next hundred, or 900 miles.)		
Normanfield	1,818	
Aspen		7,835
Eagle Hill	1,612	
Evanston		6,870
Nabikwan	1,785	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		5,500
(Above within the next hundred, or 1000 miles.)		

	Canadian Line. Feet above the Sea.	U. S. Line. Feet above the Sea.
E (not named)	2,021	
Ogden		4,340
Grizzly Bear	2,145	
Promontary		4,945
K (not named)	2,240	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		4,250
(Above within the next hundred miles, or 1100 miles.)		
M (not named)	2,325	
Kelton		4,222
P (not named)	2,363	
Terrace		4,619
Edmonton	2,413	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		4,750
(Above within the next hundred, or 1200 miles.)		
Grandin	2,380	
Toano		5,970
Palliser	2,413	
Moors		6,119
Langdale	2,695	5,227
(Above within the next hundred, or 1300 miles.)		
Lacombe	3,043	
Carlin		4,903
Valiad	3,467	
Shoshone		4,656
(Above within the next hundred, or 1400 miles.)		
Grand Portal	3,245	
Stone House		4,505
Summit Meadow	3,626	
Winnemuca		4,315
Tête Jaune Cache	2,750	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		4,256
(Above within the next hundred, or 1500 miles.)		
Albrada	2,866	
Oreama		4,253
Blue River	2,300	
Mirage		4,199
(Above within the next hundred, or 1600 miles.)		
Clear Water	1,356	
Vista		4,493
Station not named	1,356	
Truckee		5,645
Station not named	1,356	
Summit		7,017
Station not named	1,320	
Blue Canyon		4,617
(Above within the next hundred, or 1700 miles.)		
Kamloops	1,144	
Corresponding distance on U. & C. Pacific		3,600
Savona	1,135	
Clipper Gap		1,759
Station not named	900	
Sacramento		100
Lytton		
(Above within the next hundred, or 1800 miles.)		
Station not named	590	
Castle		100
Yale	160	
Allamont		740
(Above within the next hundred, or 1900 miles.)		

San Francisco and Port Moody, at the head of Burrard Inlet, next come, very nearly at sea level.

The Canadian line is thus out of all comparison in a more favourable position for cheap transportation than the Union and Central Pacific now in actual operation in the United States. There is, as before shown, no gradient in either direction between the Lake Superior terminus and the Tête Jaune Cache on the west side of the Rocky Mountains exceeding 1 per 100 or 52.8 feet per mile, and, with one single exception, at the crossing of South Saskatchewan, the heaviest gradient ascending eastward from a point near Battleford to Fort William, is only 0.5 per hundred, or 26.4 per mile; and this location may be revised. These are about half the gradients of the Grand Trunk and other railways in actual operation in the older provinces.

As far as regards snow obstructions it appears, from tables compiled by Professor Kingston, from 3 years observations in the Rocky Mountains, that in some of the passes and river valleys snow may average from 4 to 5 feet in depth, but in the general fall the average is far below that of Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal; while east of the Rocky Mountains, between Jasper Valley and Edmonton, it does not much exceed half that of Ottawa. With respect to the cold, though the Autumn is more severe in the Rocky Mountain district than in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, yet the winter itself compares favourably with Eastern Canada. On other portions of the line the general snow fall is less than that of Ottawa.

It is not at present proposed to make the line continuous to Montreal, but to make a connection with the United States lines for winter traffic. But the line from Selkirk to Ottawa direct, as proposed, will make the distance, in winter, less by 670 miles. This connection will undoubtedly very soon be made after the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast becomes populated. The woodland region around and to the east of Lake Superior is known to be rich in mineral deposits, which may, ultimately, when they are developed, afford considerable traffic to the road.

The Prairie Region from its great adaptability for wheat culture, will probably, at an early day, be the seat of a very large population, and the line has been especially located with the view to obtain the lightest possible gradients and the easiest curvature, with the intention of obtaining the absolutely best conditions of traffic for the future.

The extent of cultivable land between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is stated in the report of the Chief Engineer, to be 160,000,000. The total average under cultivation in the Province of Ontario is under 7,000,000. There are drawbacks to the settlement of the North West which claim recognition, but there cannot be any doubt as to the salubrity of the climate and the great fertility of the soil; and it is undoubtedly capable of sustaining a large population.

The question of greatest difficulty to be yet finally settled is to decide the route from the continental "divide" at the Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific Ocean; or whether to take it in a more northerly direction through the Peace River country. No less than eleven different routes have been projected from the Yellow Head Pass to the coast, ten of which have been measured, the routes varying from 461 to 560 miles. Route No. 1 to Burrard Inlet is the shortest. But Route No. 2 to the same Inlet appears to have the most decided advantages. The estimated cost of building the road by these several routes ranges, in round numbers, from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. That (No. 2) to Burrard Inlet being $35,000,000. These estimates are founded on work of the character of that of the Intercolonial Railway. The expenditure might be reduced by the introduction of timber trestle work in the place of solid earth or rock embankments, and the use of temporary structures.

As regards the characteristics of the Railway, in view of its capacity for business and the cost of maintaining it and operating it, the Chief Engineer states there can scarcely be a doubt that route No. 2, terminating at Burrard Inlet, is the best. As regards the present local traffic, the present population of British Columbia, could do very little towards maintaining the road; and therefore, the questions are as to the probabilities of the best future advantages. The data collected, by inquiry made by the Geological Survey, establish the existence of great mineral wealth in British Columbia, and the opinion is expressed by the Geological Officers of the Gov't. that the fact will rather surpass than fall short of the estimates given. The agricultural resources of the Province are also very considerable It is found that there is gold throughout the whole Province, from the extreme northern point of the Cossiar to the southern boundary.

As regards the Harbour of the terminus with a view to through traffic, information was taken from a number of Her Majesty's officers, having acquaintance with the coast. The deductions from the statements of these officers appear to be that the River Skeena is the nearest to the Asiatic Coast, but the nautical advantages of a terminus in that quarter cannot be decidedly stated, as the waters have not been properly surveyed. But so far as known, Burrard Inlet, an arm of the Strait of Georgia, and particularly English Bay, at its mouth, is the best harbour and has the easiest approach from the ocean. It is, however, to be remarked that the most important islands of the St. Juan group are now in the possession of a foreign power, and they are in a position to assume a threatening attitude towards passing commerce. This question is ultimately governed by the further one of power to maintain. Except therefore, for some question which may arise respecting an altogether more Northern route, the route from the Yellow Head pass to Burrard's Inlet has the most advantages both as relates to the Line itself and the Harbour on the Pacific.

The Chief Engineer states that in future years when British Columbia shall be thickly populated and its great mineral wealth fully developed, that it may become necessary to make a Railway to the outer shore of Vancouver Island, at whatever cost, but at present that work is too formidable.

The notices of the Canadian Pacific Railway in previous volumes of the *Year Book*, give the facts as to actual and comparative distances. But it is deemed advisable to give the following further figures:—

	Miles.	Intermediate Distances.
Ottawa to Eastern Terminus (resumed)	206	
Ottawa to Fort William	800	600
" English River	913	113
" Keewatin	1,093	185
" Selkirk	1,210	112
" Pontvincourt	1,381	171
" Livingstone	1,481	100
" Saskatchewan	1,677	196
" Battleford	1,767	90
" Edmonton	1,997	230
" Yellow Head Pass, (Summit in Rocky Mount's)	2,253	256
Ottawa to Tête Jaune Cache	2,300	47
" Port Moody, Burrard Inlet	2,743	
Ottawa to Waddington Harbour, Bute Inlet	2,800	
Ottawa to Kamsquot, Drew Channel	2,741	
Montreal to Port Moody, Burrard Inlet	2,862	
Montreal to Waddington Harbour, Bute Inlet	2,916	
Telegraph Lines under Contract.		
Fort William to Selkirk	410	1,747
Selkirk to Livingstone	271	
Livingstone to Edmonton	516	
Edmonton to existing line B.C	550	
Railway under Contract.		
Fort William to English Riv.	113	225
Selkirk to Keewatin	112	
Preliminary Location Survey Completed.		
English River to Keewatin	105	1,275
Selkirk to Tête Jaune Cache	1,030	
Pembina Branch.		
Line Graded	63	83
Balance of Line Located	20	

Judiciary of the Dominion.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

This Court established by 38 Vic., chap. 11, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisné Judges, five of whom consitute a quorum. It has an appellant, civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion, from every Conrt. In cases from Quebec, the subjects in dispute must be $2,000 and over. The Court has also orignal jurisdiction in exchequer matters and in disputes between provinces. (Secs. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, &c.) *Chief Justice*—Hon. W. B. Richards; *Puisne Judges*—Hon W. J. Ritchie, Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. J. T. Taschereau, Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry. *Registrar*—R. Cassels, Jr.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of the Court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000 or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Thos. Moss, Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. C. B. Patterson, Hon. J. D. Armour. *Registrar*—Alexander Grant.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine the issue of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. R. A. Harrison. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Jos. C. Morrison, and the Hon Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq., Q.C. *Senior Clerk and Taxing Officer*—Alexander Macdonell. *Junior or Docketing Clerk*—John Small. *Crier and Usher*—Andrew Fleming.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—

Hon. J. W. Gwynne, and Hon. Thomas Galt. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell B. Jackson, Esq. *Senior Clerk and Taxing Officer*—S. B. Clark. *Junior or Docketing Clerk*—B T. Jackson. *Crier and Usher*—P. Connell.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performances, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. S. H. Blake, Hon. W. Proudfoot. *Referee in Chambers and Referee of Titles*—R. P. Stephens. *Clerk in Chambers*—Fulford Arnoldi. *Registrar*—G. S Holmstead. *Deputy Registrars*—A. F. McLean, G M. Lee. *Docketing Clerk*—W. D. Crofton. *Clerk of Records and Writs*—A. Holmstead *Asst. Clerk*—J. H. Beaven. *Entering Clerk*—G. W. Keegan. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister; J. Hutcheson Eston, Barrister, and G. W. Evans. *Usher*—R. Parkes. *Taxing Officer* W. M. Ross. *Clerk*—J. P. Macdonell. *Junior Clerk*—B. M. Ross.

Master in Ordinary—T. W. Taylor, M.A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*: *Algoma*—Hon. W McCrea. *Barrie*—J. R. Cotter. *Belleville*—S. S. Lazier. *Berlin*—Judge Lacourse. *Brampton*—A. F. Scott. *Brantford*—S. J. Jones. *Brockville*—Jacob Dockstader Buell. *Chatham*—R. O'Hara. *Cobourg and Peterboro*—Wm. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—M. O'Reilly, Q.C. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D.C.L. *Lindsay*—Judge Dean. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Orignal*—Judge Daniell. *Milton*—J. Miller. *Napanee*—S. S. Lazier. *Niagara*—J. A. Woodruff. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—J. Mason. *Perth*—Judge Senkler. *Picton*—S. S. Lazier. *Simcoe*—C C. Rapelje. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonnell, L.L D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Poussett. *Simcoe*—C. C. Rapalje. *St. Catharines*—F. W. Macdonald. *St. Thomas*—James Shanley. *Stratford*—Judge Lizars. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—Hon. W. McCrea. *Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard. *Pembroke*—T. Deacon. *Accountant*—R. P. Stephens. *Accountant's Clerk*—B. W. Murray.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This court holds its sittings on the 15th days of March, June, September and December, and it may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in March, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Trinity begins first Monday after 21st August, and ends Saturday of the following week; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. The Administration of Justice Act, 36 Vic., c. 8. and the amendment to that Act 37 Vic., c. 7 direct the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation, to appoint a single judge to sit once a week in and out of term to hear certain business named in the statutes.

CHANCERY TERMS

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Tuesday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacation) throughout the year for hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers; and on Thursday, for Appeal from Masters' Reports.

LONG VACATION.

Extends from the 1st July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several County Courts in Ontario hold semi-annually terms, to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday, except county court of the county of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each county or union of counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and in the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except in the county of York in which county there shall be a third such court in every year, between Easter Term and the first of July, and fourth in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; and in the county of Wentworth, in which there shall be a third such court, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are eight circuits as follows: The *Eastern*—Cornwall, L'Original, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Picton. *Victoria*—Hampton, Whitby, Cobourg, Lindsay, Peterboro. *Brock*—Owen Sound, Stratford, Woodstock, Walkerton, Goderich. *Niagara*—Hamilton, Milton, St. Catharines, Welland, Cayuga. *Waterloo*—Barrie, Berlin, Guelph, Stratford, Simcoe. *Western*—Chatham, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas. *Home*—Toronto.

The court in each District shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or in their absence, by some one judge, including Judges of the Court of Appeals of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and autumn of each year, as follows:—

Toronto, Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterboro, Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock, Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. Snelling, LL.D., barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D. C. L., barrister, Toronto; James Henry Morris, barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D. C. L., barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, M. P., Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE TAKING OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, notary public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, notary public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, advocate, Quebec; Fred C. Vannovous, advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q. C., advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, advocate, Quebec; George Futvoye, advocate, St. John's, Quebec; Hewitt Bernard, barrister, and advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, advocate, Ottawa; Livingston E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke; Matthew H. Escott, accountant, Montreal; Samuel K. Parsons, of Moose Factory, Rupert's Land; W. S. Walker, Esq., advocate, Montreal.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Bischoff (Bischoff, Bombas & Bischoff, solicitors,) Great Winchester St., London, England; John Morris, (Ashurst, Morris & Co., solicitors,) 6 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Graie, notary public, 31 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield; Seaton F. Taylor, No. 5 Gray's Inn Square, London, solicitor; W. E. Richardson, solicitor, of Birmingham, England; Wm. K. Henderson, (Bank of Montreal,) 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard St.; Alfred G. Renshaw, 2 Suffolk St., London; Dudley Wm. Beresford Leathley, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

LAW REPORTERS.

C. Robinson, Q. C., editor-in-chief, Queen's Bench; H. D. W. Wetney, barrister. Common Pleas—George Frederic Harman, barrister. Chancery—A. Grant, barsister.

LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer—Vacant.
Secretary and Librarian—J. H. Esten, Esq.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees, or assignees. *Clerk*—William B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases, validity of wills, or action for libel, crim. con. or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the superior courts of law.

INSOLVENCY COURTS.

These Courts regulate proceedings respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, &c. They are established in each county, and are presided over by the County Judges.

SURROGATE COURTS.

There is a Surrogate court in each county which grants probate or administration, and has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The county Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each court, besides the Surrogate Clerk (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COURTS OF GNERAL SESSIONS.

Chairman—The county Judge in each county, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace holds a Court or General Session in his county twice a year (except in the county of York, where three courts will be held in the year) for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decision of appeals from summary convictions of Magistrates.

COUNY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURTS.

All persons charged with an offence for which he might be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace may, with consent, obtain a speedy trial out of Session before the Judge alone.

DIVISION COURTS.

For the summary disposal of cases by the county Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain casess Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amounting to $10; and torts to $10. These Courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin, and power to garnishee debts. Each judicial district is divided into court divisions, and courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

MARITIME COURT.

His Honor Kenneth Mackenzie] under Maritime Jurisdiction Act of 1877.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Samuel C. Monk, Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Hon. Uiric Joseph Tesssier, Hon. Alex. Cross.

APPEAL SIDE.

Montreal—11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.
Quebec—13th to 18th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where held.	*When held.*
Quebec	27th April and October.
Montreal	24th March and 24th Sept.
Three Rivers	23rd March and Sept.
Sherbrooke	1st April and 11th Oct.
Kamouraska	23rd June and 18th Dec.
Rimouski	14th March and Nov.
Aylmer	21st January and 1st July.
Perce	18th March and 18th Aug.
New Carisle	13th Jan'y and 13th Sept.
St. Etienne de Malbaie	6th March.
Chicoutimi	15th January.
St. Christopher	19ih Feb. and 19th Oct,
Beauce	20th June and 20th Oct.
Montmagny	26th March and 25th Nov.
Beauharnois	1st March and 1st Oct.
St. Hyacinthe	1st May and 1st Dec.
St, John's	11th March and Oct.
St. Scholastique	7th Jan. and 2nd July.
Nelsonville	2nd Tuesday of March and September.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums exceeding $200 under Chap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm Collis Meredith. Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Andrew Stuart,
" Antoine Polette,
" Thomas J. J. Loranger,
" Louis Victor Sicotte,
" Francis C. Johnson,
" Jos. N. Bossé,
" Robert Mackay,
" Frederick W. Torrance,
" Louis N. Casault,
" H. E. Taschereau,
" C. Dunkin, P. C.,
" A. B Routhier,
" A. Olivier,
" Thomas McCord,
" M. A. Plamondon,
" L. B. Caron,
" Marcus Doherty,
" Louis Belanger,
" Hubert Wilfrid Chagnon,
" VincesiasPaul Wilfrid Dorion
" Henry Felix Rainville,
" Jean Bte. Bourgeois,
" Augustin Cyrile Papineau.

Montreal—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres and city of Montreal, held from 16th January to 20th April, from 1st May to 30th June, and from 1st September to 20th December, inclusive.

Quebec—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Levi, Lotbiniere, and city of Quebec, held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

Three Rivers—Maskinonge, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain, and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers from 11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

St. Francis—Richmond, including town of Sherbrooke, Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 10th to 14th January March, May, September and November.

Kamouraska—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska from 19th to 22nd of March, June and September, and from 14th to 17th December.

Ottawa—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November; from 20th to 25th April; from 6th to 11th October, and from 16th to 20th December.

Chicoutimi—Chicoutimi, held at Chicoutimi, from 12th to 14th Jannary.

Gaspe—Gaspe and Bonaventure, held at Perce, from 13th to 19th March and August, and from 18th to 24th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th January, 10th to 16th June, and 13th to 19th September.

Terrebonne—Argentouil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique from 20th to 25th January, March, June and October.

Joliette—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 15th to 20th January, March, May, Sept and Nov.

Richelieu—Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 1st to 11th of each month, except January, July and August.

Saguenay—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaie, from 1st to 5th March.

Rimouski—Rimouski, held at Rimouski, 7th to 24th March, June and November.

Montmagny—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November, and from 1st to 7th September.

Beauce—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

Arthabaska—Megantic, Arthabaska and Drummond, held at Arthabaskaville from 20th to 25th March, June, September and December.

Bedford—Shefford, Missisquoi, and Brome, held at Nelsonville second Monday and five following days of January, April, June and October.

St. Hyacinthe—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, and Rouville, held at St Hyacinthe from 1st to 6th February, April, June and Nov.

Iberville—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns from 20th to 25th Jany., March, May, September and November.

Beauharnois—Huntingdon, Beauharnois, and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 23rd to 28th February, May, September and December.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums not exceeding $200, *under Chap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.*

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 35 Vic., chap. 6 (Quebec), section 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court of Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on which the Court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the Court will not sit.

Vaudreuil County Court, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Vercheres County Circuit, held at Vercheres 1st to 5th February, May and Oct.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 16th to 21st January and June and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and Aug.

Lotbiniere County Circuit, held at St. Croix the 9th to 12th January, June and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 12th to 16th March, June, September and December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Riviere du Loup 4th and 5th February, June and October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke 10th to 16th February, April, June, October and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain 18th to 20th February, June and October, and at Coaticooke 22nd to 24th February, June and October.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 5th to 6th January, May and September.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 19th to 21st January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 22nd to 24th January, May and September.

Wolfe County Circuit, held at South Ham 4th to 6th February, June and November.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit held at St. Louis, from 15th to 18th March, June and September, and from 10th to 13th December.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste, 5th to 7th March, June and December.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit Court, held at Aylmer 1st to 5th October, and 12th to 15th December.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa Circuit Court, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau Village 8th to 11th March, 20th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspe District Circuit, held at Perce 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Courts of Bonaventure, held at New Carlisle 7th to 12th January, 4th to 9th June, and 7th to 12th September; and at Carleton, 23rd to 26th January, 20th to 23rd June, and 22nd to 25th September.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin, from 25th to 28th February, and 12th to 15th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit, held at Amherst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 14th to 19th January, March, June and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit held at St. Jerome 10th to 13th March, June and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute, 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, and 12th to 16th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette from 10th to 15th February, 22nd to 27th June and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption 26th to 30th January, May and October.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 6th to 11th June, and 1st to 5th November.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Court, held at Sorel 7th to 12th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 20th to 24th January and May, and 20th to 25th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. Francois 24th to 28th February, 1st to 5th June and 4th to 8th November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbaie 25th to 29th February.

Charlevoix County District, held at Baie St. Paul, 28th to 1st October.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi 7th to 12th February, June and October.

Chicoutimi County, held at Hebertville 20th to 23rd February, June and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at Rimouski 1st to 6th March, June and Nov.

Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane 24th to 27th March, June and Nov.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny 7th to 12th February, May and November.

L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean, Port Joliet 20th to 24th February, May and November.

Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St Michel 1st to 5th July, and from 2nd to 5th November.

BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce 7th to 12th March, June and October.

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Henedine 2nd to 6th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at St. Christopher 14th to 19th March, June, September and December.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville 15th to 17th January, May and October.

Megantic County Court, held at Inverness 9th to 12th January, May and Oct.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit held at Nelsonville second Monday and five following days of January, April, June and Oct

Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton first Tuesday and the two following days of January, April, July and Oct.

Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo last Tuesday and the four following days of March, June and September, and second Tuesday in December.

Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford first Tuesday and the two following days of March, June, September and December.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe 22nd to 27th January, March and October.

Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville 15th to 19th February, May and October.

Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire 16th to 20th January, April and Sept.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iverville District Circuit, held at St. Johns, 6th to 10th February, June and October.

Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville 1st to 5th February, June and October.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Court, held at Beauharnois 17th to 22nd of February, May, September and December.

Huntington County Circuit, held at Huntington, 8th to 11th February, May and September.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF PEACE.

MONTREAL.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms—QUEBEC—1st June, July and December, and 5th January.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Caps. 105 *and* 106.

C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

County of St. Hyacinthe, at St. Hyacinthe, 1st to 4th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Bagot, at Ste. Liboire, 5th to 8th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Rouville, at Marieville, 7th to 8th January, March, May, July, September and November, and at St. Cesaire, from 9th to 10th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Joliette, at Joliette, 1st to 4th of February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Montcalm, at Rawdon, from 6th to 8th of February, April, June, August October and December.

County of L'Assomption, at L'Assomption, 14th to 16th of February, April, June, August, October and December; and at St. Lin, from 22nd to 24th March, 12th to 14th June, 24th to 26th September and 20th to 22nd December.

County of Berthier, at Berthier, from 10th to 12th of February, April, June, October and December.

County of Chicoutimi, at Chicoutimi, 7th to 9th January, March, April, June, September and November; at Notre Dame du Lac, 11th January, 20th to 22nd February, June, September and December; and at L'Anse Saint Jean, 20th to 24th March and July.

County of Brome, at Knowlton, 23rd to 25th February and April, 3rd to 6th August, 20th to 22nd October and 26th to 28th December.

County of Shefford, at Waterloo, the 20th to 22nd of February, April and June, 23rd to 25th of October and 22nd to 24th of December.

County of Missisquoi, at Bedford, 10th to 12th of February, May and July, and 27th to 29th October and 18th to 20th December.

County of Charlevoix, at Malbaie, 7th to 10th January, February, April, May, September and November.

County of Saguenay, at Escoumains, 20th to 23rd February, May and October.

Town of Sherbrooke, 10th to 12th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Wolfe, at South Ham, 6th to 8th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Stanstead, at Stanstead Plains 15th to 17th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Richmond, at Richmond, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September and November; and at Danville, 25th to 27th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Compton, at Cookshire, 28th to 30th January, March, May, July, September and November

County of Bagot, at Acton Vale, 10th to 13th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Soulanges, at Coteau Landing, 20th to 22nd March, June, September and December.

County of Vaudreuil, at Vaudreuil, 14th to 16th January, April, August and December; and at St. Marthe, 17th to 19th March, June, September and December.

County of Beauharnois, at Beauharnois, 4th to 6th March, June, September and December.

County of Chateauguay, at St. Martine, 1st to 3rd March, June, September and December.

County of Huntingdon, at Huntingdon, 26th to 28th March, June, September and December; and at Valleyfield, 1st to 3rd March, June, September and December.

County of Rimouski, at Rimouski, 1st to 3rd February, May, July, September and December; at St. Moise, 10th to 13th February, July, September and December; at Metis, 15th to 18th February, July, September and December; at Matane, 20th to 24th February, July, September and December; and at St Simon, from 27th to 29th of January, April, June, September and November.

County of Argenteuil, at Lachute, 5th to 7th March, April, and 25th to 27th June, July, August and September.

County of Two Mountains, at St. Scholastique, 10th to 12th March and April, 20th to 22nd July, August and September, and 26th to 28th December.

County of Terrebonne, at Terrebonne, 25th to 27th January, February, April, September and October; and from 18th to 20th June at St. Jerome, 20th to 26th March and December, and 10th to 12th June, July, August and November; and at St. Therese de Blainville, and to 4th January, April, June, September and December, and 3rd to 5th November.

County of St. John's, at St. John's, 2nd to 4th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Iberville, at Iberville, 11th to 13th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Napierville, at Napierville, 10th to 13rd January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Nicolet, at Becancour, 10th to 12th of January, March, April, July, September and December

County of Champlain, at Batiscan, 11th to 16th of January, March, May, July, September and November

County of St. Maurice, at Yamachiche, 19th to 21st of February, April, June, Aug. October and December.

County of Maskinonge, at Rivière du Loup from 22nd to 24th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Ottawa, at Wakefield, 21st and 22nd of January, May and September; at Wright, from 23rd to 25th of same months; at Papineauville, 22nd to 25th February, May, June, August, October and December; at Hull, 1st to 6th of February. April, June, August, October and December; and at Maniwake from 25th to 27th of May, and from 13th to 15th of August and December.

County of Pontiac, at Village of Bryson from 7th to 9th, and at Portage-du-Fort from 10th to 13th of January, March, May, July, September and November; and at village of Chapeau, 15th to 17th of January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Levis, at Levis, 1st to 4th of February, March, May, June, July, September, October and December.

County of Lotbiniere, at St. Croix, 18th to 20th of January, March, May, June, September and November; at St. Sylvestre, 10th to 12th of February, April, June, July, September and December; and at St. Jean Deschaillons, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September and December.

County of Montmagny, at Montmagny, 27th to 30th of January, May, September, and November, 1st to 8th of April, and 4th to 7th July.

County of Bellechasse, at St. Michel, 1st to 3rd of February, June, October and December, 27th to 29th of March, and 26th to 28th of August,; at St. Raphael, 4th to 6th of February, April, June, October and December, and 28th to 30th of August: at St. Gervais, from 7th to 9th of February, April, June, October and December, and from 22nd to 29th of August.

County of L'Islet, at St. Jean, Port Joly, 22nd to 25th of January and March, and 1st to 3rd of May, July, September and November inclusive.

County of Arthabaska, 11th to 13th of January, February, April, May, October, and November inclusive.

County of Megantic, 7th to 9th of February, April, May, July, October and November, inclusive.

County of Richelieu, at Sorel, 1st to 4th of February, April, June and August, and 10th to 14th of October and December; and at St. Ours, 27th to 30th of January, May and July, and 1st to 4th of March, September and November.

County of Yamaska, at St. Francois du Lac, 5th to 8th of February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Kamarouska, at Kamarouska, 14th to 16th of January, April, June and September.

County of Temiscouata, at Green Island, 1st to 3rd of February, May, September, and December; at Rivière du Loup, 8th

to 11th of January, April, June, September and December; at Notre Dame du Lac, 27th to 30th of March, June, September and December; and at Trois Pistoles, 5th to 8th of February, 27th to 29th of April, 5th to 8th of September, and 3rd to 6th of November.

County of Bonaventure, at New Carlisle 28th to 30th of January, March, April, June, August, September and October; at New Richmond, 8th to 10th of February, March, July, August and October; at Carleton, 12th to 14th of February, March, July, August and October; at Nouvelle, 15th to 17th of February, March, July, August and October; at Cross Point, 19th to 21st of February, March, July, August and October; at Restigouche, 22nd to 24th of February, March, July and October.

County of Gaspe, at Grand River, 8th to 11th of January, and 1st to 3rd of March, June and September; at Perce, 15th to 17th of January, and 8th to 10th of March, June and September; at Gaspe Basin, 20th to 23rd January, and 16th to 18th of March, June and September; at Fox River, 27th to 30th January, and 24th to 26th March, June, September; and at St. Anne des Monts, 6th to 8th of July and October.

County of Beauce, at D'Vital de Lambton, 21st to 23rd January.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon Sir W. Young, Knt., Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty; Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Judge in Equity.
Puisne Judges Hon. W. F. DeBarres; Hon. L. M. Wilkins; Hon. Alex. James; Hon. Hugh McDonald; Hon. H. W. Smith.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. J. C. Allen, Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty.
Puisne Judges—Hon. J. W. Weldon; Hon. Chas. Fisher; Hon. A. R. Wetmore; Hon. Charles Duff.

MANITOBA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice.
Puisne Judges—Hon. J. McKeagney; Hon. L. Betournay.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice.
Puisne Judges—Hon. H. P. Crease; Hon. J. H. Gray.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon. E. Palmer, Chief Justice.
Puisne Judges—Hon. J. H. Peters; Hon. Jas. Hensley.

WILLS.

It is enacted by Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes (of Nova Scotia), that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing, signed at the end or foot thereof; by the testator or by some other person *in his presence*, and by his direction, and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator *in the presence* of two or more witnesses *present at the same time*, and such witnesses shall attest and *subscribe the will in the presence of the testator*, but no form of attestation shall be necessary.

Tariff of Customs of Dominion of Canada.

(*As in force on April 28th*, 1871.—*Alphabetically arranged.*)

List of Goods.	*Duty.*	*List of Goods.*	*Duty.*
Acids of all kinds except Acetic acid and vinegar	Free	Animals, all kinds, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Do.
Acid, Acetic	10 cts. per gal.	Animals of Foreign countries except for improvement of Stock	10 p. c. *ad val.*
do Sulphuric	¼ per lb.	Annatto, liquid or solid	Free.
Ale (in casks)	12 cts per gal.	Antimony	Do.
Do. (in bottles, 6 qt or 12 pt bottles to a gallon)	18 cts per gal.	Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada	Ex from duty.
Alcohol	$1.00 per gal.	Argol	Free.
Alum	Free.	Arms for use of Army and Navy	Ex from duty.
Anatomical preparations	Do.		
Anchors	Do.		
Aniline salts, for dyeing purposes	Do.		

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Articles imported by and for use of Gov. Gen	Ex from duty.
Articles imported for public uses of Dominion	Do.
Articles imported for use of Foreign Consuls Genl	Do.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda	Free.
Barilla	Do.
Bar Iron, puddled	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing	Free.
Barley	Do.
Beans	Do.
Beer (in casks)	5 cts p gal and 10 p c *ad val.*
Do. (in bottles	7 cts p gal and 10 p c *ad val.*
Benzole	15cts per gal.
Berries	Free.
Bichromate of Potash	Do.
Bitters	$1.50 per gal.
Bleaching Powders	Free.
Blooms and Billes, puddled or not puddled	5 p c *ad val.*
Blue Block	Free.
Boiler Plate Iron	p c *ad val.*
Bolts, galvanized	Do.
Bolting Cloth	Free.
Bookbinders' tools and implements	Do.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed—not being foreign reprints of British copy-right works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music.	5 p c *ad val.*
Books of a treasonable, seditio s, immoral or indecent character	Prohibited
Boiler Plate	5 p c *ad val.*
Borax	Free
Botany, specimens of	Do
Bran	10 p c *ad val.*
Do. produce of N. B. American	Free, subject to regulation of Gov in Council
Brandy	$1 00 per gal.
Brass, bar, rod, sheet, scrap and stripes	Free
Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces	Do.
Brim moulds for gold beaters	Do.
Brimstone in roll or flour	Do.
Bristles	Do.
British Gum	Do.
Broom Corn	Do.
Buckwheat	Do.
Bulbs	Do.
Bur Stones	Do.
Casts, natural size not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process	Do.
Butter	4 cents per lb.
Do. produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G in Coun.
Cabinets of Antiquities	Free.
Cabinets of Coins	Do.
Do. of Gems	Do.
Do. of Medals	Do.
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates	5 p c *ad val.*
Cables, hemp and grass when used for ships only	Do.
Candle Wick, cotton	Free.
Cane Juce	⅝ of a ct p lb. & 25 p c *ad val.*
Canvass for muf. of floor oil-cloth not less than 13 ft. wide and not pressed or calendered	Free.
Carbolic Oil used in muf. of wood, block pavement and of wood for buildings and railroad ties	Free
Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers	Under regulation and restriction of M C.
Cassia, ground	25 p c *ad val.*
Casts, as models for the use of schools of designs	Free
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured	Do.
Cement, marine, unground	Do.
Cement, hydraulic	Free.
Cheese	3 cents per lb.
Do. produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free under reg. of G in C
Chicory or other root or vegetable used as coffee raw or green	3 cents per lb.
Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground	4 cents per lb.
Chinese Blue	Free.
Church Bells	Do.
Cigars	50 cts a lb and 20 p c *ad val.*
Cinnamon	25 p c *ad val.*
Citrons and rinds of—in brine for candying	Free.
Clays	Do.
Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions	Do.
Clothing, for the use of the Army and Navy	Do.
Cole and Coke	Do.
Coal oil, distilled, purified and refined	15 cts a gal.
Cocoa, bean and shell	Free.
Cocoa nut oil, in its natural state	Do.
Cocoa paste, from G. Britain & B. N. A. Provinces.	Do.
Coffee—green	2 cts per lb.
" ground or roasted	3 cts per lb.
Coffee from U. S	Free.
Coin and bullion, except U. S. coin	Do.
Coin, base or counterfeit	Prohibited
Collar cloth paper	Free.
Cologne water or perfumed spirits not in flasks	$1.50 a gallon.
Do. do. when in flasks or bottles not containing more than 4 ozs	25 p c *ad val.*

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Communion plate	Free.
Copper, in pig, bars, rods, bolts and sheets and sheathing	Do.
Cordials	$1.50 per gal.
Cork wood	Free.
Cork wood bark	Do.
Cordage	5 p c *ad val.*
Cotton netting for India rubber shoes and gloves	10 p c *ad val.*
Cotton warp, not coarser than No. 40.	17½ p. c. *ad val.*
Cotton thread in hanks colored and unfinished, Nos. 3 and 4 ply, white not under No. 20 yarn	17½ p c *ad val.*
Cotton thread on spools do.	17½ p c *ad val.*
Do. No. 6 ply	10 p c *ad val.*
Coton waste	Free.
Cotton wool.	Do.
Cranks for steamboats worked in the rough	Do.
Do mills do do	Do.
Cream of tartar in crystals	Do.
Crude petroleum	6 cts a gallon.
Currant wine	30 cts a gallon.
Diamonds, unset	Free.
Drain Tiles	Do.
Drawings, not in oil	Do.
Duck, for belting and hose.	Do.
Earths	Do.
Eggs	Do.
Elder wine	30 cts a gallon.
Electrotype blocks for printing purposes	Free.
Emery	Do.
Farming implements and utensils when imported by agricultural societies, for encouragement of agriculture	Free.
Felt for hats and boots	10 p c *ad val.*
Do. for gloves	Do.
Fibre, Mexican.	Free.
Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes	Do.
Fibrilla	Do.
Fire bricks	Do.
Fire clay	Do.
Fire wood	Do.
Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in tins or kegs	Do.
Fish bait	Do.
Fish hooks, nets and seines lines and twine	Do.
Fish oil	Do.
Fish salted or smoked	1 cent per ℔.
Fish of all kinds produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G in C.
Flax Seed	Free.
Flax waste	Do.
Flax undressed.	Do.
Flour of wheat and rye and all other grains.	Do.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G in C.
Fruits, green of all kinds	Free.
Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits	$1.50 a gallon.
Furs, undressed,	Free.
Galvanized iron	5 p c *ad val.*

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Gems	Free.
Geneva	$1 a gallon.
Gin.	Do.
Ginger	25 p c *ad val.*
Ginger wine & gooseberry wine	30 cts a gallon.
Glass paper and glass cloth	10 p c *ad val.*
Gold beater's skin	Free.
Grain of all kinds	Do.
Gravels	Do.
Grease and grease scrap	Do.
Green and dried fruits growth and produce of B. N. A. Provinces.	Do.
	Do under regulation of G in C.
Gum copal, damar, mastic, shandarac and shellac	Free.
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured	Do.
Gypsum, not ground or calcined	Do.
Gypsum, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Do under regulation of G in C.
Hair, human, goat, angola, thibet, horse, hog, and mohair, unmanufactured	Free.
Hair, curled	Do.
Hay	10 p c *ad val.*
Hay, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, under regulation of G in C.
Hemp undressed	Free.
Hides	Do.
Hoop skirt manufacture, articles for (crinoline thread for covering crinoline wire) clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered.	Do.
Hoop iron	5 p c *ad val.*
Hops	5 cts per lb.
Hops, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G in C.
Horns	Free.
Indigo	Do.
Indian corn	Do.
Indian meal	Do.
Indian rubber, unmanufactured	Do.
Ivory nuts	Do.
Ivory unmanufactured	Do.
Junk	Do.
Kelp	Do.
Kerosene oil, distilled, purified and refined.	15 cts a gallon
Kryolite	Free.
Lakes, scarlet and marone, in pulp	Free.
Lard	1 cent per lb.
Lard, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G in C.
Lead, in sheet or pig.	Free.
Leather, sole and upper	10 p c *ad val.*
Lemon Wine	30 cts a gal.
Lemons and Rinds of, in brine, for candying.	Free.
Linen machine thread	17½ p c *ad val.*
Litharge	Free.

List of Goods	*Duty.*
Lithographic Stones.....	Do.
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.....	Do.
Locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires of wheels bent and weeded, crank axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins connecting rods.	10 p c *ad val'*
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chesnut, and pitch pine.....	Do.
Lumber of all kinds, round. hewed but not otherwise manufactured in whole or part, growth of B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free, subject to regulation of G in C.
Mace	25 p c *ad val.*
Machinery for mills and Factories of kinds which are not manufactured in the Dominion	10 p c *ad val.*
Machine silk twist.....	17½ p.c *ad val.*
Malt	2½ cts per lb.
Manilla Grass.....	Free.
Manure.....	Do.
Marble in blocks unwrought or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn at least two edges unwrought	Free.
Meal of any grain.....	Do.
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked.....	1 cent per lb.
Medals.....	Free.
Melado, or concentrated Melado	⅜ of a ct p lb. & 25 p c *ad val.*
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of..	Under regulation to be prescribed by M C.
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or underground, washed, or unwashed, not calcined	Free.
Military stores for Army and Navy..... ..	Ex from duty.
Mineralogy, specimens of .	Do.
Models.....	Do.
Molasses, concentrated.....	of a c p lb & 25 p c *ad val.*
Molasses, if used for refining purposes or for the manufacture of sugar.	73 cts per 100 lbs.
Molasses if not so used.	25 p c *ad val.*
Moss for upholst'y purposes	Free
Musical Instruments for Bands for Army & Navy..	Ex from duty.
Nails, composition	Free.
Nails, sheathing	Free.
Nail and spike rod, round, square and flat.....	5 p c *ad val.*
Naptha	15 cts a gallon
Natural History, specimens of	Free.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Nitre	Free.
Nutmegs	Do.
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing	25 p c *ad val.*
Oakum	Free.
Oats, and Oatmeal	Do.
Ochres, dry, ground, or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.....	Do.
Old Tom.	$1 00 per gal.
Oil Cake	Free.
Oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for building and railway ties	Do.
Oils, viz: coal & kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, Naptha, Benzole & petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specified, and under Petroleum.	6 c per w gal.
Oranges, and Rinds of, in brine for candying	Free.
Orange Wine...	30 cts a gal.
Ores of metals of all kinds..	Free.
Osiers	Do.
Paintings in Oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists	Do.
Palm oil in its natural state	Do.
Paris & permanent greens..	Do.
Peas.....	Do.
Pelts	Do.
Pepper, ground.	25 p c *ad val.*
Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	Do.
Perfumed and fancy soaps.	Do.
Perfumed Spirits not in flasks	$1.20 per gal.
Perfumed Spirits in flasks.	1 c per flask.
Philosophical Instruments and apparatus, for use of schools, &c	Free.
Phosphorous.....	Do.
Pig Iron.....	Do.
Pimento, ground.	25 p c *ad val.*
Pine Oil in its natural state	Free.
Pipe Clay.....	Do.
Pitch.....	Do.
Plants	10 p c *ad val.*
Plants, growth of B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free subject to regulation of Gov in Coun.
Plaster of Paris, not ground or calcined....	Free.
Playing Cards	25 p c *ad val.*
Plush, for hatters' use and for gloves.....	10 p c *ad val.*
Potatoes.....	10 p c *ad val.*
Potatoes, growth of B.N.A. Provinces	Free subject to regulation of Gov in Coun.
Poultry, growth of B N.A. Provinces.....	Free, do do.
Porter	10 p c *ad val.* & 5 c p gallon in flasks, 7 c. do in bottles
Precious Stones, unset.....	Free.
Precipitate of Copper.....	Do.
Printing Ink	Do.
Do presses, except portable hand printing presses	Free.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Products of petroleum, coal shale and lignite, not otherwise specified.	10 cts. per gal.
Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water, growth and produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G in C.
Proprietary medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment	25 p c *ad val.*
Prunella	10 p c *ad val.*
Rags	Free.
Railroad bars and pigs, wrought iron or steel chains, wrought iron or steel fish plates, and car axles	Do.
Raspberry wine	30 c per gallon
Ratan for chair makers	Free.
Red lead, dry.	Do.
Refined Petroleum	15 cts per gal.
Rennet	Free.
Rice	1 cent per lb.
Rod iron	5 p c *ad val.*
Rolled plate iron	Do do.
Roots, medicinal, in their natural state	Free.
Rosin	Do.
Rum	$1 per gallon.
Rum Shrub	$1.50 p. gallon.
Rye	Free.
Sail cloth or canvass from No. 1 to No. 6	5 p c. *ad val.*
Sal Ammoniac	Free.
Sal soda	Do.
Salt	Do.
Saltpetre	Do.
Sand	Do.
Satin & fine washed white	Free.
Scheidam Schnapps	$1.50 a gallon.
Scrap iron	5 p c *ad val.*
Sculpture, specimens of	Free.
Sea grass	Do.
Seeds of all kinds, not classed as cereals	10 p c *ad val.*
Seeds, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, under regulation of G in C.
Settlers' effects of every description, in actual use not being merchandise brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion	Special exemption from duty.
Shafts for mills and steamboats in the rough	Free.
Sheet iron	5 p c *ad val.*
Ships binnacle lamps	Do. Do.
" blocks and patent	
" brushes for blocks	Do. Do.
" bunting	Do. Do.
" cables, iron chain, over one-half of an inch shackled or swiveled, or not	Free.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Ships compasses	5 p c *ad val.*
" dead	Do. Do.
" dead lights	Do. Do.
" deck plugs	Do. Do.
" knees iron	Do. Do.
" masts or parts of iron	Free.
" pumps & pump gear	5 p c *ad val.*
" riders, iron	Do. Do.
" shackles	Do. Do.
" sheaves	Do. Do.
" signal lamps	Do. Do.
" steering apparatus	Do. Do.
" travelling trucks	Do. Do.
" wedges	Do. Do.
" wire rigging	Free.
Shrubs	10 p c *ad val.*
Skins, unadressed	Free.
Silk, raw	Free.
Silk twists	17½ p c *ad val*
Slate	Free.
Snuff	25 c a lb and 12½ p c *ad val.*
Soap, common	2 cents per lb.
Soda ash	Free.
Soda caustic	Do.
Soda nitrate of	Do.
Soda, silicate of	Do.
Sparkling wines	$1.25 per gal.
Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pigs	Free.
Spikes composition	Do.
Spikes galvanized iron	5 p c *ad val.*
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts or any other denominations, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such	$1.50 per gal.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada	Do. Do.
Starch	2 c per lb.
Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods	Free.
Steel plates cut to any form but not moulded	Do.
Stereotype blocks for printing purposes	Do.
Stone, unwrought	Do.
Straw	10 p c *ad val.*
Straw, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to reg of G in C.
Strawberry wine	30 cts a gal.
Straw plaits, Tuscan and grass, fancy	Free.
Sugar, equal to or above No. 9, Dutch	1 c per lb. and 25 p c *ad val.*
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch standard	¾ of a c per lb. & 25 p c *ad val.*
Sugar candy and confectionery	1 c per lb. and 25 p c *ad val.*
Sulphur in roll or flour	Free.
Syrup, of sugar cane, molasses or sorgum	¾ of a c per lb. & 25 p c *ad val.*

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Tafia	$1 50 per gal.
Tails, undressed	Free.
Tallow	1 cent per lb.
Tallow, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G in C.
Tampico, white and black.	Free.
Tanners' bark	Do.
Tar	Do.
Tea—green or Japan	6 cts per lb.
" black	5 cts per lb.
Tea imported from U.S	Free.
Teasels	Do.
Timber, growth of B. N. A Provinces	Free subject to regulation of Gov in Coun.
Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated	Free.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Do.
Tobacco, manufactured	25 cts ℔ lb and 12½ cts *ad val.*
Tow, undressed	Free.
Tree nails	Do.
Trees	10 p c *ad val.*
Trees, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free subject to regulation of Gov in Coun.
Travellers' baggage	Ex under regulation of M of C.
Tubes and piping, of brass, copper or iron, drawn	17½ p c *ad val.* (There is a drawback of the duty on tubes when used in boilers.)
Turpentine, other than spirits of	Free.
Type	6 p c *ad val*
Type metal, in blocks or pigs	Free.
Unenumerated spirits and strong waters	$1.50 per gal.
Union coll r cloth paper.	Free.
Varnish, black and bright.	Do.
Vegetable fibres	Do.
Vegetables, when chiefly used in dyeing	10 p c *ad val.*
Vegetables (including potatoes and other roots)	Free subject to regulation of G in C.
Vegetables, &c., produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free.
Veneering of wood or ivory	Do.
Vinegar	10 cts per gal.
Vitriol, blue	Free.
Weaving or train silk, for making elastic webbing	Do.
Weaving or train cotton for making elastic webbing	Do.
Whale oil, in the casks from on ship board, and in the condition in which it was first landed	Free.
Wheat	Do.
Whiskey	$1 00 per gal.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Whitelead, dry	Free.
Whiting or Whitening	Do.
Willow for basket makers.	Do.
Wines of all kinds, containing less than 20 p cent. of alcohol, and not worth more than 40 cts. per gal.	30 cts per gal.
Other wines except sparkling	60 cts p gal.
Wire of brass or copper, round or flat	Free.
Wires, Iron, galvanized or not, except for wire rigging	5 p c *ad val.*
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured	Free.
Woods unmanufactured in dyeing	Do.
Wool	Do.
Woollen netting for India rubber shoes or gloves	10 p c *ad val.*
Wool waste	Free.
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing	Do.
Zinc, white, dry	Do.
Zinc in sheets, block and pigs	Do
All bottles, flasks, jars, &c., and all other vessels capable of holding liquids; crates containing glass or earthen ware, packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, in cases where they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, shall be held to be a part of the market value of such goods for duty. When they contain goods subject to specific duty such packages to be charged 17½ per ct.—AND ALL GOODS NOT ENUMERATED AS CHARGED WITH ANY OTHER DUTY, OR DECLARED TO BE FREE OF DUTY	17½ p c *ad val.*
EXPORT DUTIES.	
Shingle bolts	$1.00 per cord of 128 cubic feet.
Stave bolts	$1.00 ℔ cord do
Oak logs	$2.00 ℔ M feet
Spruce logs	$ .00 do do
Pine logs	$1.00 do do
EXCISE DUTIES.	
By Act of Session of 1877, the duty on malt was fixed at 2 cents per lb., and on malt or other fermented liquor at 8 cents per gallon. Brewers to receive drawback on sugar used in manufacture of beer.	

Imports and Exports of Canada.

The following table is compiled from the *Canada Gazette*:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

Articles.	*Value. January to June,* 1876.	*Value. July to December 31st,* 1876.	*Value. January to June 30th,* 1877.	*Total for Fiscal Year.*
Goods paying specific duties:	$	$	$	$
Spirits of all kinds	687,775	412,342	398,343	810,685
Wines do	3 0,659	188,329	180,102	368,431
Tea do	2,486,703	1,562,404	1,915,297	3,477,701
Coal Oil and Products	60,137	96,126	89,384	185,510
Cigars, to February 28th, 1877	196,621	97,207	45,976	143,183
Malt Liquors, from Feb. 21st, 1877	.....	.....	53,241	53,241
Butter, Cheese, Lard and Tallow, Meats, &c.	951,467	1,007,531	915,313	1,922,844
Total	4,683,362	3,363,939	3,597,656	6,961,595
Goods paying specific and ad valorem duties:				
Malt Liquors, to 20th Feb., 1877	70,710	61,875	8,235	73,110
Cigars, from 1st March, 77	.....	.....	51,015	51,015
Sugar of all kinds	2,043,588	2,854,299	2,354,484	5,208,783
Tobacco	32,176	26,778	22,431	49,209
Total	2,146,474	2,915,952	2,436,165	5,382,117
Goods paying 25 per cent. ad valorem:				
Molasses	375,485	480,892	291,918	772,810
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.	72,587	89,712	58,434	138,146
Total	448,072	570,604	350,352	920,956
Goods paying 17½ per cent. ad valorem:				
Cottons, Silks and Woollens	7,982,173	7,906,262	8,100,306	16,006,568
Dried Fruits and Nuts	216,814	503,973	284,715	788,688
Jewellery, Watches, Plated Ware, &c.	248,617	365,5[illegible]2	254,420	619,9[illegible]2
Hardware, Manufrs. of Brass, &c.	1,383,357	1,467,073	1,653,344	3,120,417
Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Spices, &c.	8,510,056	9,028,723	9,638,218	18,666,941
Total	18,341,117	19,271,563	19,931,003	39,202,566
Goods paying 10 per cent. ad valorem:				
Animals of all kinds	147,733	176,484	252,129	428,613
Bran, Hay, Seeds, Straw Trees, Vegetables, &c.	347,907	459,119	387,958	847,077
Machinery, Locomotive Engine Frames, &c	545,698	524,613	459,357	984,000
Total	1,041,338	1,160,246	1,099,444	2,259,690
Goods paying 5 per cent. ad valorem:				
Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed	388,449	481,041	380,395	861,436
Iron	1,240,587	1,498,558	1,353,321	2,851,879
Ship Materials	315,195	198,473	327,871	526,344
Total	1,762,368	2,178,072	2,061,587	4,239,659
Total Dutiable Goods	29,462,741	29,490,376	29,476,207	58,966,583
Total Free Goods	12,177,538	20,374,686	14,722,028	35,096,714
Grand Total $	41,640,279	49,865,062	44,198,235	94,063,297

EXPORTS.

The following table is compiled from the *Canada Gazette:*—

Statement of Goods Exported from the DOMINION OF CANADA (exclusive of BRITISH COLUMBIA) for fiscal year 1876-'77.

Goods Exported.	*Value. Jan. to June* 1876.	*Value. July to Dec.* 1876.	*Value. Jan. to June* 1877.	*Totals for fiscal year.*
	$	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	578,208	1,133,937	676,650	1,809,687
" " Fisheries	2,000,021	3,477,248	2,293,411	5,770,659
" " Forest	6,981,033	13,687,572	9,078,328	22,765,900
Animals and their Produce	3,524,577	9,739,497	4,249,853	13,989,350
Agricultural Products	8,071,927	10,498,690	4,084,033	14,582,723
Manufactures	1,366,032	1,346,591	1,284,523	2,631,115
Miscellaneous Articles	265,079	187,831	151,755	339,586
Ships sold to other Countries	1,163,075	308,630	1,147,456	1,456,086
Total Product of Canada	23,949,952	40,379,097	22,966,009	63,345,106
Coin and Bullion	400,382	378,167	355,607	733,774
Goods not Produce of Canada	1,716,232	5,047,162	2,043,646	7,090,808
Grand Total	26,066,566	45,804,426	25,365,262	71,169,688

MONTHLY VALUES OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA

for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

1876.	$	1877.	$
July	8,138,803	January	2,286,292
August	8,110,085	February	2,316,704
September	8,478,189	March	1,795,890
October	10,025,853	April	2,640,632
November	7,863,487	May	6,042,342
December	3,188,009	June	10,283,408
Total, 6 months	45,804,426	Total, 6 months	25,365,268

TOTAL TRADE OF DOMINION OF CANADA

Since Confederation, corrected by official figures.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTY.

Fiscal Years.	*Total Exports.*	*Total Imports.*	*Entered for Consumption.*	*Duty.*
	$	$	$	$
1868	57,567,808	73,450,644	71,985,306	8,819,431
1869	60,474,741	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940
1871	74,173,018	96,098,981	86,947,482	11,843,655
1872	82,689,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493
1873	80,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594	13,017,730
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882
1875	77,886,283	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,882
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218	12,833,114
1877	95,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483	12,548,451

ALLAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.—RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried from Nov. 9th 1876, to May 5th, 1877.

Steamers.	*Captains.*	*Left Liverpool.*	*Arrived Portland*	*Passage.* D.	H.	M.	*No. of Passengers.*	*Left Portland*	*Arrived Liverpool.*	*Passage.* D.	H.	M.	*No. of Passengers.*
Peruvian.....	Smith	Nov. 9	Nov. 18	8	10	20	56	Dec. 2	Dec. 12	9	1		116
Polynesian...	Brown.....	" 16	" 26	9	4	10	68	" 9	" 20	10	14	10	184
Sardinian	Dutton.....	" 23	Dec. 3	9	2	50	73	" 16	" 26	9	1		103
Prussian.....	Ritchie.....	" 30	" 12	11	7	10	55	" 23	Jan. 4	11	10	25	87
Sarmatian....	Aird.....	Dec. 7	" 23	14	4	35	75	" 30	" 11	10	7		73
Circassian....	Wylie.....	" 14	" 26	11	1	45	66	Jan. 6	" 17	9	21	45	53
Peruvian.....	Smith.....	" 21	Jan. 3	12	6	10	72	" 13	" 23	9	10	45	65
Polynesian. .	Brown.....	" 28	" 8	10	7	55	46	" 20	" 30	9	11	10	122
Sardinian	Dutton.....	Jan. 4	" 15	10	6		67	" 27	Feb. 5	8	20	10	78
Prussian	Ritchie	" 11	" 28	16	4	20	107	Feb. 3	" 14	12	7	45	48
Moravian.....	Graham	" 18	Feb. 1	13	6		53	" 10	" 20	10	10		77
Nova Scotian	Richardson.	" 25	" 11	16	5		45	" 17	" 29	11	10	15	51
Peruvian.....	Smith.....	Feb. 1	" 15	12	12		48	" 24	Mar. 7	10		30	62
Polynesian...	Brown.....	" 8	" 21	11	13		41	Mar. 3	" 13	9	13	30	86
Sardinian.....	Dutton.. .	" 15	" 27	10	8	55	70	" 10	" 20	9	16		55
Caspian.....	Trocks	" 22	Mar. 7	12	10		113	" 17	" 29	11	10	15	67
Moravian.....	Graham....	Mar. 1	" 13	11	7		101	" 24	Apr. 4	10	11		74
Circassian....	Wylie	" 9	" 20	10	19	30	74	" 31	" 12	11	3	45	57
Scandinavian	Ritchie.....	" 15	" 29	10	9	5	91	Apr. 7	" 19	11	13	10	101
Polynesian...	Brown.....	" 22	Apr. 3	10	2	30	122	" 14	" 26	10	19		101
Sarmatian....	Aird.....	" 29	" 9	9	8		144	" 21	May 2	10	14		118
Caspian	Trocks	Apr. 5	" 17	10	16	30	156	" 28	" 10	11	8		103
Moravian.....	Graham	" 12	" 24	10	2		148	May 5	" 16	10	10	30	105
							1891						1939

Average Passage Eastward ..... 11.8-40 Westward..... 10.9-35

All these steamers called at Halifax on their voyage both ways.

RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried from April 19 to Nov. 10, 1877.

Steamers.	*Captains.*	*Left Liverpool.*	*Arrived Quebec.*	*Passage.* D.	H.	M.	*No. of Passengers.*	*Left Quebec.*	*Arrived Liverpool.*	*Passage.* D.	H.	M.	*No. of Passengers.*
Sardinian	Dutton.....	Apr. 19	Apr. 29	9	21		266	May 12	May 21	9			163
Peruvian.....	Smith.....	" 24	May 7	9		40	243	" 19	" 29	9	18	25	139
Polynesian ...	Brown	May 3	" 13	8	21	30	259	" 26	June 4	9	1	40	210
Sarmatian....	Aird.....	" 10	" 19	8	16	20	313	June 2	" 12	9	9	10	165
Circassian....	Wylie.....	" 17	" 27	9	13	10	213	" 9	" 19	9	17		164
Moravian.....	Graham	" 24	June 4	9	21		112	" 16	" 25	9	7		159
Sardinia,.....	Dutton.....	" 31	" 11	9	15	50	331	" 23	July 1	8	8		247
Peruvian.....	Smith.....	June 7	" 17	9	4	30	242	" 30	" 9	8	15	40	109
Polynesian...	Brown	" 14	" 25	9	16	15	179	July 7	" 16	8	10	30	229
Sarmatian ...	Aird.....	" 21	" 30	8	6	45	392	" 14	" 22	8	8	15	176
Caspian.....	Trocks.....	" 28	July 9	9	22	30	185	" 21	" 31	9	14	15	116
Moravian.....	Graham	July 5	" 15	9	8		138	" 28	Aug. 6	8	23		82
Sardinian.....	Dutton.....	" 12	" 21	8	9	30	328	Aug 4	" 13	8	15		166
Peruvian	Smith	" 19	" 28	8	14	40	141	" 11	" 22	10			131
Polynesian...	Brown..,....	" 26	Aug 5	9	4	15	243	" 18	" 27	8	22	45	185
Sarmatian....	Aird	July 2	" 12	7	19	30	217	" 25	Sep. 3	8	15	25	224
Circassian....	Wylie	" 9	" 18	8	4		193	Sep. 1	" 10	8	21	30	150
Moravian.....	Graham	" 16	" 25	8	12	30	206	" 8	" 17	9	4		174
Sardinian	Dutton.....	" 23	Sep. 1	8	6	20	264	" 15	" 26	8	23		200
Peruvian.....	Smith	" 30	" 8	8	10		185	" 22	Oct.	8	15	45	161
Polynesian...	Brown.....	Sept. 6	" 15	8	15	10	206	" 29	" 8	8	19	5	169
Sarmatian....	Aird	" 13	" 22	7	23	25	203	Oct. 6	" 15	8	14	40	222
Circassian....	Wylie.....	" 20	" 30	9	2	30	138	" 13	" 23	10	2	30	251
Moravian.....	Graham	" 27	Oct. 8	9	23		115	" 20	" 29	9	2		209
Sardinian	Dutton	Oct. 4	" 13	8	8		206	" 27	Nov. 5	8	20	30	195
Peruvian.....	Smith.....	" 11	" 20	8	13	20	120	Nov. 3	" 12	8	23	10	169
Polynesian...	Brown.....	" 18	" 29	10	1	30	131	" 10	" 20	9	16	10	161
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Circassian....	Wylie	Nov. 1	" 12	10	5		93	" 24	.....	....	.....		100
							5979						4877

Average Passage Eastward ..... 9.1-5 Westward..... 9.1-20

For times to and from Rimouski, where mails and passengers were landed and embarked, deduct average of 14 hours.

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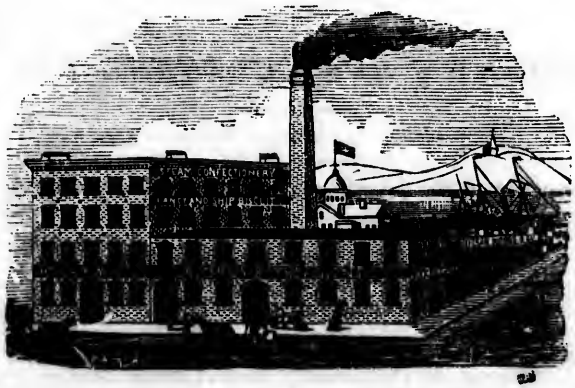

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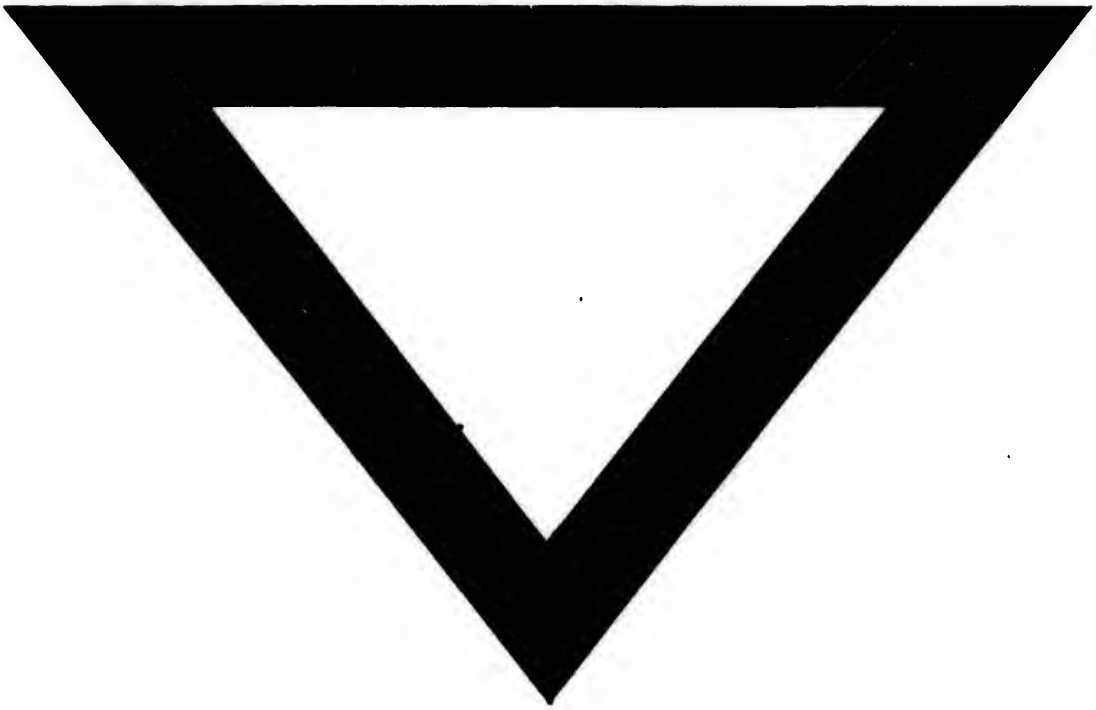
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